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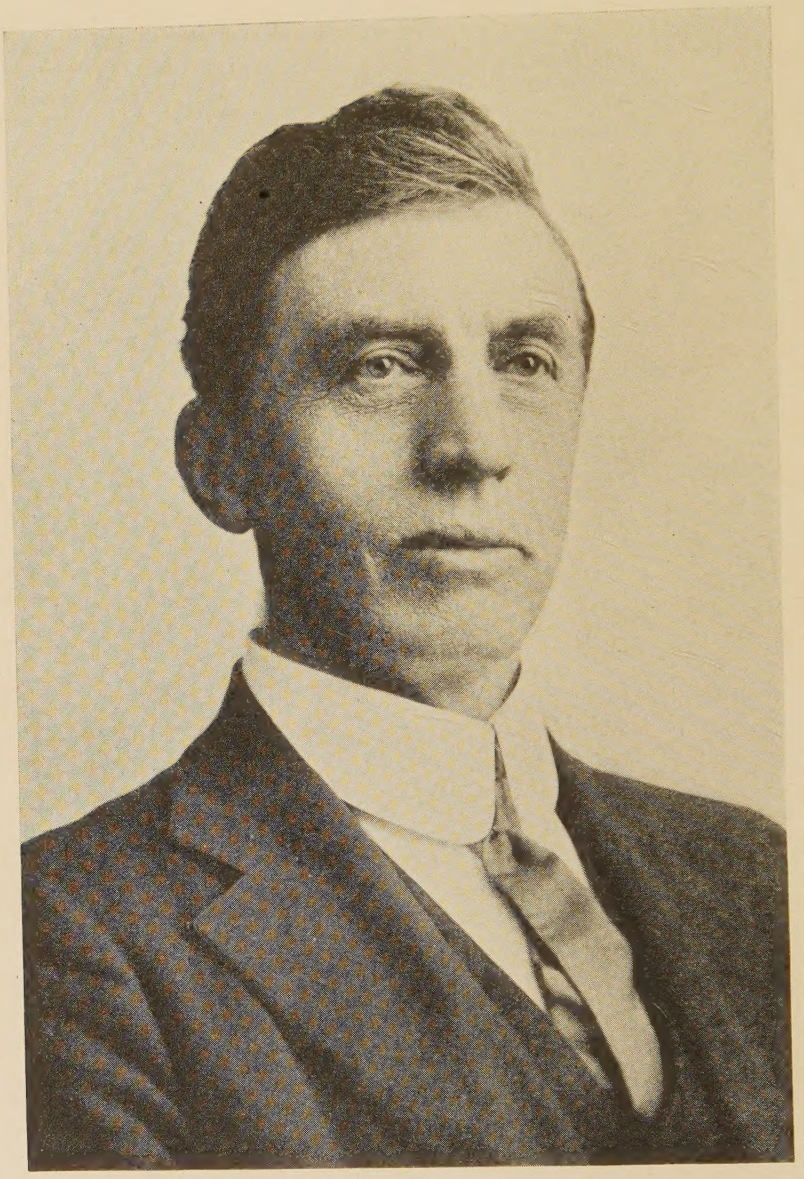

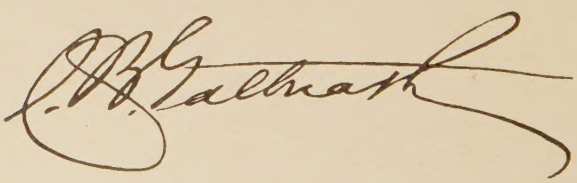

HISTORY OF OHIO

BY

CHARLES B. GALBREATH

Secretary of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.
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Constitutional Convention (1912).

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Historical and Biographical

IN FIVE VOLUMES

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

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PREFATORY NOTE

A well known historian has stated that history, as it is written today, is taking more and more the form of monographs—contributions containing all information of value on the specific topic chosen. Possibly the state history of the future will be a series of monographs, consisting of many volumes, each devoted to the development of a single theme, by a specialist. Such a history would be complete and definitive.

A number of histories of Ohio have been written. Taking into consideration the circumstances under which they were prepared, these are highly satisfactory, and the people of the state are under lasting obligations to their editors and authors.

The first of these that presents a comprehensive view of Ohio was written and published by Caleb Atwater, the initial edition of which was published in 1833; the second edition brings down the record to 1838. It is a very creditable work, and one is impressed with its value when he considers the difficulties that must have beset the author in gathering his materials at this early date.

In 1847 appeared the first edition of the Historical Collections of Ohio by Henry Howe. Herodotus, as every school boy knows, is called the Father of History—the father of history down to his time, which was some 400 years before Christ. In a truer and better sense, Henry Howe was the father of the history of Ohio. Like Herodotus, he gathered his materials by travel, by contact with the places in which the history was made, and, as far as possible, by interviews with men who made the history. While Herodotus included in his narratives traditions and impossible stories that were related to him in an age when the oriental imagination had free rein, and the people with whom he came in contact had credulously absorbed the myths that had been handed down to them, Henry Howe with remarkably good judgment excluded from the materials that he gathered in every part of Ohio, traditions and reminiscences that bore their own refutation, and industriously collected manuscripts, early printed records and reliable personal statements of the men and women who were the builders of our state. In this work he made his successors for all time his debtors for basic sources of our history.

The first edition of Howe's Collections, in a single volume, was followed by a number of editions bearing a later date but containing essentially the same material. The Centennial edition bears the copyright date of 1888. Forty years after his first survey of the state he again visited the different sections to gather materials for his final monumental work. In speaking of his second quest he said: "My tour had something of the character of an ovation. I was continually greeted with expressions of gratitude from men of mark for the good my book had done them in their young lives, in feeding the fires of patriotism, and in giving them an accurate knowledge of their noble state."

He finished his tour in March, 1887, and worked industriously on the publication of the final edition of the Collections, which was published in three volumes, and later in two volumes. The state acquired by purchase the copyright from Mr. Howe, and many printings from the original plates have been made by authority of the general assembly. It

is a remarkable tribute to this history that no effort was made to supplant or supplement it for the period of forty years between the first and final editions.

In 1912 was published the History of Ohio: Rise and Progress of an American State, by Emilius O. Randall and Daniel J. Ryan. These two authors, by education and experience, were eminently qualified to write such a history.

Mr. Randall was born in Summit County, Ohio, October 28, 1850; was graduated from Cornell University in 1874, and from the college of law, Ohio State University, in 1892; was admitted to the bar in 1890. He became official reporter of the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1895; professor of law in the Ohio State University in 1893; secretary of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society in 1894; these three positions he held until his death, December 18, 1919. His contributions to the Quarterly of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society and numerous other publications had entitled him to high rank as a historian long before his crowning contribution to the history published by himself and his intimate associate and friend, Mr. Ryan.

Daniel Joseph Ryan was born in Cincinnati, January 1, 1855. He was graduated from the high school at Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1875. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar; was city solicitor of Portsmouth from 1877 to 1879 inclusive; in 1883 was elected state representative and in 1885 was reelected; he was secretary of state of Ohio from 1888 to 1891; was executive commissioner of Ohio to the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. Later he returned to the practice of the law and devoted much time to the study of Ohio history. He had written and published in 1888 A Short History of Ohio, which was widely read at the time of publication and was the basis of his extended work in this field. He was a member of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, and served on its board of trustees for thirty-four years preceding his death, which occurred June 15, 1923.

It will therefore be seen that these two men, who were united by a tie of friendship closer than that revealed in the pleasing alliterative copartnership title of Randall and Ryan, were well qualified to produce their monumental work published in 1912. Of this work Mr. Randall was author of volumes one and two, Mr. Ryan of volumes three and four; and they were joint editors of volume five. No history of Ohio can be written without reference to this fundamental work.

Both Mr. Randall and Mr. Ryan were born in Ohio, had lived all their lives in the state, and were in close touch with its social, political and industrial interests. They were thorough-going Americans and enthusiastic Ohioans. They were able public speakers, and the writings of each reveal a distinctive and attractive literary style.

In passing, some reference should be made to the works of Judge Jacob Burnet, who in 1847 published his Notes on the Early Settlement of the Northwestern Territory; Samuel P. Hildreth, who in 1848 completed his Pioneer History of the Ohio Valley and the Northwest Territory; James W. Taylor, whose carefully written and reliable History of the State of Ohio: First Period 1620 to 1787 still holds its place as a valuable reference work, although the title of the one volume issued is something of a misnomer because the period covered antedates the existence of Ohio as a state. The History of the State of Ohio, by John S. C. Abbott, the popular writer, was published in 1875 and deserves a place in the libraries of the state. The volume by Rufus King entitled Ohio, First Fruits of the Ordinance of 1787, and Dr. B. A. Hinsdale's Old Northwest are both valuable sources for the period treated. There are other worthy histories and monographs which would be properly included in an extended bibliography.

It is not the purpose of the present work to compete with any or all of these. The prospectus which announced to subscribers and the public the purpose of the work named certain subjects that were to be treated

in these volumes. The following pages are the result of an effort to present these adequately.

The prospectus did not announce a chronological presentation of the administrations of the different governors of Ohio. Neither did it promise separate sketches of the counties of the state. It was felt, however, that these two features would add materially to the value of the work, and the publishers consented to include them.

Grateful acknowledgment is due for contributed articles. Dr. William C. Mills has written on the archæology of the state; Harry C. Shetrone, on the Indian history of the Ohio country; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, on the woman suffrage movement in Ohio; Arthur E. Morgan on flood prevention in Ohio; and O. T. Corson on the history of the common schools. Each of these is an authority on the theme chosen. Dr. William C. Mills was for many years curator of archæology and has recently, in recognition of his service, been promoted to the position of director of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society. Harry C. Shetrone, curator of archæology for the Society, has to his credit important recent discoveries in the exploration of prehistoric mounds and for years has made a special study of the North American Indians. His interesting map showing the location of the Indian tribes in the Ohio Country and their towns is a valuable feature. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton is an authority on the movement for equal suffrage in Ohio. For years she has been the recognized leader of the movement. Arthur E. Morgan is an eminent engineer. He had charge of working out the great problem presented by the Miami Conservancy District under the legislation enacted after the flood of 1913. His solution to the problem has proven a complete success and is justly regarded as one of the greatest engineering triumphs in the history of the state. Mr. Morgan is deeply interested in education, and is at present president of Antioch College, where he has combined industrial and academic education by devoting in alternating periods half of the time of the student to each. O. T. Corson was formerly state superintendent of schools, editor of the Ohio Educational Monthly, president of the Ohio State Teachers Association and later of the National Education Association. He is at present engaged in the lecture field.

In research work the writer has had assistance from many sources. The libraries of Columbus have generously responded to many calls, and state officials have been uniformly obliging. Adj.-Gen. Frank D. Henderson and his assistants have kindly furnished the list of soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses from Ohio who lost their lives in the World war. Harold G. Simpson, formerly engaged in newspaper work, gathered and put into readable shape much of the history of the administrations of the early governors of Ohio. Since concluding this work he has been employed as collector of historical materials for the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society. The contribution from the late Governor Campbell was read by him before the Kit Kat Club and was his last formal address. His interest in the publication of these volumes is ample warrant for the statement that, had he lived, he would have been pleased to have it thus published. His wide circle of friends will appreciate its inclusion.

The writer submits this work with a degree of satisfaction mingled with a few inevitable regrets. A sincere belief that the work accomplishes all that and more than was promised in the prospectus is the source of satisfaction. That a number of interesting topics under the general head of Ohio history remain undeveloped in the following pages is a source of regret. If one were to undertake to write the full history of Ohio, it would require a goodly portion of a lifetime. Henry Howe devoted years exclusively to the preparation of his Historical Collections. Mr. Randall and Mr. Ryan divided the task between them. The writer has found it impossible, in justice to other work in which he is engaged, to cover in detail the entire field. He submits the results of

his labor, however, in the hope that the subjects presented include some information of value not found in other histories of Ohio and that these volumes bring the legislative and social progress of the state up to the year 1925.

Care has been taken to make no statement without authority and to deal justly and impartially with men and movements and events. In an extended work containing many names and dates, errors are inevitable. A conscientious effort has been made to avoid these, with a full understanding, however, that even an approach to perfection is accomplished only when the manuscript passes for criticism through many hands and the work is published in successive editions.

Columbus, Ohio,
December 1, 1925.

C. B. GALBREATH.

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Addendum

Henry Stanbery, the first attorney-general, was later a member of the Second Constitutional Convention of Ohio. In 1866 President Andrew Johnson nominated him to the Supreme Bench of the United States, but the passage of a law by Congress, limiting the number of judges, removed the vacancy, and the nomination was not acted upon by the Senate. President Johnson then appointed him attorney-general of the United States, a position which he later resigned to act as counsel for the President in his impeachment trial. After the trial the President reappointed him to the position of attorney-general, but the Senate refused to confirm the appointment. (See II, 533.)

INTRODUCTORY

Someone has said that "man is the equation of heredity and environment." When we reflect that we inherit the character moulding results of the surroundings of our ancestors we realize that geography had a large part in making us what we are. The location of a state, its climate, soil and mineral resources are basic influences whose results are reflected in its people and their institutions.

Writers agree that Ohio is fortunate in its geology and geography. Its soil is generally fertile, in some portions especially so. It is adapted to the growth of a wide range of fruits, vegetables and grains. A large proportion of the state is tillable. The hilly sections, which are comparatively small, are adapted to fruit raising and grazing; there is little waste land. In the strata of earth beneath the surface soil are found no bonanzas of precious metals, but they hold in unmeasured abundance mineral wealth of more value in the upbuilding of a commonwealth than silver and gold.

In a state of nature, that portion of the Northwest Territory now included in the Buckeye State was for the most part covered with the "forest primeval." Occasionally there were open plains and these were covered with the grass that for centuries had waged a losing war with the embattled woods. It found an ally in civilized man and was thus destined to triumph over its ancient foe. With each return of spring it comes—

"Creeping, creeping everywhere."

Man is realizing today what he has lost through his prodigal waste of the forest, but he has yet to appreciate fully the friendly native grass that follows the melting snows with its verdure of green when fields of warmer climes are brown and lifeless.

In grass and trees this favored land was richly dowered.

Ohio lies in the temperate zone, and it is temperate in more ways than its latitude would indicate. Its climate is not subject to violent extremes. Drouths and frosts seldom injure and never kill the crops over any considerable portion of its area. Destructive floods and tornadoes are long remembered on account of their rarity. The adventurer who seeks fortune in other regions, where his promising orchards are wrecked by hailstorms and the feathered treasures of his poultry farm are suddenly translated through the funnel of a cyclone, returns to his native state and declares "Ohio is good enough for me."

Here the rainfall is abundant for agricultural purposes and well distributed throughout the year. Crops are not drowned out by the overflow of rivers and streams nor blasted by siroccos from desert wastes. Here the climate is temperate in all things with just enough variety to give zest of life and fit man for rational enjoyment, worthy service and beneficent achievement.

It must not be concluded, however, that the natural resources of a region will alone develop man and fit him for civilized estate. If they had been thus potent, the Ohio country would not have been the hunting and battle ground of savages when the white man came. The Indian was content with his woods and his wild liberty; but this region was peculiarly attractive to the pioneer vanguard of civilization. The call was imperious. Fate turned the faces of the dusky children of the

forest to the West, and they resumed their long retreat to the realm of the sunset.

To develop and utilize nature's gifts to this favored land, a people with sterling qualities, inherited and acquired, was necessary. Ohio was fortunate in the character of its pioneers. They came from different sources and here formed that blend which is so distinctively American. Hither came the Puritan from New England, the Cavalier from Virginia, the Knickerbocker from New York, the Swede from New Jersey, the German from Pennsylvania, the Scotch-Irish from the hillsides and valleys of the Appalachian mountains, the English and the Scotch from a number of the original states, the Welsh more or less directly from their native hills; the Huguenot from South Carolina, the Quaker from the Carolinas, Virginia and Pennsylvania; the Catholics from Maryland, the Baptists and Presbyterians from New Jersey; the Lutherans from the fatherland and the Moravians from eastern Pennsylvania and North Carolina. Young men of vigor and enterprise, of varied ancestry and faith, came hither to subdue the wilderness, to found a state dedicated to universal liberty and prophetic of what the Republic was to become when slavery under the flag should cease and the confederacy of commonwealths should be welded into the "more perfect union" of the Constitution.

Why did these varied currents meet and mingle here?

Some writers have called Ohio the "Key to the Mississippi Valley"; others have described it as the "Gateway to the West"; still others in expressive metaphor have declared it the "Melting Pot of Races," and have quoted the poet:

> "Here all the races melt,
> Saxon and Norse and Celt,
> Here is the best for humanity done."

These figures of speech help to an appreciation of the reality. Perhaps another comparison equally applicable might be made.

As the Gulf Stream, from the inland sea that borders our Southland gradually gathers its tepid blue waters until, compressed into the channel of the Florida Straits, it sweeps onward in a cerulean flood and, expanding again fanlike as it moves northward, carries its vital and beneficent influences to other lands, investing some of the north Atlantic islands with perennial verdure and mitigating the rigors of winter over a large area of northern Europe; so the stream of migration from the Atlantic Coast, deflected southward by the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes and northward by the Ohio River and its southern tributaries, poured into and through the territory between that river and Lake Erie the enterprising and adventurous spirits that here mingled in closer union and flowed onward to subdue and fructify the wilderness and to impress its dominant character upon the Republic.

Massachusetts brought her religious ideals and the little red schoolhouse; Virginia her chivalry and pride in political power. Ohio combined the two: rivaled New England in devotion to education, religious freedom and universal liberty; long ago surpassed Virginia in political influence, and even now is wresting from the Old Dominion the title of "Mother of Presidents."

Geographically, socially and politically Ohio lies close to the great throbbing heart of the Republic and claims a proud part in its incomparable history.

COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

HISTORY OF OHIO

CHAPTER I

SKETCH OF THE GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF OHIO

It Was Long Ago

From the earliest recorded time man has contemplated with inquiring interest and awe and wonder the twin mysteries—the two eternities —the one from whence he came—the one to which he is to go. Speculation upon the remote past, we are told, is unprofitable, but that can not take from us our instinctive interest in the origin of the wonder-world in which we dwell.

The marvel of creation presents questions that science has not definitely answered. In the far off "beginning" the earth took form and through succeeding ages was gradually fitted for the abode of civilized man.

Years ago when the writer was a student in one of the excellent colleges with which Ohio abounds, he had occasion at times to go to one of the village groceries where the permanent resident philosophers were accustomed to assemble and discuss all questions, including the management of the college, politics, religion and the beginning and end of things generally. There were two groceries in the village. One was in harmony with "the spirit of the institution" and the existing order; the other was the center of local protest, the tribunal of oracular proclamation, the dispensatory of opinions that were sometimes startling and iconoclastic. It is the latter grocery that we have in mind.

On a certain day in the late autumn, when the warmth of the stove in the little grocery made it a comfortable place of resort for the local philosophers, whose good wives and daughters, for the most part, were rooming and boarding the college students, one of the older of the choice spirits assembled rose from the bench near the stove and slowly approached the proprietor, who was standing in judicial attitude behind the counter.

"Cale," said the octogenarian, "how long has it been since the earth was made?"

By general consent, either because of faith in his judgment or gratitude for his hospitality, questions of doubt or dispute were generally referred to Cale, the proprietor.

On this occasion, with all the dignity of a judge on the bench, Cale smoothed back his thin hair, stroked his iron gray beard, adjusted his glasses and solemnly said:

"It was a long time ago, —a l-o-n-g t-i-m-e ago." At these words the elder philosopher resumed his seat near the stove, and there was silence, save the comforting roar of the fire.

Well, why should there not be? With that answer the plodding plowman and the college professor, the layman and the theologian, and coal heaver and the scientist may agree.

It was a long time ago.

Creation of the Earth

Some Theories Briefly Stated

The astronomer and the geologist have undertaken to give a more definite answer. They have considered not only the time but the process of creation.

The nebular hypothesis, advanced by Laplace, for almost a century was accepted by scientists. It assumed that "in the beginning" the sun, the planets and their satellites were distributed through space in a great gaseous spheroid that extended far beyond the orbit of Neptune, the most distant planet of the solar system. By some initial propulsion it revolved about its center and gradually contracted in obedience to the law of gravitation. As this process advanced, rings of gaseous matter were thrown off which in time collected and formed the planets revolving on axes in the direction of the original impulse. The planets in turn threw off similar rings, which became satellites or moons. The greatest mass of this vast nebula finally contracted into the center of the system and became the sun.

According to this theory all of these bodies, sun, planets and satellites, when formed were in a highly heated gaseous or liquid condition. The sun and two or three of the larger planets are believed still to be in such condition. Others of the planets and satellites, including the earth and the moon, have cooled until they are covered with a crust of comparative stability.

The rings around the planet Saturn were supposed to be material for other satellites, or moons. The interior heat of the earth, increasing with the distance from the surface toward the center, was assumed to be due to the original condition of the planet and destined ultimately to be dissipated as the cooling process went on. Ages hence warmth and light and life were to cease, and all the members of the solar system were to roll "blind and blackening" through space—"A lump of death, a chaos of hard clay." To cheer the living, the fulfillment of this dark prophecy was fixed at millions of years in the future.

In the past twenty-five years, however, the nebular hypothesis has been critically scrutinized and put to severe tests. Recent astronomical and geological discoveries have so thoroughly shaken faith in it that certain eminent scientists no longer regard it as a plausible hypothesis. Some of the satellites do not move in the direction of the "original propulsions." The rocks of the earth do not indicate a gradual cooling of the crust and a gradually colder climate, which would naturally follow the change from a molten condition. Early rock formations bear evidence of glaciation—ice ages—alternating with periods of tropical climate reaching almost from pole to pole. These are only a few of the facts cited to make the nebular hypothesis untenable.

In search for a more plausible theory of creation Dr. Thomas C. Chamberlain, the well known authority on geology, has suggested the "planetismal" hypothesis. He presupposes that in the distant past, billions of years ago, a star came so close to our sun that it created a great disturbance in that body, resulting in tidal protuberances extending beyond the orbit of Neptune and a spiral nebula with planetary knots that in time became planets and smaller knots that became satellites and asteroids. The planets according to this plan, grew by additions of solid and gaseous material from without until their mass became so great that internal heat was generated by the attraction of gravity. This theory, Chamberlain insists, satisfactorily accounts for the observed phenomena, especially those recorded in the rock structure of the earth.

The "planetismal" theory had scarcely begun to attract favorable consideration when it, too, was subjected to adverse criticism. While its assumptions accorded more nearly with the results of scientific research, it left many related questions unanswered and an effort has

been made to set it aside for a more comprehensive and satisfactory hypothesis than that advanced by Laplace.

Mr. George Henry Lepper, of Pittsburgh, in an ample volume, "From Nebula to Nebula," describes the various theories of creation which have been published and goes after them with an iconoclastic hammer. He makes short shrift of the "planetismal" theory, declaring that it is based on the Newtonian explanation of the cause of the tides which, he claims has been exploded and generally abandoned. Other considerations equally, in the opinion of Mr. Lepper, render the theory of Doctor Chamberlain misty and improbable.

Lepper, after disposing of the hypothesis here briefly stated and others that he finds equally untenable, advances one of his own which, he claims, accounts for the phenomena of the universe as recorded to date and answers all the questions that have been raised in regard to the creation of our solar system.

He makes gravity, the attraction of matter for matter, the creative and controlling power of the universe. It is the source, the never failing and eternal source, of heat and light and motion. The sun, the planets, the satellites of our system and the stars that twinkle in the unmeasured depths of space beyond were made of primordial matter, in the form of gas or dust particles by this power, and as they grew the enormous pressure, due to the same power, created heat. This is the source of the wonderful heat of the sun and the interior heat of the earth. The greater heat of the former is due to its greater mass.

According to this theory the sun at different times in its history, as it grew in size, became so intensely heated that the explosive force of its imprisoned gases threw off, in different eras, great masses of its materials in the form of nebulae or cloud-like gas and dust into space and these ejected masses became in time the planets and other bodies of our solar system. As the planets grew by the addition of materials attracted to their surface by this same power of gravity, by virtue of the superincumbent weight of materials heat developed in the interior increasing with growth of the planets. So long as the pressure due to the size of the planet remains constant the interior heat will not diminish. If the earth should increase to the size of the sun, according to the theory, it would be heated to incandescence like the sun, and take its place as a star in the universe.

The planets of our system owe their origin to the materials thrown into space by eruptive explosions of unusual magnitude in the sun. Smaller eruptions in that luminary produce the sun-spots frequently observed. Some have advanced the theory that large spots on the sun in past ages are responsible for sudden changes of temperature on the earth's surface, for the ice ages that at various times have left their unquestioned records in the rocks.

The book, "From Nebula to Nebula," is an important contribution to the speculation as to the creation of the universe, our solar system, and the good old planet on which we live. It presents a discussion of the various hypotheses within the limits of a single volume.

Whether the materials of our earth were originally cosmic dust in the form of rings thrown off the nebula of our solar system according to the hypothesis of Laplace, or whether they were shot out of the sun in an eruptive explosion, is immaterial for our present purpose. It is enough for us to know that in the far off beginning Ohio, though unnamed as yet and without form or fame, was a part of the primordial cosmos, the eternity whence came the created things of today.

Geological Evolution of Ohio

When the earth took spherical and solid form, it presented in the earliest ages whose records have been deciphered on the rocks, a surface of land and water. The continental areas were then limited and low.

Much of what now constitutes the dry land was under water. In North America the land portions were chiefly north of the Great Lakes. What is now the Mississippi valley was then covered by a great inland sea of comparatively shallow depth.

It should be remembered, even at the expense of repetition, that sedimentary rocks, or those formed and placed by the action of water, are deposited in successive layers or strata. At the basis of all such rock formation is what, for a better designation, we may call the primordial bed rock. Scientists differ as to its origin. Those who still

THE ISLAND FORMED IN ORDOVICIAN TIMES, INCLUDING PORTIONS OF INDIANA, OHIO AND KENTUCKY

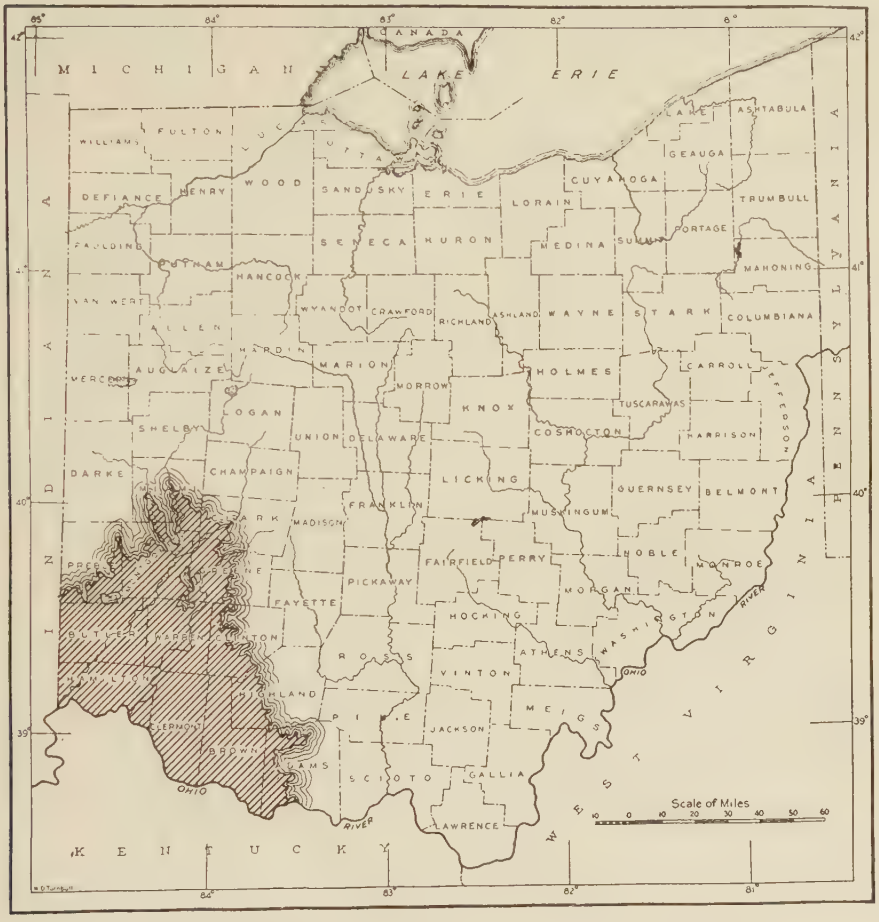
The map presents the island as it appeared at the end of the Ordovician Period. Around it is the Epicontinental Sea, on the bed of which had already been formed the Cambrian and Ordovician strata of rocks. The Cambrian rocks are beneath the Ordovician, and did not come to the surface when the island rose from the Epicontinental Sea.

accept the nebular hypothesis of Laplace claim that this bed rock is a part of the original crust of the earth and was formed when the surface changed, in cooling, from a molten to a solid condition. Others claim that the heat that produced this came from the center of the earth. It is enough for us to know that this primordial bed rock exists; that its condition is due to heat; that the elements composing it are of igneous or metamorphic origin. Upon this foundation were deposited the sedimentary rock formations of subsequent time.

The bed rock in some regions attained great thickness—12,000 feet in the canyon of the Colorado; one to nine miles in portions of Canada. It furnishes granite building stones and the rich copper and iron deposits of the Lake Superior region. In Ohio, however, it is known only as the bed rock upon which the sedimentary rocks of succeeding ages have been laid.

In the periods of the formation of this bed-rock, life is supposed to have first appeared. Its earliest forms left no fossil remains, but were carried over into the more numerous and substantial life forms of the Cambrian period.

The action of the water washed sediment from the land which was deposited over the ocean bed. Through the Cambrian period of rock formation what is now Ohio was under water. Through most of the Ordovician period which followed it was still a portion of the bed of the



THE PORTION OF THE ORDOVICIAN ISLAND IN OHIO

This portion of the island in what is now Southwestern Ohio was the first permanently dry land within the limits of the state. The Ordovician rocks, from the lower strata upward, included the Trenton, Eden and Richland shales and limestones.

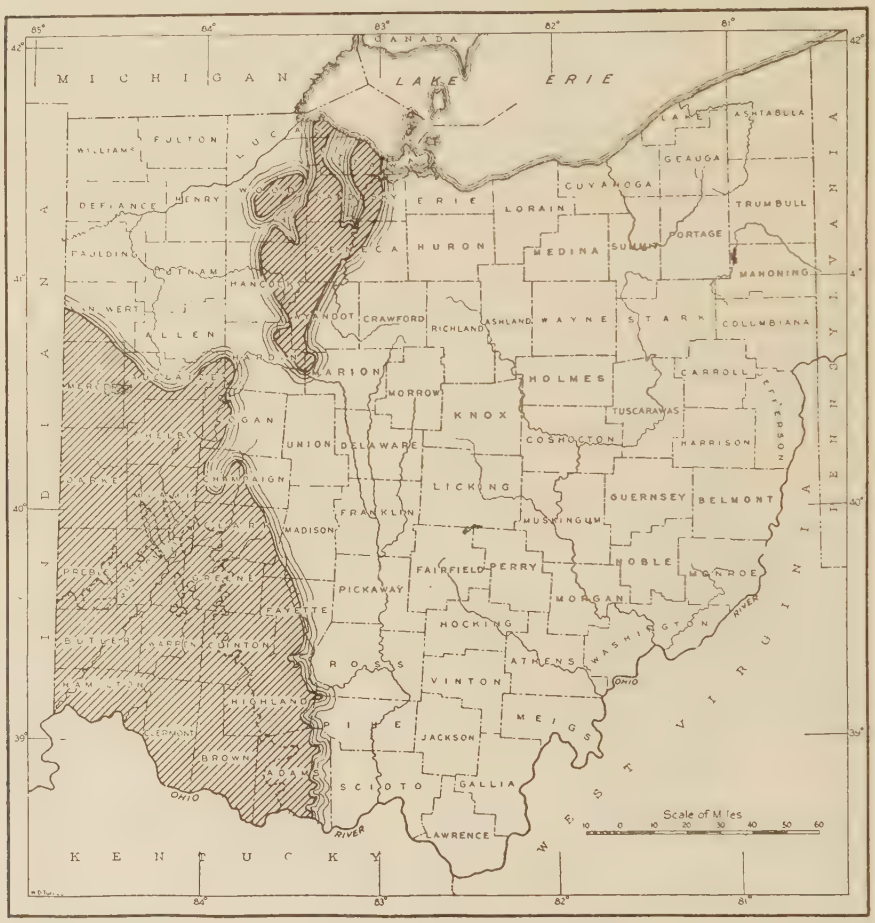
great interior salt water sea, but near the close of that period a small portion, about one-eighteenth of the entire state, emerged from the water. It was part of an island that lay in the states of Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio. A glance at the map will show the extent of the island at this period.

In the Cambrian era many forms of animal life appeared in the shallow interior ocean. These were trilobites, brachiopods, sea worms and mollusks, pelecypods (oysters).

Most of these forms of life were carried over to the succeeding Ordovician period. Their remains abound in the surface rocks that appear in the first dry land of Ohio. Vegetation, if it existed at all, was confined to the simplest and lowest forms of plant life.

The portions of Ohio that had risen from the sea at the close of the Ordovician period included all of Hamilton, Clermont, Brown, Butler, Warren and portions of Adams, Highland, Clinton, Greene, Montgomery, Preble, Clarke and Miami counties.

The primordial bed rock of the great inland sea, at the close of the Ordovician period, was overlaid with two series of rock formations—the Cambrian and the Ordovician—deposited through millions of years by action of the water.



PORTIONS OF OHIO ABOVE THE WATER AT THE END OF THE SILURIAN PERIOD

Following the Ordovician Period the strata of rocks formed in the succeeding or Silurian Period were deposited over the bed of the inland or Epicontinental Sea, and at the end of the period the shaded portion shown on the map was dry land. The Silurian rocks, deposited above the Ordovician, from the lower strata of the Silurian upward, were the Brassfield limestone and the Niagara limestone and shale.

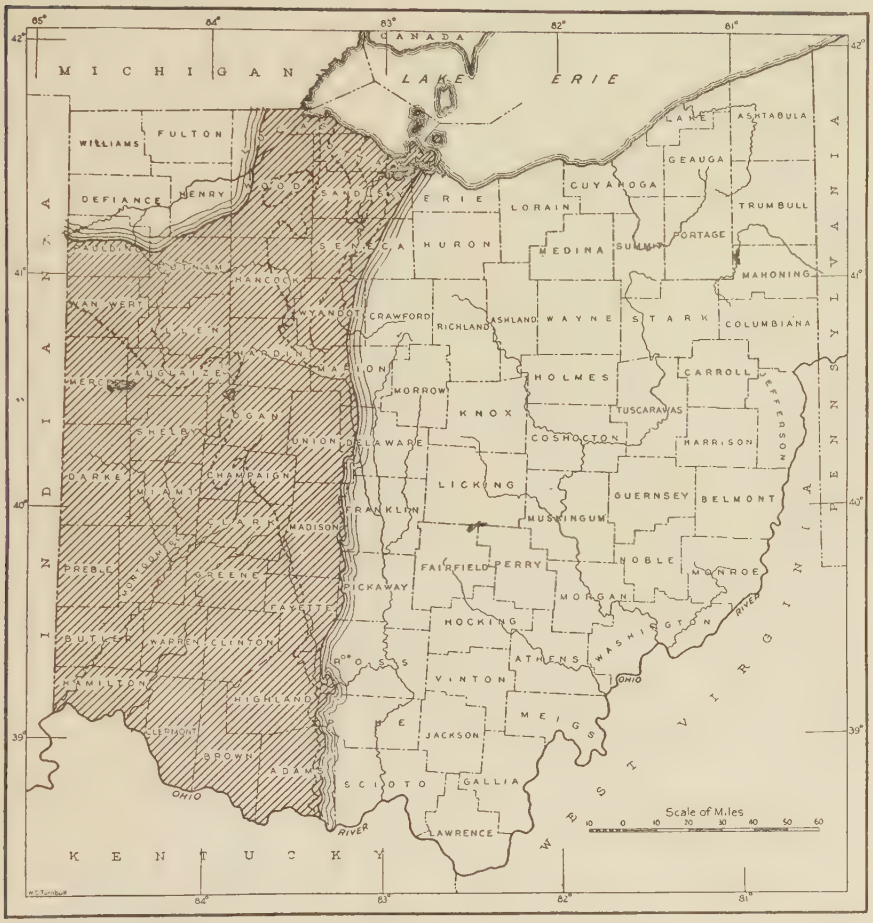
The Ordovician period was succeeded by the Silurian. Some of the older text books of geology call the Ordovician period the Lower Silurian and the period that we are now about to consider the Upper Silurian. The modern nomenclature is here followed.

In the Silurian period the forms of life of Ordovician time continued and some new forms appeared. The marine life was much more abundant than in the previous period. Blastoids appeared for the first time. Star fishes and serpent stars were not very numerous. Trilobites were abundant as were brachiopods, mollusks and corals. At the close

of the period the earliest scorpions left their remains in some of the rock formations. Fish also began to appear and signalize the transition to the next period in the progress of animal life.

Geologists generally agree that vegetation occurred on the land through this period, limited to very narrow portions along the shore line, but practically no evidence of this fact is found in the rock fossils.

Through this period there was a gradual emergence of Ohio from the interior sea which continued to be salt water. It is assumed that the



PORTIONS OF OHIO ABOVE THE WATER AT THE END OF THE MONROE FORMATION

Geologists are a little uncertain as to what period should be referred the Monroe limestone which was formed immediately above the Silurian. It seems to be intermediate between the Silurian and Devonian periods, and is somewhat distinctly separated from both. At the close of the formation of the Monroe limestone the state had emerged from the Epicontinental Sea as shown on the map.

water of this interior sea at this time evaporated more rapidly than it flowed in from the ocean. The great salt formations were then formed farther to the East, especially in the State of New York. The saline formations of Ohio are supposed to have had a similar origin.

The emergence of the land from the waters of the sea was not continuous and uninterrupted. At times there were subsidences of the land but on the whole there was a distinct extension of the portion above the water. At the close of what is generally included in the Silurian period

the following counties had emerged: Hamilton, Clermont, Brown, Butler, Warren, Clinton, Preble, Montgomery, Greene, Darke, Miami and Shelby together with portions of the following counties: Adams, Highland, Fayette, Clarke, Campaign, Logan, Auglaize, Mercer, VanWert, Allen, Hardin, Marion, Wyandotte, Hancock, Seneca, Wood, Sandusky, Ottawa and Lucas.

If the period of the Monroe limestone formation is added as a part of the Silurian there is a considerable extension of dry land as seen by reference to the map. At the close of that period the western shore line passed through Paulding, Putnam, Henry, Wood and Lucas counties; while the eastern shore, which was clearly defined, extended southward from the northwest corner of Erie County through Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandotte, Marion, Delaware, Union, Madison, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Fayette, Pike and Adams counties.

It will be seen that the dry land of Ohio in process of formation now extended from the lakes to a line afterward followed by the Ohio River.

Next in order of time came the Devonian period, sometimes spoken of as the age of fishes, because of their appearance in great numbers for the first time in this period.

The forms of marine life of the previous period continued, most of them more abundantly. This could not be said of some forms, however. The trilobites, the fossils of which so frequently abound in Ordovician and Silurian time, are now less frequently found in the rock formations of this period. The Devonian limestone measures of Ohio are rich in fossil remains. The state house is built of this limestone. In the survey of the Columbus quadrangle under the direction of State Geologist J. A. Bownocker, a very complete description of the Devonian limestone of this vicinity and its fossil remains is presented in a most interesting bulletin. Among the fossils described are the following classes: Brachiopods, crustallans, pelecypods, gastropods, cephalopods and others of minor importance. It is interesting to note that among the crustations are found some excellent specimen fossils of the trilobite, in spite of the fact that at this period the tide was turning against this interesting representative of paleozoic time. The pleuronotus decewi, a coiled gastropod, whose fossil remains are common in the Columbus limestone, is well illustrated in the cut from the bulletin to which reference has been made. Other forms of life belonging to this period are liberally illustrated in the same work and a few of the cuts are presented here.

But this, as observed at the beginning, was not inappropriately styled the age of fishes. The fossils of these are well represented in the rock formations of Ohio. Doctor Chamberlain in one of his recent books thus describes characteristic life of this period:

"Fishes were a conspicuous part of the new fauna. The arthrodirans reached their climax, and some of the species were among the largest fish ever known. Some of them had an estimated length of twenty feet, and had strong mandibles two feet long which, in lieu of teeth, had cutting edges that closed shears-like, after the fashion of the mandibles of turtles. The front part of the body was encased in heavy plates. Some of the fin-spines of sharks were a foot long."

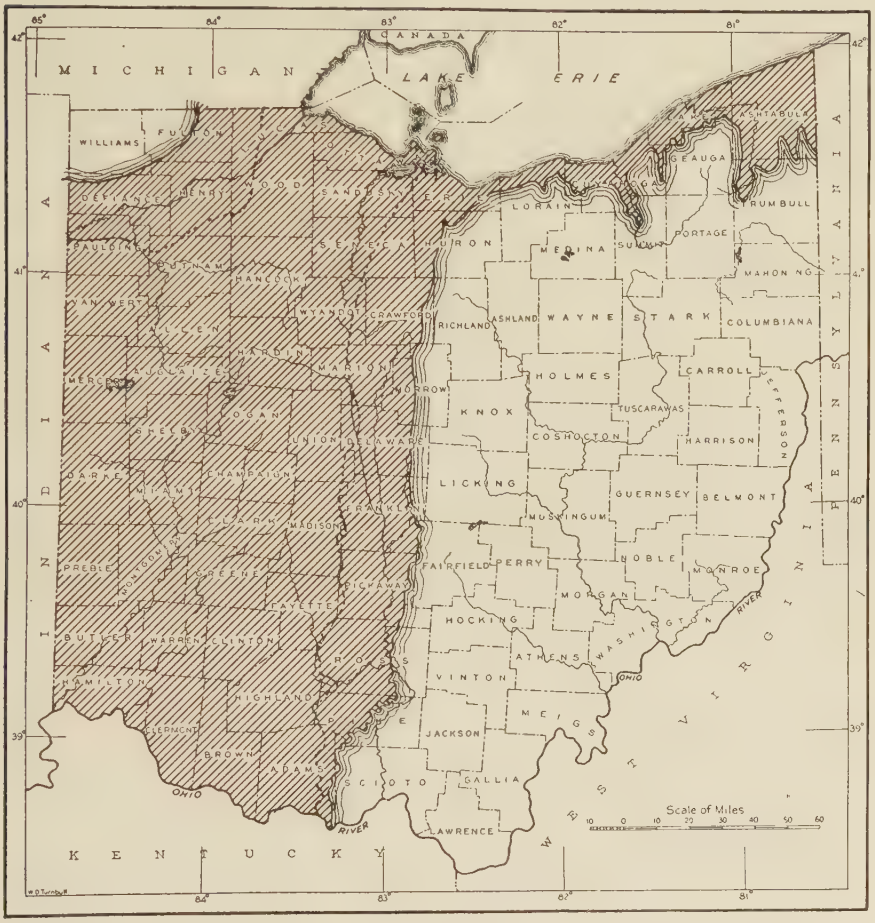
The author of the above statement then presents an illustration of the fossil remains of a portion of one of these fish found in the Devonian rocks near Delaware, Ohio.

At this time the interior sea, which still covered more than the eastern half of what is now Ohio, was teeming with sharks which seemed to have been masters of the briny deep. Their remains are found in different portions of the rock formation of the Devonian period. Some of the finest specimens have been found in the northern part of the state.

Considerable progress had been made in the land life through this period, which, at its close was represented by plants, snails, insects, myriapods, scorpions and amphibians. The plants had little foliage. They included ferns, rushes and other simple forms. Near the close of

the period plant life had made considerable progress. Forests began to appear in marshy places on the sea shore and along the streams. These were made up of fern-like and rush-like growths of large size. And club mosses are said to have attained the height of small trees.

The progress of emergence from the sea in the Ohio region continued through this period. At its close all the western part of the state, except small portions of Fulton and Defiance counties and most of Williams County, was dry land. The southern shore of Lake Erie had



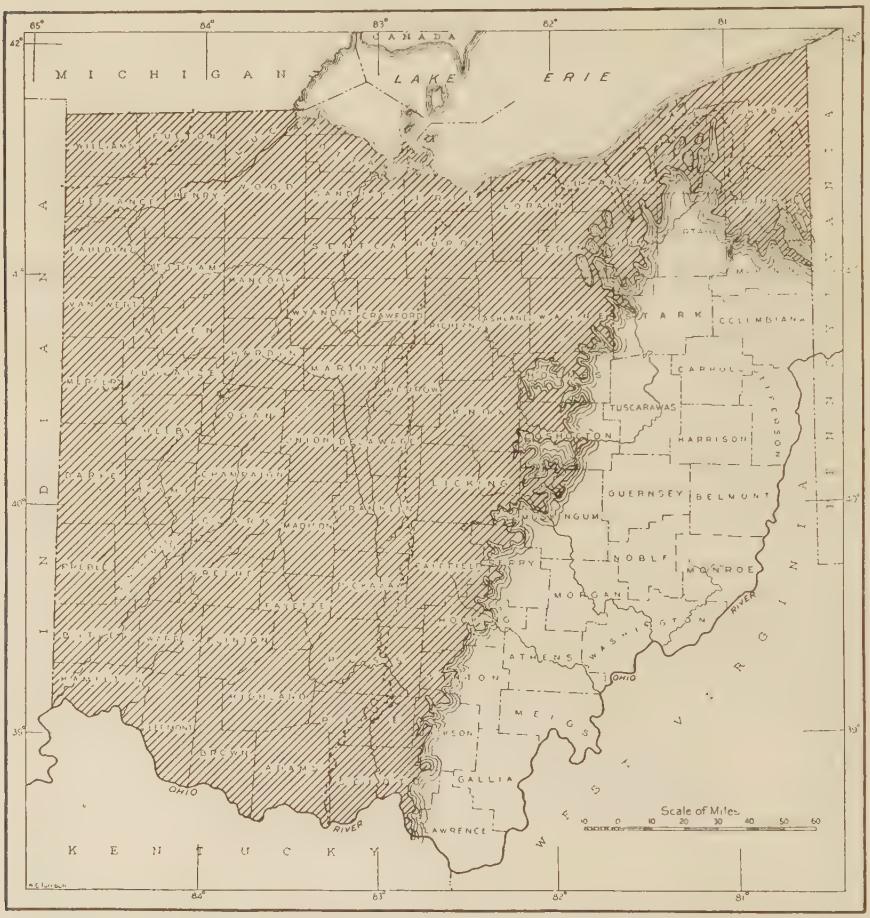
PORTIONS OF OHIO ABOVE THE WATER AT THE END OF THE DEVONIAN PERIOD

Following the Monroe formation, the strata of rocks formed in the succeeding or Devonian Period were deposited over the bed of the inland or Epicontinental Sea, and at the end of the period the shaded portion shown on the map was dry land. The Devonian rocks deposited above the Monroe formation, from the lower strata upward, were the Columbus and Delaware limestones and shales and the Olentangy and Ohio shales.

developed, though it was separated in places by a very narrow strip of land from the interior sea that still spread over the eastern portion of the state. Most of Ashtabula County, as will be seen from the map, was dry land. Thence the shore line extended through Lake, Cuyahoga, Lorain, Erie, Huron, Crawford, Morrow, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike and Adams counties.

At the close of the Devonian period the rock formations of the epicontinental sea consisted successively of the Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian periods. These were built up regularly from the

primordial bedrock and all were covered by the sea, which had gradually been growing more shallow and marsh-like. Soon the dense vegetation of the Carboniferous period appeared in all its grandeur. It is believed that the marshes were overhung with a dense fog, through which the sun-rays penetrated but dimly. Huge ferns were in evidence almost everywhere, and dense thickets of Calamites rose from the sodden earth to a height of forty feet. These plants were closely allied to the equiseta or "horse-tails" of the present. The vast monotonous forests were made



PORTIONS OF OHIO ABOVE THE WATER AT THE END OF THE MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

Following the Devonian Period, the strata of rocks formed in the succeeding or Mississippian Period were deposited over the bed of the inland or Epicontinental Sea, and at the end of the period the shaded portion shown on the map was dry land. The Mississippian rocks deposited above the Devonian, from the lower strata upward, were the Waverly and the Maxville shales, sandstone and limestone.

up of a number of trees, chief of which were the Lepidodendrons and the Sigillaria. The Lepidodendron was a club-moss that frequently grew to the height of seventy feet, branching somewhat after the manner of modern trees. The leaf-scars of the body were systematically arranged in spiral lines, due to the arrangement of the spine-like leaves before they fell. The Sigillaria was similar to the Lepidodendron, but its trunk was vertically fluted, and in these flutes the leaf scars were like the impressions of a seal. It seems to have been less disposed, than the Lepidodendron, to divide into branches.

The plants of this period reached through many degrees of latitude. It seems that there must have been a somewhat equable temperature from the equator almost to the north pole.

In the Ohio region this vegetation was especially dense. Year after year it grew upward and fell into the swampy remnant of the epicontinental sea until vast stores of it were collected beneath the stagnant waters. As this sea bed gradually sank the vegetable growth accumulated in enormous masses over wide areas. Later the bed of the sea seemed to sink more rapidly than the vegetable growth accumulated, and finally great masses of gravel and sand and silt washed in and covered up the vegetation beds. Above them limestone and sandstone formations spread out over large areas, and shales were at certain periods deposited. Finally the bed of the sea began to rise again, and these various formations were once more brought above the surface. Through the thousands of years that these changes were in progress the vegetable accumulations were compressed into veins of coal.

There can be no question as to the origin of the coal measures. Throughout Ohio the coal veins are closely associated with impressions of ferns and trees and practically everything that went to make up the vegetable growth of the period. Stumps of trees have been preserved in form, though converted into stone, that are so natural that even a child could distinguish them at once as tree stumps. Some of these are on exhibition in Orton Hall at Ohio State University.

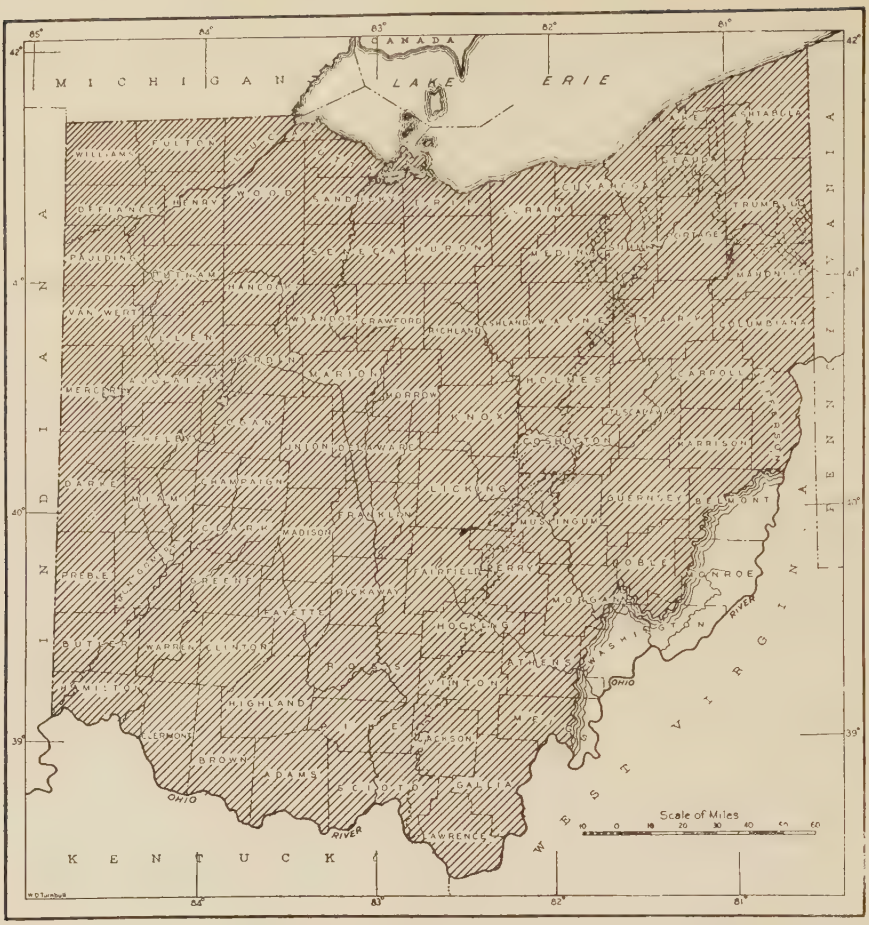
The animal life of the previous periods continued through the Carboniferous. Trilobites, which had survived from the earliest geological time, however, began early to disappear, and at the close of the period became extinct. Scorpions were abundant, and the first spiders appeared. The carboniferous forests swarmed with dragon flies, some with a spread of wing of two feet or more. Flies, crickets, locusts and cock-roaches abounded. Flowering plants had not appeared, nor the insects that love to explore their honey depths. The strange fish, the ostracoderm, that combined in its individual make-up some of the characters of the invertebrate and the fish, a sort of connecting link between the two, permanently disappeared.

The vertebrates before the close of this period had "followed the arthropods and the mollusks upon the land and had evolved a higher type, adapted to the new environment." This type we know as the amphibians, the frogs and salamanders, with lungs for breathing the air and limbs for moving on the land. They were the connecting link between the fish of the sea and the reptiles that later pervaded the land. The amphibians of this period differed in many respects from those of our own. They wore an armor of bony scales that protected them from beneath and sometimes extended over their backs.

The Carboniferous formations in Ohio are divided mainly into the Mississippian and the Pennsylvanian. The former was first formed. At its close the interior sea had still farther receded. Fulton, Williams and Defiance counties were now permanent dry land. The eastern shore line, beginning with Trumbull County, passes through Mahoning, Portage, Geauga, Summit, Medina, Wayne, Stark, Holmes, Coshocton, Muskingum, Licking, Perry, Fairfield, Hocking, Vinton, Jackson and Scioto counties.

The Pennsylvanian includes a further extension into the southeastern part of Ohio. The shore line at its close had become considerably shortened. It then passed from the southern boundary of Jefferson County, through Belmont, Monroe, Washington, Noble, Morgan, Athens and Meigs counties. The territory included in the Pennsylvanian is very rich in bituminous coal.

The remaining portion of the state was soon out of the marshy remnant of the inland sea, and Ohio's land formation was complete. This remnant, which was assigned to the Permian period, was also rich in coal measures. The forests of Lepidodendron and Sigillaria became



PORTIONS OF OHIO ABOVE THE WATER AT THE END OF THE PENNSYLVANIAN PERIOD

Following the Mississippian Period, the strata of rocks formed in the succeeding or Pennsylvanian Period were deposited over the bed of the inland or Epicontinental sea, and at the end of the period the shaded portion shown on the map was dry land. The Pennsylvanian rocks were as follows: Pottsville and Allegheny coal, sandstone, shales and limestone; the Conemaugh shales, sandstones, coal and limestone; the Monongahela coal, shales and sandstones.

The small portion of Ohio still under water at the end of the Pennsylvanian Period belongs to the Permian Period. Following the Pennsylvanian Period, the strata of rocks formed in the succeeding or Permian Period were deposited over the bed of the inland or Epicontinental Sea, and at the end of the Permian Period the unshaded portion of the map was dry land. The Permian rocks, deposited above the Pennsylvanian, from the lower strata upward, were the Dunkard shales, sandstone and coal.

While the word "period" has been used for convenience to designate the time of the Mississippian, Pennsylvanian and Permian formations, respectively, they all belong to the one great period—the Carboniferous.

rare and the Calamites became extinct. The trees were replaced by tree ferns and conifers. Plant and animal life went through many changes. A remarkable increase in the number and size of the reptiles of this period is noteworthy, though for convenience they are often classified with the following period.

It must not be concluded, since the Ohio country was permanent dry land, that it was not subject to subsequent changes. Its evolution from the primordial bed rock of the epicontinental sea into permanent dry land has been briefly traced. It is hoped that the accompanying maps may make it easy for the layman who has not studied geology to follow this evolution.

THE OHIO REGION IN THE GLACIAL AGE

Long after the Epicontinental Sea had receded from what now constitutes Ohio and this region had become permanently dry land, a great ice sheet or glacier slowly descended from what is now Canada, moving over Lake Erie and a portion of the Ohio country. Some writers have estimated that this ice sheet was in places perhaps two miles thick. It brought with it great quantities of granite rock from Canada and these are now found distributed over the region that it covered. It leveled the surface of the earth over which it passed, ground rock formations into sand and silt, filled valleys, dammed streams and rivers and changed in many instances the surface and drainage system of northern and western Ohio. It pressed onward until the ice melted at the southern limit indicated on the map.

Some evidence has been found indicating that man inhabited the region before the descent of this glacier, but this evidence is far from satisfactory and conclusive.

Following the ice age this region was the abode of many animals of immense size. The mastodon and the mammoth roamed over the plains and through the forests. The skeleton of a mastodon found in Franklin County is now on exhibition in Orton Hall at the Ohio State University. The skeleton of a mammoth found in Morrow County has recently been acquired by the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society and will soon be mounted in its museum. The tusks of these measure from twelve to thirteen feet in length.

CHAPTER II

A HISTORY OF FLOOD CONTROL IN OHIO

By Arthur E. Morgan and C. A. Bock

The great ice cap, which covered Northeastern North America during the Glacial period, is estimated to have been about two miles thick in the region northeast of the Great Lakes. The weight of this great mass caused it to creep gradually toward the ocean on the east and toward the south, where the pressure was less.

In this relentless advance it ground off the hilltops and filled up the valleys, changing the region south of the Great Lakes from one of hills and valleys to a broad plain. The ice sheet came to an end some distance north of the Ohio River, and from its margin southward the hills remained undisturbed. The hilly country around Cincinnati furnishes a picture of what much of the state would be like, but for the glaciers.

The moving mass of ice, with its burden of boulders, gravel and powdered rock, wiped out old river valleys, changed the courses of streams, and quite remade the surface geography of Ohio. Some of the old river valleys, as the Miami River north and south of Dayton, and the Mad River east of Dayton, were filled in with this glacial debris to a depth of more than 200 feet.

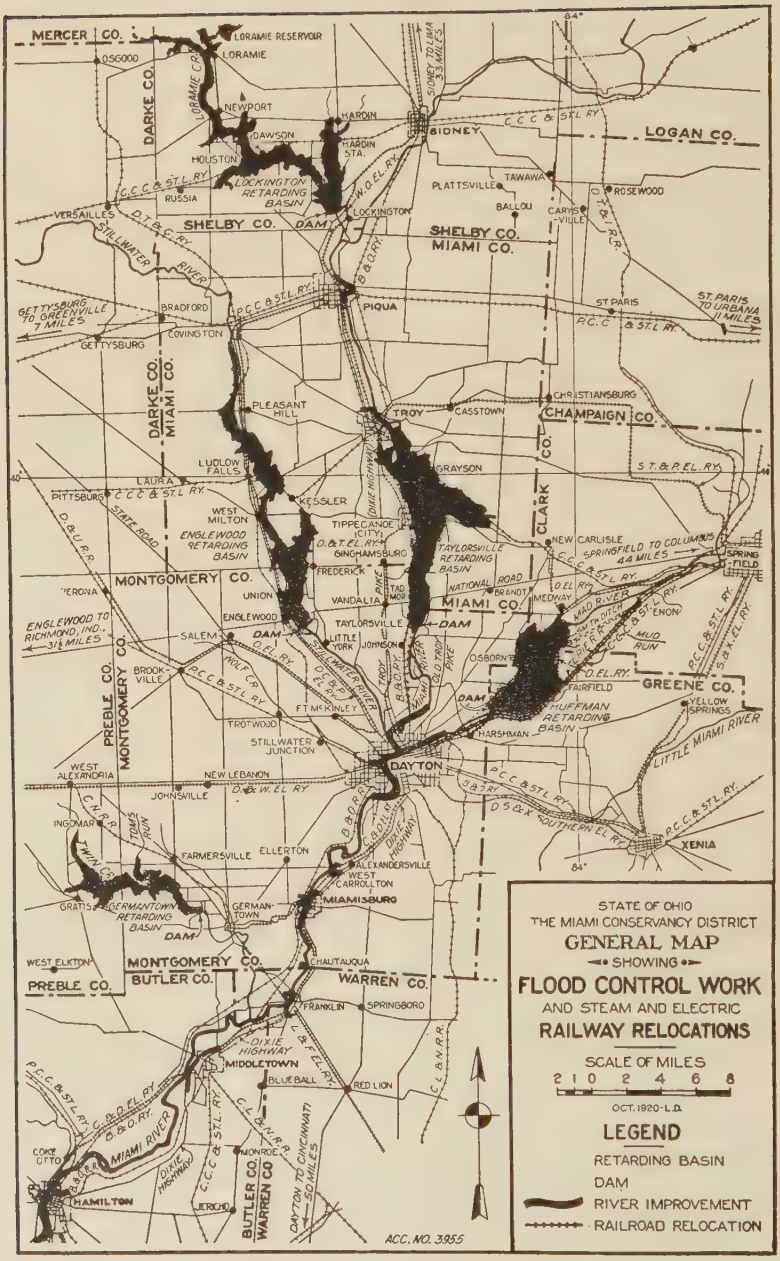
In some parts a new surface soil was left, composed of this groundup rock, known as glacial till. On other great areas the limestone rock was left bare. As the years passed, the lime was leached out by the rains, and the remaining impurities of the limestone were left behind to form the fertile residual soils of central Ohio.

Not only did the ice sheet change the course of rivers, but it largely wiped out the local drainage. When white men first visited the central part of the state they found a densely wooded plain, poorly drained in many parts, and breeding mosquitoes and other insect pests. The malaria or "fever and ague" of the early days was carried by mosquitoes which bred in these undrained swamps.

The last hundred years has seen the almost complete elimination of swamps from Ohio. First by open ditches and then by tiling, Ohio farmers have brought almost the whole of the flat lands of the state into profitable cultivation. Little by little a body of laws and of judicial decisions has grown up to define and to facilitate the drainage development until the drainage code of Ohio has become voluminous and comprehensive, if not well organized. The invention and building of excavating machinery in Ohio for digging the ditches has developed into thriving industries in Cleveland, Bucyrus, Marion and Findlay, that now find markets for their product all over the world, and the manufacture of drain tile has contributed to making Ohio the foremost state in the ceramic industry.

But while the farm land was being reclaimed, flood conditions in the main rivers were only becoming aggravated. Under primitive conditions the flat undrained woods served as storage basins to retard the flow of rain water into the rivers. The clearing of the land and its drainage through large open canals tended to hasten the flow of storm water directly into the larger streams.

Omitting the Ohio River from consideration for the time being, flood conditions in Ohio rivers are due largely to the lay of the land left by the glaciers. The old deep gorges were filled with glacial debris, and in place of narrow, deep gorges we have flat valleys through which the present rivers wind their crooked way.


MERCER CO.
LORAMIE RESERVOIR
LORAMIE
OSGOOD
DARKE CO.
NEWPORT
HARDIN
DAWSON
HARDIN STA.
HOUSTON
SIDNEY
SIDNEY TO LIMA 33 MILES
C.C.C. & ST.L. RY.
LOGAN CO.
LOCKINGTON RETARDING BASIN
RUSSIA
PLATTSVILLE
TAWAWA
ROSEWOOD
BALLOU
CARYSVILLE
VERSAILLES
D.T. & C. RY.
SHELBY CO.
DAM
LOCKINGTON
SHELBY CO.
MIAMI CO.
STILLWATER RIVER
B. & O. RY.
PIQUA
ST. PARIS
ST. PARIS TO URBANA 11 MILES
GETTYSBURG TO GREENVILLE 7 MILES
BRADFORD
GETTYSBURG
COVINGTON
DARKE CO.
MIAMI CO.
PLEASANT HILL
TROY
CASSTOWN
CHRISTIANSBURG
CHAMPAIGN CO.
LUDLOW FALLS
LAURA
PITTSBURG
KESSLER
DIXIE HIGHWAY
GRAYSON
S.T. & P.EL. RY.
WEST MILTON
TIPPECANOE CITY
ENGLEWOOD RETARDING BASIN
D. & T. EL. RY.
GINGHAMSBURG
FREDERICK
TAYLORSVILLE RETARDING BASIN
NEW CARLISLE
SPRINGFIELD TO COLUMBUS 44 MILES
SPRING FIELD
CLARK CO.
MONTGOMERY CO.
VERONA
UNION
VANDALIA
TAD MOR
NATIONAL ROAD
BRANDT
O. EL. RY.
MEADOWAY
MIAMI CO.
DAM
ENGLEWOOD TO RICHMOND, IND. 31½ MILES
ENGLEWOOD
DAM
SALEM
TAYLORSVILLE
LITTLE YORK
JOHNSON
MAD RIVER
ENON
MUD RUN
PREBLE CO.
MONTGOMERY CO.
BROOKVILLE
HALF CR.
D. EL. RY.
MAD RIVER
TROY
OSBORN
FAIRFIELD
GREENE CO.
YELLOW SPRINGS
FT. McKINLEY
TROTWOOD
DAM
HUFFMAN RETARDING BASIN
HARSHMAN
STILLWATER JUNCTION
DAYTON
LITTLE MIAMI RIVER
WEST ALEXANDRIA
NEW LEBANON
JOHNSVILLE
D. & W. EL. RY.
INGOMAR
TOMS RUN
FARMERSVILLE
ELLERTON
ALEXANDERSVILLE
WEST CARROLLTON
MIAMISBURG
GERMANTOWN RETARDING BASIN
DAM
GERMANTOWN
GRATIS
WEST ELKTON
MONTGOMERY CO.
BUTLER CO.
PREBLE CO.
CHAUTAUQUA
WARREN CO.
FRANKLIN
SPRINGBORO
MIDDLETOWN
BLUE BALL
RED LION
C.L. & N. R.R.
COKE OTTO
MIAMI RIVER
MONROE
HAMILTON
JEROME
BUTLER CO.
WARREN CO.
DAYTON TO CINCINNATI 50 MILES
ACC. NO. 3955
STATE OF OHIO
THE MIAMI CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
GENERAL MAP
SHOWING
FLOOD CONTROL WORK
AND STEAM AND ELECTRIC
RAILWAY RELOCATIONS
SCALE OF MILES
2 1 0 2 4 6 8
OCT. 1920 - L.D.
LEGEND
RETARDING BASIN
DAM
RIVER IMPROVEMENT
RAILROAD RELOCATION

Like all other rivers, these stream channels are but the paths worn by water flowing down hill along the line of least resistance. The sizes of the stream channels are only the chance results of the working of natural forces. Some rivers have channels far too large for the most extreme flood flow, like the Grand Canyon in Arizona, while others are too small to care for even ordinary freshets. The Miami, Mad, Stillwater and Scioto rivers have dug channels for themselves about large enough to carry the ordinary high water occurring each spring, but only enough to carry about one-tenth of the flow of the most extreme floods. The flow in streams under natural conditions varies greatly. For instance, the low water flow in the Miami River at Dayton is at times less than 250 cubic feet per second, while in March, 1913, the flood flow was approximately 250,000 cubic feet per second. Such streams during high water periods have a tendency to build flat flood plains by the deposits from their muddy waters, producing land of great fertility.

In the first settlement of the country it was natural that men should locate along the rivers, because, in the absence of roads, the rivers were the first highways. It is fortunate that this was so, because modern industry and modern civilization demand water in such quantities as can be furnished only by streams of considerable volume. The tendency has been not only to improve the fertile valley bottoms for cultivation, but to build factories, railroads and towns along the river banks. Many of Ohio's cities and villages have been built, at least in part, upon the flat bottom lands along the rivers. In times of heavy rainfall the rivers overflow these bottoms, and there is great damage to property, and sometimes a great loss of life. Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Marietta on the Ohio River; Piqua, Troy, Dayton, Middletown and Hamilton on the Miami; Springfield on Buck Creek; Kenton, Columbus, Circleville and Chillicothe on the Scioto; Delaware on the Olentangy; Newark on the Licking; Zanesville and McConnelsville on the Muskingum; Massillon on the Tuscarawas; Alliance on the Mahoning; Cleveland on the Cuyahoga; Tiffin and Fremont on the Sandusky; Defiance and Toledo on the Maumee; Findlay on the Blanchard; Lima on Ottawa River; Fostoria on Portage River; Xenia on Shawnee Creek—all these are examples of Ohio cities built partly within the flood plains of rivers, and all have been subject to damage from floods.

While floods in Ohio rivers were perhaps increased by drainage operations, yet they began to trouble the inhabitants before drainage operations had begun. Dayton was founded in 1796, and in 1805, while the country was still a wilderness, a flood occurred on the Miami River, which did great damage to the new settlement, and which was larger than any later flood for more than a hundred years. In 1814 the Miami, at Dayton, again overflowed its banks and destroyed the levees built just after the 1805 flood. Other floods of considerable magnitude occurred in 1828, 1832, 1847, 1866, 1883, 1886, 1897 and 1898. Similarly destructive floods occurred in Columbus in 1828, 1838, 1865, 1870, 1883 and 1898. Other cities also suffered serious damage from inundation from time to time, but in these early floods the damage was less severe because of the limited industrial development and loss of life not so great because the population was less dense. Furthermore in those days a flood was regarded more as being an act of providence which was not in the province of man to control, and efforts to ameliorate or prevent flood conditions were limited to purely local projects of building levees or slight improvement of existing channels, and these improvements more often were designed solely to prevent the overflow of agricultural lands rather than to protect against loss of life and damage to property in cities and towns.

During the past fifty years the concentration of population and industries on the flat lands of river flood plains in Ohio has accelerated with tremendous rapidity, and the intense use of such lands has created

flood problems which, with the increasing value of the property, become increasingly difficult to solve. The real meaning of this growing flood menace, however, had been only vaguely sensed by a few hydraulic engineers in the country who had made some study of floods in an incidental way, and not at all by the people at large, until the great floods of 1913 demonstrated the terrible possibilities of such situations. These floods were so destructive to life and property and so widespread over the state as to cause considerable investigation into possible methods of protection against future flood disasters. The unprecedented stages and extreme suddenness of their occurrence were particularly disastrous in the Scioto and Miami valleys and gave rise to a strong public sentiment in Columbus, Dayton and other cities that such calamities must not be permitted to recur. On the Ohio River itself the feeling of alarm was not so intense, since the flood crest arrived more slowly and the river cities had long been accustomed to suffer periodical damage from inundations. Local engineers, county, city and state officials and Federal Government engineers began to take a lively interest in flood control problems and to study methods of relief.

Thus as part of the general conquest of the land, men now are undertaking to control these floods, so that life and property will no longer be endangered. In the end, life and property are safe and the river presents one more case of man's mastery of his environment. As the most striking example of this kind of mastery in Ohio, a brief sketch will be given of the Miami Valley flood control project.

The Miami Project

The City of Dayton was settled in 1796, and in 1805 the first serious flood occurred, which covered most of the settlement. A small levee was built to protect from a recurrence, but it was washed out very soon. Thereafter for more than a century the city would be flooded from time to time, and after the flood the levees would be strengthened to a point where the people would be assured of protection. About 1910 a flood control program was undertaken by the city, which was supposed to afford protection against the greatest possible flood. Bonds had been issued and contracts let, and the contractor was just about to begin work when the great flood of 1913 swept away the contractor's equipment and demonstrated again that the proposed flood control would have been completely inadequate.

The experience of Dayton had been repeated in nearly all the cities of the Miami Valley, from Piqua on the north to Hamilton on the south, where successive floods had been followed by protective works which were relied upon for future security.

On the 23rd, 24th and 25th of March, 1913, a rainstorm occurred over Ohio and Indiana, which exceeded in area and intensity any that occurred since the settlement of this region. The center of this storm area was over the Miami Valley, where as much as ten inches of rain fell on March 24th and 25th. The ground was still saturated from rains earlier in the year, and between 80 and 90 per cent of this rainfall at once flowed into the rivers. In the cities on the Miami River damage to property amounted to more than $100,000,000, and about 400 lives were lost. Columbus, on the Scioto River, suffered somewhat less severely, and nearly every town and city in Southern Ohio, which occupied river bottom land, was damaged.

For several weeks everyones' attention was directed to steps for immediate relief, but as the debris and mud were cleared away and the hungry were fed, a demand developed for permanent protection. In Dayton a "flood prevention" committee was organized, and John H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register Company, was made chairman. He was represented on the committee by Edward A. Deeds, vice president of the National Cash Register Company, who later was

made chairman of the committee, and was the guiding spirit of the whole flood prevention program. The other members of the committee were Walter Worman, Walter S. Kidder, Edward W. Hanley, H. E. Talbott, John W. Stoddard, Adam Schantz and Frank Huffman.

One of the first acts of the Flood Prevention Committee was to pass a resolution:

"* * * that there be prompt and definite action to determine the cause of the inundation of the City of Dayton on March 25, 1913, and to apply the maximum of human knowledge and scientific skill with the necessary measure of financial resources to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity.

"* * * That to enable this committee to take up the vast program of surveys, plans, specifications, condemnations, contracts and construction incidental to and connected with the work of protection of life and property, to allay the fears and misgivings of the people, and to reinstate the beautiful City of Dayton as an attractive location for home life, happiness and commercial prestige and success, there shall be provided a Flood Prevention Fund of $2,000,000." * * *

This action resulted in the establishment of a $2,000,000 fund from subscriptions by the citizens of Dayton; the employment of the Morgan Engineering Company to make a thorough investigation and plans for flood control; and the organization of the Miami Valley Flood Prevention Association. The work done by this valley association was naturally of a very general character, and its activities did not continue beyond several meetings. Its chief service was to bring together from the various parts of the valley those men who were taking a potential interest in the flood control cause, and to enlist the cooperation of the various cities in the valley, for the working out of effective measures for flood control.

Soon after the 1913 flood numerous plans were suggested for flood protection. Many of these, though having the guise of engineering reports, were developed from meager and inaccurate data and were at once impractical and wholly inadequate. The public demand for quick action operated in a measure to make some of these immature proposals a hindrance to the working out of an effective plan for the entire valley. A report of a different character was submitted to the Chief Engineers of the United States Army[1] by a board of army engineers, which among other things, set forth the necessity of making complete surveys and investigations before the adoption of any plan.

It was along these lines that the work at Dayton was undertaken, one of the first of the engineer's reports[2] stating that "* * * it has been our aim to investigate every possible method of flood protection in order to be assured that no possibilities are overlooked." This policy of thorough investigation was largely responsible for the great forward stride made in the progress of flood control in Ohio. The aim of this work was, in general, to make a complete and coordinated survey of flood conditions in the Miami Valley, to develop a comprehensive plan of protection from further flood destruction, to secure the adoption of such a plan by the several cities and parts of counties involved, and to provide the necessary legal machinery by which such a project could be organized, financed and properly executed.

A thorough study of the storm rainfall records of the Eastern United States developed that while the 1913 precipitation was unusually intense and covered a large area, it was not impossible for a somewhat greater rainfall to occur on a similar area. Such extreme rainfalls would come only at long intervals, but it was felt in the Miami Valley that any flood control works to be built should now be made adequate to give complete protection.

[1]Report to Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, May 26, 1913, by Special Board of Army Engineers.

[2]Preliminary report of Morgan Engineering Company, Oct. 3, 1913.

Contrary to the general expectation, it was found that a system of retarding reservoirs, to hold back excessive flood waters, combined with some channel improvement through the cities and towns, afforded the best plan for flood protection in the valley. It was also found that while it was financially impossible for any one of the cities alone to secure complete protection, a coordinated system of control for the valley was entirely feasible. When these findings were made known to the Flood Prevention Committee by their engineers, four great obstacles, interwoven with the intricate complications of many minor difficulties, presented themselves. These were, briefly:

(1) Local opposition caused by ignorance or misunderstanding of the plans.

(2) Lack of cooperation among various cities affected.

(3) A general prejudice, somewhat vague, but very definite in its effect, against the use of reservoirs for controlling floods.

(4) No laws existed in Ohio under which such a project could be legally organized, financed, executed and maintained.

An educational campaign was immediately instituted in the valley to overcome the first three difficulties. Wide publicity was given the plans in local newspapers and magazines, and many talks illustrated with slides, maps, diagrams and statistics, were given at public places and every opportunity possible afforded for the public to become informed. A working model was made of one of the proposed retarding reservoirs, and this photographed in action. Both the model and the picture of its operation were exhibited in many places. One of the most stubborn phases of the opposition was that of farmers living in or near the proposed retarding basins, based largely upon the misrepresentation of local attorneys that not only would their lands be confiscated, but they would be taxed as well, to carry out the project.

Early in the investigations the engineers requested the appointment of a board of consulting engineers, which was composed of nationally known experts. The independent investigation of these men furnished a solid moral backing. The thorough analyses of the plans made by one member of the board,[3] and his whole-hearted support of them, were particularly useful in combatting the prejudice against dams, which owed its origin largely to some previous reports by government engineers questioning the advisability of using retarding dams for flood control on the upper Ohio River tributaries.

The numerous laws of Ohio governing the construction of ditches, bridges, sewers, levees, channels, dams or other structures that might be a part of an extensive flood control system had been individually conceived and enacted for particular limited problems and local necessities, and were wholly lacking in the comprehensive provisions required for a large cooperative undertaking. They did not furnish legal machinery for uniting the many interests needing flood protection into an effective organization, provided no means for working out and officially adopting a satisfactory plan, offered no means for safeguarding individual and collective interests and rights, and established no practical basis for an equitable distribution of the cost of so large an undertaking. Neither did the existing laws provide authority for enforcing the requirements of such a project. This situation resulted in the drafting of the "Conservancy Act of Ohio."

The problem of preparing this law was approached from the engineers' point of view. The law must be designed to provide wide freedom of action to carry out any type of improvement; an effective agency for getting results, such as corporation form of management; freedom from politics; governmental powers, such as right of eminent domain; police powers and taxing powers; harmony with existing laws; cooper-

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[3]Late General H. M. Chittenden, Consulting Engineer to Flood Prevention Committee.

ation among governmental units and private organizations; control over stream obstructions and over the use of water; and general adaptability suitable to any situation and must be comprehensive enough so as not to need amendment for problems that might arise in other parts of the state. As finally enacted on March 17, 1914, the Conservancy Act provides for the establishment of conservancy districts in Ohio, through petition of property owners to the court of common pleas of any county wholly or partly within the proposed district, for any or all of the following purposes:

(a) preventing floods;
(b) regulating stream channels by changing, widening and deepening the same;
(c) reclaiming or filling wet and overflowed lands;
(d) providing for irrigation where it may be needed;
(e) regulating the flow of streams;
(f) diverting, or in whole or in part eliminating water courses; and incident to such purposes and to enable their accomplishment, to straighten, widen, deepen, change, divert, or change the course or terminus of, any natural or artificial water course; to build reservoirs, canals, levees, walls, embankments, bridges, or dams; to maintain, operate and repair any of the construction herein named; and to do all other things necessary for the fulfillment of the purposes of this act.

A conservancy district may be established by a majority decision of a court consisting of one common pleas judge from each county having land in the district. This court becomes the "Conservancy Court" of that district, and appoints a board of three directors to manage the district, who in turn may employ engineers, attorneys and other assistants as deemed necessary. A plan for the improvement is prepared by the chief engineer and passed upon by the board of directors, is submitted to a formal hearing of objections and then subject to the approval of the court. An appraisal of benefits and damages resulting from the execution of the proposed plan is made by a board of three appraisers appointed by the conservancy court. This appraisal is also subject to a hearing of exceptions before it can be approved by the court for the issue of the bonds to finance the construction. Any owner has the right to appeal from his award of benefits or damages. No property can be confiscated—and damage must be paid where damage is sustained.

The law was rigidly tested as to constitutionality, and successfully withstood several attempts for its repeal and amendment. Only the most earnest efforts of the Flood Prevention Committee and its engineers, backed by newspapers, churches, chambers of commerce and other institutions, made it possible to preserve the law in its complete original form through these political struggles in the Legislature. Ohio thus was provided with the most comprehensive and effective legal machinery in this country for dealing with any water control or conservation problem that might arise.

On the day following the signing of the Conservancy Act by Governor Cox a petition was filed for the establishment of the Miami Conservancy District. A court of ten common pleas judges was convened on March 20, 1914, to hear this petition, and an attendance of over 2,000 people evidenced the wide interest in the proceedings. Attorneys for the opposition entered objections to the jurisdiction of the court, raised questions of constitutionality of the Act and secured some delay, and on April 18 the court voted 5 to 4 in over-ruling all the objections, one judge being absent. Since a vote of 6, or a majority of the ten judges was required, the result was a failure to establish the district. This was followed by much legal procedure, by which the constitutionality of the Act was firmly established and during which the working out of engineering and construction features went steadily forward. On June

28, 1915, the court formally created the Miami Conservancy District and appointed as its directors Col. Edward A. Deeds, Henry M. Allen and Gordon S. Rentschler. The directors immediately arranged for the engineers of the Flood Prevention Committee to continue on the work, and appointed other necessary assistants. In January, 1916, the district was furnished a splendid home in the newly completed Conservancy Building in Dayton presented to the project by Colonel Deeds. This housed the administrative, engineering and appraisal forces of the district and is now being used as a permanent repository for the records. It stands on the bank of the Miami River as a fitting monument to the earnest efforts of its donor and to the great pioneering work of the valley for progress in flood control.

In developing and perfecting plans for the flood control system for the Miami Valley, probably the most extensive and thorough investigation ever undertaken of rainfall and floods, flow of water in open channels, the effects of a system of combined reservoirs and channel improvement, and allied hydraulic problems, was made. All available related data was secured from Federal Government, state and private sources and thoroughly analyzed, and considerable information from foreign countries was investigated. The results of these studies have been largely set forth in a series of ten technical reports issued by the district.[4]

These volumes make available to the residents of the state and to the technical world at large much data that will have considerable usefulness on other similar projects.

A complete plan for the control of floods in the Miami Valley was submitted to the board of directors of the district by the chief engineer early in 1916, and the letter of transmittal stated, in part:

"Following the organization of The Miami Conservancy District by order of the court on the 28th of June, 1915, the appointment of your board on the 28th of June, 1915, as the board of directors of the district, and the appointment dated the 7th of July, 1915, of the undersigned as chief engineer of the district, with instructions to prepare a plan for the protection of the district from floods; he proceeded to prepare such a plan, which is herewith presented for your consideration, with the recommendation that it be adopted as the Official Plan of The Miami Conservancy District, as provided for in Section 12 of the Conservancy Act of Ohio. In the preparation of the plan, your engineers have supplemented and completed the data secured and the work done by The Morgan Engineering Company under the direction of The Dayton Flood Prevention Committee. * * *

"When this plan is carried into effect the Miami Valley, in our opinion, will be permanently protected from serious damage by flood. In its necessity for flood prevention, the valley is not unique. Wherever, along the rivers of this country, industrial and agricultural development reaches a high stage, the protection of these interests from damage by uncontrolled flood waters becomes necessary, and must be secured before permanent prosperity is established. * * *

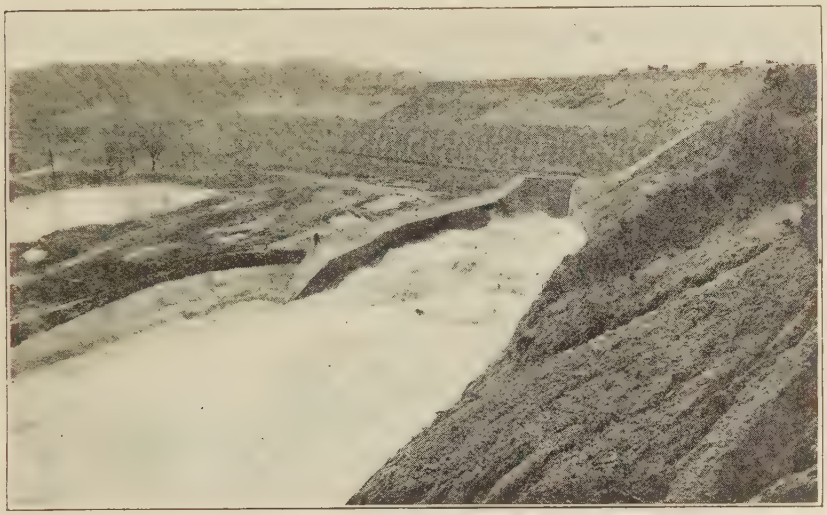
"In the preparation of the plan a considerable amount of original engineering investigation has been carried on by the engineering force. * * *"

This report was printed in three volumes and accompanied by two volumes of photographic reproductions and drawings. It included a

[4]Technical reports, Miami Conservancy District; I, The Miami Valley and the 1913 Flood; II, History of the Miami Flood Control Project; III, Hydraulic Jump and Backwater Curves; IV, Calculation of Flow in Open Channels; V, Storm Rainfall of the Eastern United States; VI, Contract Forms and Specifications; VII, Hydraulics of the Miami Flood Control Project; VIII, Rainfall and Runoff in the Miami Valley; IX, The Accounting and Cost Keeping System of the Department of Engineering and Construction, and X, Construction Plant and Methods as Used on the Miami Conservancy Project.

description of the plan, list of properties affected, specifications, plans, estimates of quantities and cost, and much detailed information for use in constructing the works. This plan was adopted by the board of directors as the Official Plan of the district on May 10, 1916.

On October 3, 1916, the conservancy court, composed of nine common pleas judges, convened in Dayton for a public hearing on objections to the plan. This hearing was notable on account of the large amount of expert testimony submitted, and because of the most complete and orderly presentation and explanation of the plan by the engineers of the district. It continued over a period of seven weeks and the testimony fills over 3,000 typewritten pages. On one occasion the chief engineer for five consecutive days replied to a continuous cross examination by the opposing attorneys. Added to his testimony was that of T. W. Jaycox, consulting engineer of Denver, with extended experience in the construction of earth dams in the West; of F. J. Fischer, con-



The Germantown Dam

struction engineer of the Los Angeles Water Supply Commission; of Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. Bixby, former Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army; of Daniel W. Mead, hydraulic engineer of Madison, Wisconsin; and of Brig.-Gen. H. M. Chittenden, of Seattle, Washington, also former Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army. These engineers expressed unqualified approval of the official plan. General Chittenden stated on the stand that this plan had been worked out with more care and thoroughness than any engineering project of which he had any knowledge. He took occasion to say particularly that the Panama Canal was not an exception. On November 24, 1916, the court formally approved the official plan.

A report subsequently issued by the Ohio Flood Board of Army Engineers made the following references to the official plan:

"It is probable that the best protection for Dayton under existing conditions would be dams, one each on the Stillwater, Upper Miami, and Mad Rivers, just above Dayton, so designed as to reduce the maximum standard storm discharge at Dayton to an amount which can be economically and safely cared for by improvement of the Dayton channel, which is probably not less than 100,000 second feet. * * *

"Adequacy of the Plans—It was felt by those concerned that a project involving such a large sum, in order to justify the expenditure, should furnish as complete protection as possible. Realizing this the conservancy district has based the reservoir capacities and channel im-

provements upon a standard storm greater in intensity than that of 1913. The standard storm was adopted after an exhaustive search covering the records of all storms east of the Rocky Rountains so far as the U. S. Weather Bureau files record them. * * *

"Spillways—In order that the dams shall not be overtopped their safety is secured by means of spillways which are adequate to care for a storm far in excess of the standard storm. * * *

"The reservoirs proposed above Dayton are well located to secure the maximum benefit for that city. They are sufficiently near to control all but 70 square miles of the entire drainage area above Dayton. This 70 miles is not believed to be extensive enough to cause any danger to Dayton due to severe local storms. * * *

" * * * While the plan does not include the entire valley it aims to provide protection for all places where such protection is most urgently needed so far as can be economically justified. * * *"

The next task before the district was the appraisal of the benefit and damages to be assessed against the properties affected by the execution of the plan. This was a gigantic job by reason of the many thousands of pieces of property involved. The work had already been outlined and methods and principles to be followed in its accomplishment had been developed by the engineers during the legal proceedings leading to the approval of the plan. The board of appraisers hired a large corps of assistants to carry out the listing, examination and description of properties. Their report was filed with the court in May, 1917. It furnished an up to date valuation of about 65,000 pieces of property and stated in each case the appraisal of benefits or damage entailed by each parcel from the execution of the plan. The court concluded its hearings on the appraisal report in July, 1917, and issued a decree approving benefits in the amount of $77,000,000. This was about three times the estimated cost of the project.

Conditions for financing were very unfavorable because the war was absorbing practically all available resources. The National City Company however indicated its willingness to underwrite the bond issue if the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury offered no objection to financing the work at this time. The situation was explained to Mr. McAdoo who replied:

"You call attention to the fact that the flood of March, 1913, destroyed four hundred lives, left forty bereft of reason, and caused a property loss approximating one hundred million dollars, and that the loss of life would probably have been thousands had the flood occurred later in the morning. * * *

"Both from what you tell me and from my general knowledge of the situation, I am of the opinion that the preservation of human life and the public welfare are concerned in this conservancy project, and that I ought not to offer any objection to its prompt completion.

"Permit me to express my appreciation of your patriotic action in consulting me concerning this matter and requesting my opinion before attempting to finance this work at this time. * * *"

The first bonds issued, totaling $15,000,000, were placed on the market in December, 1917.

An effort was made to let the construction of the project by contract. On account of war conditions, however, all proposals tendered on the major part of the project were irregular, the contractors going so far in qualifications to protect themselves against possible contingencies that the district could gain nothing by awarding the work to them. Thus it was decided that the district would accomplish the construction with forces employed directly by the district and with equipment purchased for the purpose.

The works to be constructed included extensive channel deepening, widening and straightening at Dayton, Hamilton and other locations,

the building of five large earth dams with concrete outlet and spillway works, the relocation of three steam railroads and one electric railway for considerable distances, and the building of various bridges, roads, walls, bank revetment, sewers, water lines, power lines, and incidental works. The channel improvements required over 5,000,000 cubic yards of excavation and half that amount in levee embankments, and the dams required the placing of over 10,000,000 cubic yards in embankment. The project naturally divided into seven major construction units, of which the most widely separated were about seventy-five miles apart. Being centrally located, Dayton was selected for the general headquarters of the construction organization. Special telephone lines were built to establish direct communication with the various units.

In order to accomplish the work within a reasonable time it was necessary to secure adequate and effective machinery, tools and plant. This included a large variety of equipment such as large dredge pumps, electric motors, pipes, railroad locomotives, dump cars, steam and electric hoists, trucks, derricks, concrete mixers, complete gravel washing and screening plants, drilling rigs, cableways, etc. The excavating machinery included twenty-one dragline machines, ranging in size from small machines with only a 30-foot boom to 150-ton machines with 3 to 5 cubic yard buckets and a reach of 100 to 135 feet. At Dayton the equipment included four large river scows, 80 to 120 feet long, for hauling materials excavated from the channels, and for mounting one of the large excavators, and a river type 20 foot by 70 foot steamboat for moving the river equipment. The value of this construction equipment approached $2,000,000.

In order to furnish adequate facilities for repairs and to insure the proper maintenance of the construction plant, a central shop was established in Dayton, with a general warehouse adjacent, which carried large stock of supplies, tools, repair parts and small equipment. Also a garage and auto repair shop furnished facilities for hauling and for maintaining the fleet of trucks and automobiles used on the project. These facilities proved invaluable not only in reducing the cost of repairs, but in the great amount of time saved on the work in reducing delays for repairs to a minimum.

During the period of the United States' participation in the World war, labor rates were high and it was difficult to get and retain efficient workmen. An employment bureau was established at the Dayton headquarters and systematic records kept of the labor used on the job. No camps were established in the cities, but for the work at the dams comfortable housing was furnished for the workmen by building suitable quarters at each damsite. These villages were built to meet the requirements of the several jobs and included rooming houses and bunkhouses for single men, as well as houses for married men and their families, and were equipped with water supply, light and sewerage. Each village was provided with a store, a mess hall and a school building, and special teachers were employed by the district to insure adequate facilities for the children of the workmen. The district also employed a physician to take care of medical needs of its employees. A central commissary plant, including a bakery, cold storage and ice plant, located at the Taylorsville Dam, distributed bread, meat and other supplies to the various jobs. At the completion of the project the buildings in these villages were for the most part sold and dismantled. Those at the Englewood Dam, however, were left on the site and are now occupied and form the nucleus of a thriving permanent community.

Considerable land was required for right of way on which to build the dams, levees and other structures. Furthermore, it was necessary to buy the right to flood other lands within the reservoir basins. Many owners objected to selling such flood easements and preferred to sell their land outright to the district. In the Huffman basin it was found necessary to purchase the entire town of Osborn, which was moved to

a new location. The district thus acquired real estate to the value of over $7,000,000. A land department was installed to administer this property. Such real estate as is not required permanently by the district is being sold as rapidly as feasible, retaining the necessary flood easements.

The execution of the plan carried with it many incidental improvements of great value to the communities affected, and which otherwise would have been impossible of attainment, or long delayed. These included the providing of park areas, highway and street improvements, bridge improvements and the reservation at the several retarding basins of extensive beautiful timbered areas for public park purposes. At Hamilton it made possible the development of a water power and factory site which induced the building of a large factory in that city.

The size of the project and the unique character of its works has attracted considerable attention in this country and Europe. Other reasons for the wide local interest are that it is one of the largest public works ever undertaken in Ohio, that it will influence in a marked degree the development of the Miami Valley, that it occasioned the enactment of the most complete and practically useful conservancy law in use in this country at the time, and that it is the first project of considerable size in this country to utilize the system of combined retarding basins and channel improvement for flood control only. On account of the large number of visitors inspecting the works a concrete tablet was erected at each of the dams. In order to serve as a permanent reminder of the sole purpose for which the dams were built, a stone was set at each site, or incorporated in the structure, bearing the following inscription:

"The dams of the Miami Conservancy District are for flood prevention purposes. Their use for power development or for storage would be a menace to the cities below."

CHAPTER III

ARCHÆOLOGY OF OHIO

Evidence of a very early occupation of Ohio territory has been discovered in all the principal river valleys of the state by exploring expeditions sent into the field by the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

These explorations have been very fruitful in studying the migrations of the various cultures and the five or more separate and distinct cultures, now known to have occupied Ohio territory during prehistoric times, are readily differentiated. Three of the five cultures are outstanding and readily recognized by the imperishable artifacts found in the mounds and village sites of each culture.

One of the three cultures occupied the northern and northeastern part of the state and is clearly allied to the Iroquoian of historic times. The artifacts found in old village sites have a close relation to known prehistoric sites in the State of New York and Canada. The other two cultures occupied the western, central and southern part of Ohio and were contemporaneous in their occupation of the territory.

The casual student would not expect to find two prehistoric cultures occupying the same territory and only a few miles apart so radically different in degree of civilization. However, this is true as demonstrated by the finding in the sites of each of certain objects pertaining unmistakeably to the other, attained no doubt in the course of common contact, either through exchange, barter or conquest.

One of these cultures occupying this territory I have named, for our convenience in studying the cultures, Fort Ancient Culture, after Fort Ancient, the largest prehistoric earthwork in Ohio, and no doubt the metropolis of this culture. They came into the Ohio Valley from the southwest, as evidenced by their artifacts and their only domestic animal, namely, the Indian dog, found in old sites far into the southwest. Dr. Frederick A. Lucas, Director, American Museum of Natural History, informs us after examining the bones of the dog found in one of the villages of this region that one may find the remains of this dog in practically all of the prehistoric villages leading to the southwest and doubtless this great culture group came into the Ohio Valley from this direction.

The Fort Ancient Culture group is further characterized by living in small villages adjacent to streams or springs where the water supply was always adequate to their needs. The villages appear to have been rather carelessly laid out, yet with a semblance of narrow passageways or streets. On either side of the street were tepees, constructed of poles and no doubt covered with skins or bark. Within these domiciles and usually near the center were the fireplaces, made in the form of a basin, of puddled clay, and repaired with this same material when needed. The fireplaces served to warm the tepees in winter as well as to cook their food.

These rude homes show evidence of use as a place of abode; the sleeping quarters and the place where the arrowpoint maker sat and chipped out his arrowpoints, for upon the floors have been found his bone chipping tools, arrowpoints finished, others unfinished, hundreds of flint chips and pipes filled with charred tobacco.

The query naturally comes to one, how were these artifacts of primitive man so carelessly lost? Practically all the village sites have been raised above the surrounding surface from six inches to two feet. This

was done by carrying in soil and covering over the floor of the tepee, as it always seemed easier for primitive man to cover up than to clean up.

The costumes of this primitive man in Ohio were no doubt made from skins of the wild animals he killed for food. He also had a fabric or cloth woven from bast fiber which he made into clothing as quantities of this cloth in the charred state are frequently found with burials. The amount of clothing no doubt varied from practically nothing during the hot weather to heavy garments made of furs of animals killed for food during the cold seasons.

The men, women and children of this culture were profusely fond of ornaments and practically all burials will bring to light necklaces, bracelets, pendants and beads made of shells and bones of animals and birds, especially the large, hollow, strong bones of birds like the eagle, heron, crane, wild goose and wild turkey which were manufactured into beads and tubes used in making large strings, frequently eight to nine feet in length.

The Fort Ancient Culture people were also great agriculturists as evidenced by quantities of charred corn found in the subterranean storehouses. The storehouses were cistern-like pits very often five to six feet deep and three to four feet in diameter. The pits were lined with bark and when the corn was gathered and husked it was stored in regular order in the storehouses. Often other products were stored with the corn, such as beans, dried plums and native nuts of all kinds.

This culture has a great variety of implements for the most part made of bone and horn. The fish hook is perhaps the most interesting and resembles the hooks of today, minus the barb. It is usually made from a wing bone of some large bird. The awls are numerous and for the most part made of leg bones of the wild turkey, although the heavy awls are frequently made of the ulna and metapodial bones of the deer and elk. Needles are in evidence practically in all tepee sites. They are from five to ten inches in length, usually curved, sharpened at one end with a small eye at the other.

The report of the explorations of the Baum Village site—a Ft. Ancient Culture site—located along Paint Creek, Western Ross County, Ohio, will be of interest to the student of the early history of the state, as the site, upon examination, proved to be a fine example of this culture.

The Baum Prehistoric Village site is situated in Twin Township, Ross County, Ohio, just across the river from the small borough of Bourneville, upon the first gravel terrace of Paint Creek.

The Paint Creek valley is drained by Paint Creek, a stream of irregular turbulence, flowing in a northeasterly direction, and emptying into the Scioto River, south of Chillicothe. The Valley, at the site of this village upwards of two miles in width, is surrounded on the east and west by high hills which are the landmarks of nature, but little changed since the days of the prehistoric inhabitants.

Spruce Hill, with steep slope covered with a dense forest, towers above the surrounding hills on either side. The top of this hill is made a veritable fortress by an artificially constructed stone wall, enclosing more than 100 acres of land. This fortress would no doubt furnish a place of refuge to those who might be driven from the extensive fortifications in the valley below, which are in close proximity to the mounds and village of those early people.

Looking to the south and east from the village site, one can see lofty hills rising in successive terraces, no longer covered with the deep tangled forest, but transformed by the woodman's axe, and now under cultivation, producing the golden corn, which is our inheritance from primitive man who inhabited the Valley of Paint Creek many centuries ago.

The village extends over ten acres or more of ground, which has

been under cultivation for about three-quarters of a century. Almost in the center of this village, near the edge of the terrace to the west, is located a large square mound. This mound and the earthworks which are directly east of it, have been known since early times as the landmarks of the early settlers in this section of Ross County. The mound was first described by Squier and Davis in 1846, in their "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," page 57, where they give a description and drawing of these works. However, Squier and Davis do not mention the fact that a village was present, nor that they knew of the village, as is shown by their description. "This work is situated on the right bank of Paint Creek, fourteen miles distant from Chillicothe. It is but another combination of the figures composing the works belonging to this series, just described; from which, in structure, it differs in no material respect, except that the walls are higher and heavier.

It is one of the best preserved works in the valley; the only portion which is much injured being at that part of the great circle next to the hill, where the flow of water has obliterated the wall for some distance. The gateways of the square are considerably wider than those of the other works—being nearly seventy feet across. A large, square, truncated mound occurs at some distance to the north of this work. It is 120 feet broad at the base, has an area 50 feet square on the top, and is 15 feet high. Quantities of coarse, broken pottery are found on and around it. A deep pit, or dug hole, is near, denoting the spot whence the earth composing the mound was taken." This description, though meager, attracted the attention of the Bureau of Ethnology, and they sent a field party, under the direction of Mr. Middleton, to explore the mound, and I herewith quote from the twelfth annual report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1890 and 1891. "The mound was composed for the most part of clay, mottled considerably with black loam and slightly in some places with patches of a grayish, plastic lime. Cross trenches were run due north and south and east and west, respectively. The breadth of these at the side was from five to six feet, but as they penetrated inward they widened gradually, so that at the center the excavation became 13 feet in diameter. Considerable lateral digging was done from these trenches to uncover skeletons and other indications appearing in their sides.

"Two series of upright postmolds, averaging five inches in diameter equidistant ten inches, and forming a perfect circle 26 feet in diameter, constitute a pre-eminent feature of this mound. Within these circular palings the mound was penetrated systematically by thin seams of fine sand, sagging in the center and averaging one foot apart. Resting upon the natural black loam at the bottom, timbers averaging eight inches in diameter radiated from the center, and in the south and west trenches were noticed to extend continuously to the posts. These timbers were detected, for the most part, by their burnt remains and also by the molds of dark earth in the yellow clay, produced by the decomposition of wood. Directly over these timbers was a horizontal line of decayed and burnt wood, but mostly decayed, averaging half an inch thick. The upright postmolds of the lower series were very distinct and measured five feet in vertical height. In one was found a small sliver of what appeared to be black walnut. Several of them contained the burnt remains of wood, and in many of these instances the black bark was clinging to the sides.

"Separating this from the superstructure was a thin, sagging streak of burnt clay. Here and there upon its surface scant traces of black wood ashes were seen, while a small quantity of white bone ashes lay scattered upon its western border. This burnt streak overlaid a thin sand seam, below which it seems it could not penetrate. The postmolds of the superstructure consisted of a double row, the outer one being uniformly directly over the lower series in a vertical line, and separated from the latter entirely around the circle by a solid line of gravel. The

two rows of the upper structure averaged eighteen inches apart. Both might have extended originally above the surface of the mound, since they were discovered between 1½ and 2 feet beneath the surface, which had been considerably plowed. Horizontal timber molds a little smaller in diameter, filled, in places, with charcoal, could be distinctly seen lying against the side of each line of posts at the points shown in the figure. These appear to have been cross beams or stays used for bracing purposes. In the eastern trench a gap, 3 feet wide and 2 inches deep, was noticed by the absence of postmolds in both upper and lower series.

"All the skeletons discovered were in the area inclosed by these posts. The skeletons unearthed were all in a remarkably good state of preservation. None of them could have been intrusively buried, for the stratification above them was not disturbed. All excepting Nos. 15, 16 and 17 lay upon one or another of the thin seams of sand.

"With skeleton No. 1 a bone implement was found at the back of the cranium, and an incised shell and fragments of a jar at the right side of it. With No. 3, which was that of a child about ten years old, a small clay vessel was found five inches behind the cranium. At the left hand of skeleton No. 8 was a shell such as is found in the sands of Paint Creek. A bone implement was at the back of the cranium of No. 9. With skeleton No. 11, were found a lot of small semi-perforated shell beads, and two bone implements directly back of the cranium. By the right side of the cranium were the perfect skull and jaws of a wolf, and beneath these were two perforated ornaments of shell. In the right hand was a shell, such as is found in the creek near by, while in the left was a pipe fashioned from stone.

"At the right of the feet of this skeleton was the extremity of an oblong ashpit, about 4 feet long and 2 feet broad and 1 foot 10 inches in depth. It was filled with white ashes which were evidently those of human bones, since none but human bones could be identified. In these ashes and compactly filled with them, was an earth pot. It lay at the right of the feet of skeleton No. 11. It was lifted out of the ashes with great care, but the weight of its contents and its rotten condition caused it to break in pieces before it could be placed upon the ground. Numerous other pieces of pottery of a similar character were found in these ashes, and it is not improbable, from the indications, that all these ashes were originally placed in pots before interment. A perforated shell disk, two inches in diameter, and a lump of soggy sycamore wood were gathered from the ashes. Neither wood nor shell bore any signs of having been burnt.

"Skeleton No. 15 lay seven feet deep and a half foot below the general burnt streak. It was originally covered with a wooden structure of some kind, for the cores of two red cedar timbers were resting lengthwise upon the body and the burnt remains of probably two others could be plainly seen on each side, placed parallel to those upon the body. This red cedar was still sound, but the white wood which envelopes the red cores seemed to be burnt entirely to charcoal. The indications are that these timbers were originally 1 foot above the body, for the earth to that extent over the whole length of the body was very soft. The timbers were noticed to extend slightly beyond the head and feet, while the head upon which they lay was upon its right side. The earth above them was a mixture of clay and fine sand and peculiarly moist. The length of this skeleton to the ankle bones was 6 feet and 1 inch. Two bone implements were found at its head, and at its right side near the head were two fragments of polished tubes and a hollowpoint of bone, which appears to have been shaped with a steel knife. Three bone implements were found beneath the right elbow of skeleton No. 13."

I have quoted at some length from the Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, because it is the only account we have of the material taken from the mound, which is located almost in the center of the village site.

However, the contents of the mound are not available for inspection, at the U. S. National Museum, and we are compelled to rely upon the description and drawing given by the explorer, Mr. Middleton, both in regard to mode of burial and the artifacts placed in the grave. So far as I am able to judge by having before me the description of the explorations of the mound and the implements, ornaments and pottery found in such profusion with the burials in the village, I would say that the builders of the mound were isochronological with the dwellers in the village. The bone arrowpoint mentioned in the latter part of the quotation as having the appearance of having been shaped with a steel knife, was duplicated many times in every section of the village, and was simply an unfinished arrowpoint, having been worked with a heavy piece of flint used as a scraper, and not as one would use a steel knife. An ordinary pocket glass will reveal the concave appearance of the cut, and at the same time show the scratches made by the uneven fracture of flint. I have discussed at some length the making of arrowpoints, from the tips of the tines and the toe bones of the deer in the Explorations of the Gartner Mound and Village site, Ohio Arch. and Hist. Quarterly, Vol. XIII, No. 2.

In 1897 Doctor Loveberry, under the direction of Professor Moorehead, examined a small portion of this village, and I herewith quote from the conclusions of Professor Moorehead, which are found in Vol. 7, page 151, of the publications of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

"With other village sites of the Scioto this has much in common. While larger than the average, yet it can be said that it presents somewhat of a lower culture than others connected with great earthworks. It will be observed that there is not a great number of burial mounds within or without the enclosure. Those two to four miles west, along Paint Creek, may have been used by the occupants of the enclosure for their interments, but one cannot say positively. The character of the relics and the lack of evidence of high aboriginal art at this place are taken as evidence of the primitive character of the villagers. I do not think that they were the same people who erected the earthwork, or of the same tribe. At Hopewell's, Hopetown, Harness's and the Mound City fragments of elaborately carved shells, rings, polished pipes, both effigy and platform, etc., have been found. None of these truly polished, ceremonial, or artistic objects were found in the ash pits or on the habitation sites of the Baum Village site. The place is interesting in that it shows a lower degree of culture than that evinced on the sites above mentioned. This naturally brings forward the question—Is this a later occupation? Is it an earlier one? I am convinced that it antedates the construction of the works. I do not think it is of the historic period, and if Indian, of some tribe which knew little or naught of agriculture. No pestles were found. The bones of animals and the unios from the creek, found in such profusion, would indicate the presence of a hunting tribe. No foreign substances were present. Flint Ridge material was absent. Neither the effigy of the fox, nor the rude sculpture upon the pipe can be classed with the beautiful carvings of other Scioto Valley culture-sites."

From the above quotations it will be seen that the Baum Mound and Village site has had some attention from the Archæologist and was considered by them of more than ordinary importance.

In the following pages I give a detailed account of the work of three seasons in the village, bringing to light forty-nine tepee sites which were more or less the permanent abode of the dwellers, 127 burials which surrounded the tepees and 234 subterranean storehouses, in which were stored the winter supplies and which were afterwards used for refuse pits.

During the summer of 1899, I examined a section of the village which lays directly south of the mound, extending the work to the

west, and finally ending the work of the season directly north of the mound. During the summer of 1903, I examined a large portion of the village directly east of the mound, and during the summer of 1902, sections were examined northeast of the mound, extending along the edge of the gravel terrace, directly southeast of the mound.

The examination of these various sections were made to discover, if possible, the extent of the village, as well as to ascertain the mode of life in the various sections, and whether the same people inhabited the village in all its parts.

The land upon which this village is situated has been owned by the Baums for more than three quarters of a century. At the present time the land upon which the village proper is situated is owned by Mr. J. E. Baum and Mr. Pollard Hill, and through the kindness of these gentlemen, I was not in any way restricted in my examination of the village; in fact, they assisted me in many ways to make the work pleasant and profitable. About three quarters of a century ago, Mr. Baum's grandfather cleared this land, which was then covered with a growth of large trees of various kinds, such as the black walnut, oak, sycamore, and ash, and it has practically been under cultivation ever since. The top surface consists of from twelve to thirty-six inches of leaf mould, and alluvial deposit, which overlies a thin stratum of compact clay. Directly beneath this clay or hardpan, is found gravel.

During the entire examination of this village, something less than two acres of ground was dug over, and examined inch by inch by the aid of the pick, spade and small hand trowel, bringing to light the habitations and burial places of these early people.

No one living in this section, not even those cultivating the soil for the three quarters of a century mentioned, knew that the remains of a buried city of a prehistoric people lay only a few inches beneath the surface. As the examination progressed it was evident that a few pages, at least, of the history of remote time, were being revealed in the deep pits, which served as subterranean storehouses for the early agriculturists. A few more pages were brought to light when deep down in the clay, the burial grounds for each family were discovered, and still a few more pages when the tepee, with its fireplace, stone mortars, implements and ornaments, lying in profusion upon the floor of the little home, partially told in silent language of the great drama of life, enacted by those early people.

I herewith present a drawing, Fig. 6, of a portion of the village farthest to the northeast of the mound, which shows the site of a large tepee, the largest found during the explorations and, perhaps, the most interesting in this, that this tepee was never changed and always occupied the exact ground upon which it was originally built, while in many other instances the tepee was shifted from place to place, even occupying the ground used for burial purposes, and the deserted tepee site afterwards being used for the burial of the dead, or for subterranean storehouses. As I have stated, this tepee was the largest found in the village of oblong construction and measuring upwards of 21 feet in length by 12 feet in width inside of the posts. The posts were large, as shown by the postmolds, and consisted of twenty-one set upright in the ground, the smallest being five inches in diameter and the largest nine and one-fourth inches. On the inside seven other posts similar in size to the outer ones were promiscuously placed, presumably for the support of the roof. The posts for the most part consisted of the trunks of small trees, with the bark attached, placed in the ground. The imprint of the bark was quite visible, but the trees all being young it would be impossible to identify from the bark the kind of trees used in the construction of the tepee. The posts were made the proper length by the use of fire, and no doubt the trees were felled by fire, for at the bottom of the postmolds charcoal was invariably found. The covering of the tepee evidently consisted of bark, grass or skins, as no indications were found pointing to

the use of earth as a mud plaster in the construction of the sides or top. The fireplace was placed in the center of the tepee and was about 4 feet in diameter, 6 inches deep at the center and 3 inches deep at the edge, and had very much the appearance of having been plastered from time to time with successive layers of clay. The earth beneath the fireplace was burned a brick-red to the depth of eight inches. The original floor

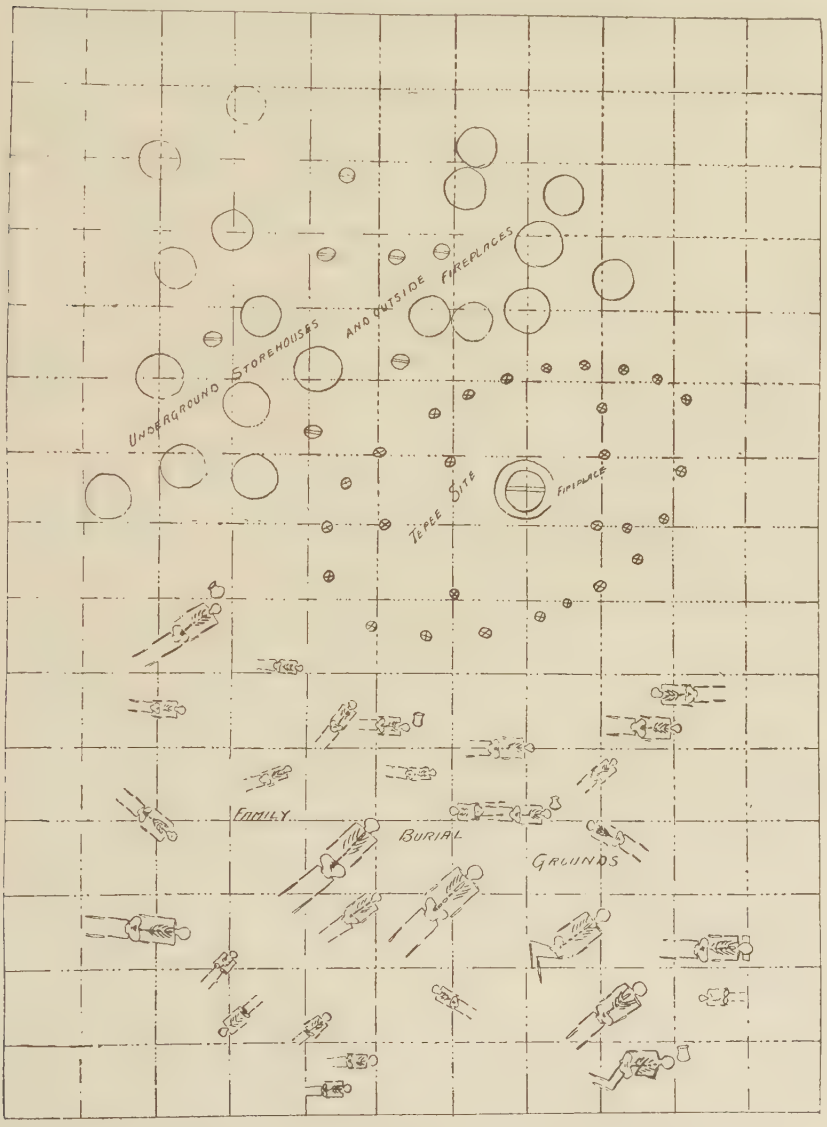


FIG. 6 — Tepee site, surrounded on one side by the burial ground and on the other by underground storehouses.

of the tepee had been made fairly smooth, but almost six inches of earth had little by little and from time to time been placed upon the floor. This earth had scattered through it implements and ornaments, both finished and unfinished, polishing stones, broken pottery, hammer stones, a large stone mortar, and many animal bones, especially of the deer, raccoon, bear, and wild turkey. As the animals named were most likely killed during the winter season, one must infer that the tepee was the scene of domestic activities during the winter, and that during the spring, summer and autumn the preparation of food was mostly done outside of

the tepee at the large fireplaces. However, the tepee described above is not typical of the village as far as size and shape and surroundings are concerned. The average tepee is about one-half the size and invariably circular in form, and the posts used in their construction much smaller. The inside of the tepees are practically all the same. The surroundings of the tepee, such as the subterranean storehouses and the burial places, depend upon the size of the tepee. Surrounding the large tepee just described, to the south was the burial ground where thirty burials were unearthed, the largest in the village. Of these burials twenty had not reached beyond the age of adolescents, showing that 66⅔ per cent of the family group never reached the adult age. Fourteen of the twenty were under six years of age, showing that the mortality among small children was very great, being fully 70 per cent, not taking into account the four small babies found in the refuse pits which surrounded the tepee. The mortality of the young under the adult age in this family is greater than in any other individual family discovered in the village. Out of 127 burials unearthed in the village, 74 were under the age of sixteen, showing that fully 58 per cent of the children never reached the adult age. Of the 74 children under the age of sixteen, 56 were under the age of six years, showing that fully 75 per cent of the children born to these early peoples died before they attained the age of six years, not taking into account the 24 very small babies found in the ashes and refuse in the abandoned subterranean storehouses in various parts of the village.

The burials of this wigwam group present another interesting feature, found in only one other part of the village, that of placing perfect pieces of pottery in the grave. Four burials representing five individuals, had each a pottery vessel placed near the head. All were carefully removed, but were more or less broken by freezing. The vessels have been restored and will be described elsewhere in this monograph. Two of the vessels were placed with adults and each contained a single bone awl made from the shoulder blade of the deer; a few broken bones of the deer and wild turkey were found in one, and quite a number of mussel shells with a few deer bones were found in the other. The other two vessels were placed in the graves of children. One with a double burial, a few broken bones of the wild turkey were found in the vessel, together with two mussel shells worked into spoons. The vessel was placed near the head of the older child, whose age would not exceed four and one-half years. Two large bone awls made of the heavy leg bones of the elk were placed outside of the vessel and near the head, while in all the other burials where pottery was found, the awls were placed inside of the vessel. The other vessel contained bones of fish and a few small mussel shells, together with an awl made from the tibiotarsus of the wild turkey.

Another interesting feature of one of the burials of this group and which was not found in any other section of the village, was the finding of a fine-grained sand-stone slab, nineteen and one-fourth inches long by five inches in width by one inch thick placed under the head of the skeleton. The slab had the appearance of having been water worn, but had received an additional polish by rubbing, the effect being noticeable over the entire surface of the stone. One side is perfectly plain; the other side, finely polished, contains three indentations about one-eighth of an inch deep, and three-fourths of an inch in diameter.

Another feature of this interesting group is the finding of a few copper beads associated with shell beads in one of the burials. This find is the only instance where copper was found during the entire exploration in the village. However, it shows that the denizens were familiar with and possessed this very desirable metal.

The refuse pits surrounding the tepee to the north were perhaps the most interesting in the village, for here abundant evidence was found showing that the refuse pits were originally intended and used for a

storehouse for corn, beans and nuts, and perhaps, for the temporary storage of animal food, etc., and afterwards used as a receptacle for refuse from the camp. For some time I was of the opinion that the large cistern-like holes were dug for the express purpose of getting rid of the refuse, but as the explorations progressed I soon discovered their real purpose by finding the charred remains of the ears of corn placed in regular order on the bottom of the pit; and I was further rewarded by finding pits in various sections of the village containing charred corn, beans, hickory nuts, walnuts, etc., which had been stored in the pit and no doubt accidentally destroyed. Since completing my examination of the Baum Village I examined the Gartner Mound as well as the village site which surrounded the mound, and find that the two villages had very much in common. The family grouping and the subterranean storehouse were identical in every respect with those at the Baum Village.

Another notable feature in this village was the finding of the Indian dog, and I quote from my preliminary report, page 81, Vol. X, Publication of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society: "The bones of the old Indian dog were found in great numbers, and there is no doubt but that this dog was one of their domestic animals, for it is known that dogs were domesticated long before the earliest records of history, their remains being found in connection with the rude implements of the ancient cave and lake dwellers all through Europe. However, the history and description of the Indian dog, in the ancient times, is yet a subject far from solution. The remains of the dog found in this village site were described by Professor Lucas, of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, as being a short-faced dog, much of the size and proportions of a bull terrier, though probably not short-haired. Professor Lucas says he has obtained specimens apparently of the same breed from the village sites in Texas and from old Pueblos. Professor Putnam, of Harvard University, for more than twenty years has been collecting bones of dogs in connection with pre-historic burials in various parts of America, and a study of the skulls of these dogs found in the mounds and burial places in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky and New York, and from the great shell heaps of Maine, show that a distinct variety or species of dog was distributed over North America in pre-Columbian times. Apparently the same variety of dog is found in the ancient site of the Swiss Lake dwellers at Neufchatel, also in the ancient tombs of Thebes in Egypt. Professor Putnam further says: "This variety of dog is apparently identical with the pure-bred Scotch Collie of today. If this is the case, the pre-historic dog in America, Europe and Egypt and its persistence to the present time as a thoroughbred is suggestive of a distinct species of the genus canis, which was domesticated several thousand years ago, and also that the pre-historic dog in America was brought to this continent by very early emigrants from the old world."

He further states: "That comparisons have not been made with dogs that have been found in the tribes of the Southwest, the ancient Mexicans, and with the Eskimo."

In the latter part of the fifteenth century Columbus found two kinds of dogs in the West Indies and later Fernandez described three kinds of dogs in Mexico, and as Professor Lucas has been able to trace the Baum Village dog into the far Southwest, it is very likely one of the kinds described by Fernandez. However, it must be admitted that comparisons have not been made with sufficient exactness to place the Baum Village dog with any of those described by the early writers.

During the entire exploration fifty bones of the dog were removed, representing perhaps as many individuals. Some of the bones showed marks of the flint knife upon them, others were made into ornaments, while others were broken in similar manner to bones of the deer and raccoon. Seven skulls were found, but all had been broken in order to remove the brain.

During the explorations at the Gartner Village, which is located six miles north of Chillicothe, Ohio, along the Scioto River, remains of the Indian dog were found in the refuse pits similar to those at the Baum Village, and their osteological character accord in every respect with the dog found at the Baum Village site.

From our examination of this village and the evidence revealed by the refuse pits and the sites of their little homes shows that these early inhabitants were not savages depending entirely upon the wild food for their subsistence, but were barbarians having a settled place of abode, a developed agriculture, the storage of food supplies for future use, and the domestication of at least one animal, namely, the Indian dog, which of all animals would best show adaptation to his master's wants and pleasures.

It is evident from the large quantity of animal remains found in the pits, that the inhabitants of Baum Village site depended upon the chase for a very large part of their subsistence. Everywhere about the village, especially in the abandoned storehouses and in the sites of wigwams, the broken bones of various animals, that were used as food, were found in abundance. The abandoned storehouse was a veritable mine for animal bones. A memorandum of all the bones taken from one pit was made. The pit measured 3 feet and 7 inches in diameter by 5 feet 10 inches in depth and contained 375 bones and shells, some of which were mere fragments, while others, such as the leg bones of the beaver, groundhog and raccoon were in a perfect state. A summary of all the bones and shells is as follows: Virginia deer, 35 per cent.; wild turkey, 10 per cent; two species of fresh water unios, 10 per cent; gray fox, 10 per cent; raccoon, 5 per cent; black bear, 5 per cent; box turtle, 5 per cent; the remainder of the bones being divided about equally between the groundhog, wild cat, elk, opossum, beaver, rabbit, wild goose, and great horned owl. By far the largest number of bones were those of the Virginia deer (Odocoileus virginianus). Out of twenty barrels of bones brought to the museum, fully 35 per cent were of this animal. It will therefore be safe to say that 35 per cent of all the animals used for food by these aboriginal inhabitants of Baum Village were the Virginia deer. At the Gartner Village, six miles north of Chillicothe, this animal constituted fully 50 per cent of all the animals used for food.

The presence of great numbers of mussel shells, both in the pits and surrounding the tepee sites, would indicate that this shell fish was much used for food. At the Gartner Village the remains of large mussel bakes were found,[1] but the large pits used in the preparation of the mussels for feasts were not found at the Baum site. However, large holes, from which earth had been taken, perhaps for use in the construction of the mound, were filled with the shells, and surrounding pits also contained great numbers of the shells, indicating that a great feast had taken place, and that the mussels were prepared in a way similar to those at the Gartner mound.

In order to secure data of certain cultures in each country, historical records are quite important and help to determine the origin of certain agricultural products. These records show that agriculture came originally from three great regions which had no communications with each other, namely, China, South West Asia and Egypt, and inter-tropical America, and from these three regions began great civilizations based upon agriculture. However, we find that history is at fault in giving us much early data concerning the third great center of civilization which does not even date from the first centuries of the Christian era, but we know from the widespread cultivation of corn, beans, sweet potatoes and tobacco, north and south of the center of the American civilization, that a very much greater antiquity, perhaps several thousand years, must

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[1]Accounts of the mussel bakes are given in the Pub. of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, Vol. XIII.

be given for the perfection of these plants up to the time when history begins.

The finding of charred corn, beans, nuts and seeds of fruits, and even the remains of dried fruit, in the subterranean storehouses in various parts of the Baum Village, leads one to believe that the early inhabitants were agriculturists enjoying a certain degree of civilization. The most important product raised was corn—Zea mays.[2] At the time of the discovery of America in 1492, corn was one of the staples of its agriculture, and was found distributed from the La Plata Valley to almost every portion of Central and Southern United States. The natives living in this vast region had names for corn in their respective languages. A number of eminent botanists have made careful explorations to find corn in the conditions of a wild plant, but without success.

The corn unearthed in the village was always in the abandoned subterranean storehouses and invariably at the bottom of the pit. When any quantity was found the charred lining of the storehouse was present, which lining frequently consisted of long grass and sometimes bark. The corn, when found in the ear, was laid in regular order, devoid of the husk, and consisted of two varieties, an eight-rowed and a ten-rowed variety. The eight-rowed variety had a cob about half an inch in diameter and short, while the cob of the ten-rowed variety was larger and longer. The grains and cobs having been charred, were in a good state of preservation.

In other pits the corn had been shelled and placed in a woven bag and the charred, massed grains were removed in large lumps with portions of the woven bag attached. Therefore it seems reasonable to believe from the presence of so many storehouses for the care and preservation of their most nutritious agricultural product, that corn was the one staple upon which prehistoric man depended to tide him through the cold winters, and until the harvest came again.

Kidney Bean (Phaseolus vulgaris)—According to J. S. Newberry, who published the first flora of the state (1859), the wild bean occurs generally throughout the state. This bean is found in abundance in the pits, sometimes mixed with shelled corn and placed in a container, and sometimes placed in the storehouse along with nuts and dried fruit of the wild plum, and was no doubt one of the agricultural products of aboriginal man of the Baum Village site. According to the latest discoveries, in the Peruvian tombs of Ancon and other South American tombs, the origin of the bean was perhaps in the intertropical American civilization, and no doubt spread northward to the Mississippi Valley similar to maize. Beans were found also in the storehouses at the Gartner Village,[3] and in some of the burials of the Harness Mound explored in 1905. Three species of hickory nuts were found in abundance in the storehouse. Hicoria ovata (shell bark) was taken from almost every pit where the shells were found. Some of the perfect, charred nuts were found in the bottom of pits associated with corn and beans, but the ashes thrown into the pits from their fire-places usually contained many charred shells of this nut.

Hicoria minima (Bitter-nut) and Hicoria laciniosa were also found in the ashes, but not so plentiful as the shell-bark.

Butternuts (Juglans cinera) and Walnuts (Juglans nigra) were both found in the perfect charred state in the storehouses and the ashes from the fire-places contained many shells.

Papaw seed (Asiminan triloba) and Hazelnut (Corylus americana) were also found in the bottom of the storehouse.

Chestnut (Castanea dentata) found in small quantities in various parts of the village.

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[2]The identification of the corn, beans, nuts and seeds from the Baum Village was made by Professor J. H. Schaffer of the Dept. of Botany, Ohio State University.

[3]Explorations of the Gartner Mound and Village Site, Vol. XIII.

Wild Red Plum (Prunis americanus)—The seeds were found in the ashes and the charred remains of the fruit with seed were taken from one of the storehouses.

Wild Grape (Vitas (op)) was found sparingly in a few of the pits.

Food, for the most part, both animal and vegetable, was prepared by cooking, as evidenced by the large fireplaces, the innumerable pieces of broken pottery, and the mortars and stone pestles used in crushing the corn, dried meats, fruits and berries. The fireplace was always present within the tepee, and several of them could always be found outside of the tepee and in close proximity to it. The fireplaces often show repair. When the hollow in the ground became too deep by long use it was filled up to the proper depth by mud plaster. The necessary precautions were not taken to remove all the ashes from the fireplace before the plaster was applied, consequently when the fire was again placed in the fireplace it soon cracked loose, and portions of burned clay were removed with the ashes from time to time as the fireplaces were cleaned, and the ashes with the broken lining were thrown into the pits. The large stone mortars were found in every section of the village, and were made from slabs of fine-grained sandstone, averaging in size from ten to fifteen inches in length, from seven to twelve inches wide, and from four to seven inches in thickness, with a depression on one side, in many cases only about one inch deep, while in others the depression would be several inches. The stone pestles used in crushing corn and preparing food to be cooked, were not selected with any great care nor was very much labor expended in their manufacture, as many of them were merely natural pebbles, suitable as to size and weight, slightly changed by a little pecking or rubbing, while others were natural flat and rounded pebbles, having a small depression cut on each side. None of the bell-shaped pestles found at the Gartner Village were found at the Baum Village, although the preparation of food products was the same.

The use of pottery in the preparation of food was universal. Around the fireplaces both in and out of the tepee, pottery fragments were always present, showing that the pottery was broken while being used as a cooking utensil. The large pieces were gathered up and thrown into the open refuse pits near at hand, and here we find them quite often with particles of the charred food clinging to the sides of the broken vessels. The potter's art seems to have been known and practiced by each family group. They became expert in successfully tempering clay to strengthen it, and in then carrying it through all the stages of modeling, ornamenting, drying, and at last burning.

Implements—The implements used in the chase and for domestic and agricultural purposes were found in great numbers in the abandoned storehouses and the sites of the tepees. For the most part they were made from bone and horn, but implements made from flint and granitic bowlders were in evidence in all sections of the village. The implements used for agricultural purposes and for excavating for the storehouses were made for the most part of large mussel shells. Implements made of wood were no doubt largely used, as charred remains of digging sticks and pieces of wood that had been polished were frequently met with.

Stone Implements—The largest of the stone implements, with the exception of the stone mortars previously described, were the grooved axes, which were sparingly found in the pits and tepee sites, two specimens having been found during the entire explorations, one in a tepee site and one in a refuse pit.

Celts—This most useful implement was frequently met with in all sections of the village, and ranges in size from two to six inches in length. All are finely polished. The celts were made for the most part from compact granite bowlders; others of banded slate and flint. Specimens illustrating the various stages in the manufacture of the celt were

secured during the explorations. Celts were frequently placed with the burials. One was the usual number placed in the grave, though in several instances two were found, and in the grave of a large adult male, three celts were placed in different parts of the grave—one at the feet, left hand and head, respectively. The pits revealed many broken celts, showing that the implement was in general use.

Hammer Stones—The hammerstones, if abundance is to be taken into account, were perhaps, the most useful stone implements found at the Baum Village. In the site of a single tepee twenty-five to thirty would be unearthed, and very often as many would be taken from a single pit. They were made of small, water-worn bowlders, with a diameter of two to four inches, and the only evidence upon some of the specimens showing that they were used as hammerstones was the battered ends or sides; while others were artistically smoothed and polished on various sides, and perhaps covered with a skin and used as a club-head. However, it was not necessary for aboriginal man to expend unnecessary work upon an implement when a natural bowlder from the river near at hand would answer the purpose. Therefore it seems natural to believe that all the bowlders of proper size found in the village were more or less utilized in preparing meal, cracking nuts, breaking bones of animals used for food, etc.

Grinding or Polishing Stones—They are usually made of a fine-grained sandstone,[4] but numerous pieces of coarse grained sandstone taken from the top of the hills, southwest of the village, were also found. The grinding stones were indispensable in the manufacture of the great variety of bone implements found in the village, and varied in size from a slab of sandstone one foot in length by a few inches in thickness, to a small piece of sandstone only a few inches long and one inch in thickness.

Chipped implements of flint were found in every section of the village, both the finished and unfinished specimens, and were made, for the most part, from flint procured from the Flint Ridge section, and showing about all the grades secured at this famous prehistoric quarry. The colors also varied from the white or gray horn stone through the various shades of chalcedony to the variegated and banded jasper forms. The greater part of the flint was brought to the village in large pieces, and there worked into implements, as several large pieces of flint were found and the chips were everywhere present. The most abundant of all the objects made from flint were the small, triangular arrowheads.

Flint Drills, varying in length from two to four inches, were also abundant. Two kinds of drills were found: those having one point and usually small, and those having two points and much larger, but all have the same general appearance.

Flint Knives—The flint knives flaked from the large jasper cores are also present. The knives are not large, and vary in length from one and one-half to three inches. Fig. 28 shows representative specimens made from banded and variegated jasper, showing several facets on the convex face, while the concave face is perfectly plain and always regular and smooth—due to the fine grain of the chalcedony and jasper. Very few, if any, knives found in the village present any chipping, and all have the same general curve from end to end.

Hoes—The hoes found in the village were made, for the most part, of shells of the fresh water unios, but hoes made from the Waverly black slate were frequently met with. The hoes made from slate were roughly cut from slabs of about the desired size, but hoes made from mussel shells were very abundant. The shells selected were usually those of Unio plicatus, which are of good size, and the shell meets the requirements of being thick and heavy. The majority of the specimens are greatly worn, showing that they had served their purpose. The implement, when useless, was thrown into the refuse pits or left on the

[4]Waverly group.

surface within the tepee, to be covered with soil the same as other implements, and the bones of various animals.

Bone Implements—Bone implements, such as arrow points, scrapers, awls, needles, fish hooks, etc., were very abundant everywhere in the village, especially in the abandoned storehouses and in the sites of their habitats. Here were also found specimens showing all the stages in the manufacture of any one implement; bone objects, such as bones that gave promise of meeting the requirements for a certain implement, but after work had continued to a certain stage were found defective. Small caches of deer tines, probably collected during a hunting expedition, were found hidden for future use in some part of the tepee site. Bones of about all the animals used for food were used in the making of implements of all kinds, and very rarely would any of the large bones of such animals as the deer, elk and bear be found in a perfect state, as all were used in the industrial arts of these early inhabitants.

For a long time it was thought that prehistoric man had only stone tips or points for his arrows, but when their tumuli and villages were examined points were found made of bone, and during the examination at the Baum Village the bone and stone points taken from the pits were about equally divided as to numbers. The bone points, for the most part, were made from tines of deer horns. The horns were found in numbers, but the tines were always removed.

Bone Scrapers—Of all the bone implements found in the village, the bone scraper, made from the metapodal bones of the deer and elk, is the largest bone specimen found, and varies in length from eight to fourteen inches. Scrapers were also made from the shoulder blades of the deer and elk, especially of the elk. The spine was frequently removed and the supra scapular border would be sharpened into a cutting edge, and frequently specimens were met with in which the spine was sharpened to form a cutting edge and the posterior and anterior border and the post scapular and prescapular portions were removed. The shoulder blade of the elk was always converted into this most useful implement, for not a single specimen was found that did not show this use. The shoulder blades of the deer were not always converted into implements, but very frequently they were met with; occasionally from a single pit a half dozen or more would be taken, not a single one showing any marks upon it indicating it had been used for any purpose, while in other pits the same number might be taken and all show use as a scraper.

Bone Awls—Bone awls may be considered the most abundant of the many bone implements found in the Baum Village, and the bones of about all the animals and birds used for food were used in the manufacture of the various types of awls. Many of them were manufactured from the heavy leg bones of the elk. These awls show a great amount of patience and labor in working down this thick bone, as shown by the enlarged portions, while others made from the same kind of bone are worked down to three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter and eight inches in length, with a well-wrought head sometimes carved representing the head of some animal. Awls showing much labor and skill in their manufacture were found in every section of the village associated with others that required but little labor to furnish a very serviceable implement.

Needles—Perfect needles are not found in abundance in the village, although the broken pieces are frequently met with. The needle is made for the most part from the rib of an elk, which is cut off at the desired length, and then the rib is split and both pieces are manufactured into needles. The pieces are worked down to a little less than one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness and the average length being about six inches. They frequently curve throughout their entire length, while others curve more near the point. The needle from this village is uniform throughout with the exception of a slightly enlarged head, which is pierced with a circular eye, the point being not sharp or pointed, but an oval.

Bone Knives—Another useful implement found at the Baum site is the knife made from points of the shoulder blade of both the deer and elk, and not infrequently the bones of other animals whose bones would in any way be suitable for such an implement. The bone knife could not take the place of the flaked flint knife with its sharp cutting edge. A number of bone tubes, made from various bones of animals and birds were frequently met with.

Implements Made of Beaver Teeth—The bones of the beaver were seldom used to make implements or ornaments, but the incisor teeth, both upper and lower, were used in making implements.

Spear Points Made of Horn—Spear points made of horn were sparingly met with. They vary in length from two and one-half to four inches, and the implement shows but a small amount of labor in its manufacture. All are roughly and unsystematically made from flat pieces of deer and elk horn.

Implements Used in Flaking Knives—The flaking tools were always made of deer and elk horn, and varied in length from one and one-half inches to four inches, and in diameter from one-half inch to three-fourths inch. One end is square, while the other end is oval, the longest point being in the middle of the specimen. The square end on almost all the specimens shows a splintered and battered condition, indicating that the implement had been struck with a heavy blow. The oval end also frequently shows a splintered condition, caused by improperly placing the tool against the flint, and striking the blow. The flaking tools are found everywhere in the village, especially in the sites of the tepees and in the graves.

Fish Hooks—This implement is one of the most interesting of the great variety of bone implements found in the village, because of the great care and patience necessary in the manufacture and because the finished hook in many ways is the exact counterpart of our modern hook, devoid of the barb. Baum Village, in comparison with other villages in Ohio, is very rich in fish hooks, broken and perfect hooks being found in every section, some large, being over two and one-half inches in length, while some were quite small, not exceeding one inch in length. Beside the perfect hooks, every stage in the manufacture of the hook was also found.

Fish hooks found at the Gartner Village site[5] were similar in every respect to those found at the Baum Village, even to the details of their manufacture, while at Madisonville, Professor Putnam found that the aboriginal fish hook makers proceeded to make their hooks in a very different manner—by first boring a hole through the bone, and the hole was the beginning of the inside of the curve of the hook. The point and shaft were worked out from this hole. Professor Putnam has described the stages of fish hook manufacture at Madisonville in an article on "The Way Fish Hooks Were Made in the Little Miami Valley," which appears in the Twentieth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Peabody Museum. In no instance have I found at the Baum Village site any bone intended to be fashioned into a fish hook that had been perforated by drilling. In the article referred to, Professor Putnam also describes two perfect fish hooks and one in the process of manufacture, which were taken from an ancient burial place along the Little Miami River by Doctor Metz, which differ from those found in the ash pits at Madisonville, but agree in every respect with those from the Baum Village site.

Shell Spoons—Spoons made of the mussel shells are frequently found in the refuse pits, but the graves furnish three-fourths of all found in the village. Very often a large amount of work in shaping the shell to the proper proportion is required, while in others very little work is

[5]Fish hooks described Vol. XIII, Gartner Md. & Village Site, Pub. of the O. S. A. & H. Society.

needed. Spoons made from the carapace of the common box turtle—Terrapene Carolina—are found in all sections of the village.

Woven Fabrics—Evidences of woven fabrics were found in the refuse pits where the cloth had been charred. Associated with the cloth was corn, beans and nuts of various kinds, and perhaps the woven fabric at one time served as a container for the care of the agricultural products until needed for use. The bags may have been used for carrying and collecting stores of various kinds. No fabrics were found in the graves, as all the dead were buried in the usual way of placing the body at full length in the grave, and no fire was used in connection with the burial ceremony. Consequently, if a woven fabric was used for clothing, and this clothing placed with the dead, not a single thread or imprint of the cloth remained.

Ornaments—In the beginning of our study of the primitive ornaments secured at the Baum Village site, both in the burials and those found scattered in the tepee sites and the refuse pits, I at once saw the similarity of the primitive forms to those of civilized forms. Our pendants, necklaces, bracelets and mounted pearls—all these forms were found in abundance in the village, and the difference lies not so much in the form as in the material and the workmanship. However, a primitive pearl necklace taken from one of the graves would differ but little from a modern pearl necklace, and that only in the matter of selection of the pearls. The drilling, the manner of mounting and the wearing were identical with those of today. At the Gartner Mound[6] a gorget was found with a hole cut in the center and a pearl cut and mounted to properly fill it.

The ornaments for the most part were made of shell, bone and stone, and were abundant in the refuse pits and burials. Out of the 127 burials unearthed in the village, only nine were devoid of ornaments of some kind. The ornaments made of shell were of two kinds: those made from the fresh water mussel, so abundant in the streams, and those made from ocean shells, perhaps secured by barter. The fresh water mussel, on account of the size, would only furnish the smaller gorgets and beads, while the large shell gorgets were made from the body whorl of an ocean shell.

Shell Pendants—Pendants made of shell were found in every section of the village, especially in the burials. For the most part they were made of ocean shells, occasionally one being found made of mussel shell. Those made of ocean shells were usually an irregular strip of shell, unevenly polished, and pierced at one end for attachment, and varied in length from two inches to three and one-half inches.

Shell Beads—Beads made of shell were for the most part made of ocean shells, and were of two kinds, those made from the large body whorls of Fulgur perversum, never exceeding one-fourth of an inch in diameter, highly polished and perforated with a hole at the center and representing a high degree of skill in their manufacture. The other kind was made from a small ocean shell, Oliva literata, which was slightly altered by cutting away the apex and producing a passage for a string, which may be introduced through the natural aperature. Another small ocean shell, Marginilla conoidalis, was frequently met with, and they were cut and ground in the same way as the Oliva.

Pearl Beads—Beads made from the fresh water pearls are frequently met with in the graves. The pearls are all small, usually irregular in shape, and have no doubt lost much in size by exfoliation, as the thin decayed lamellae drops off in concentric scales, showing beneath the iridescent nacre. The pearls were no doubt secured from the fresh water mussels found so abundantly in the river.

Bone Beads—Beads made of bone were present in almost all the

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[6]Explorations of the Gartner Mound and Village Site, pub. of the Ohio State Arch. & Hist. Society, Vol. XIII.

graves where ornaments were placed, and they were also abundant in the tepee sites and refuse pits. Bone beads were made in two ways, by cutting a crease entirely around the bone with a flint and then breaking, and afterward polishing to remove the rough edges. Fully 75 per cent of the beads are made in this way. Another way of making beads was by the use of fire, perhaps resorted to when flint was not at hand, and was accomplished by burning a ring around the bone at the point desired, and then breaking and afterward grinding off the rough edges. By this process a part of the charred bone remains and takes a high polish, which no doubt added to the ornamental value of the beads. The necklaces found at the Baum Village for the most part consisted of a strand of beads, small toward the ends and increasing in size toward the middle, where a central bead of unusual size or design is placed. Further indications were found in the graves that beads were also used to ornament their hair, and even hung as pendants from the hair. Other burials show that beads were used as bracelets and anklets. Canine teeth of the bear, wolf and elk were invariably used for pendants in necklaces, and quite often formed the entire necklace.

Cut Jaws Used as Ornaments—The cutting into form of animal jaws to be worn as ornament was a very prominent feature in ornament making of the inhabitants of Baum Village. The upper and lower jaws of the Gray Wolf (Canis occidentalis) were always made into ornaments. Bear jaws cut into ornaments were not found in the village, though in other sections of the county ornaments made of the jaws of this animal were frequently met with. At the Baum Village nothing but the gray wolf was found. Deer jaws cut into implements or ornaments are not abundant in the village, although the perfect and broken jaws are present everywhere.

Wild turkey heads perforated with from one to three holes were abundant in the refuse pits, but none were found in the graves. However, at the Gartner Mound, in one of the graves, fourteen heads were found which had served as rattles. The heads were perforated with holes for attachment, and each contained small quartz pebbles. The heads found at Baum resembled in every way those found at the Gartner Mound.

Pipes—Both perfect and broken pipes were found in every section of the village, though not many were found in the graves. Out of 127 burials only two had pipes placed in the grave. For the most part, pipes without stems were the prevailing type found.

The tubular pipes were apparently made of the same kind of tempered clay used in making pottery. The average length was four and one-half inches, and the greatest diameter one inch. The tube at the largest end would average almost three-fourths of an inch, gradually tapering to the small end, where it is about one-fourth inch or less in diameter.

The egg-shaped or oval forms were more abundant than any other form. They were made of limestone, quartzite, slate and sandstone. Pipes showing all the stages of manufacture were found from the roughly pecked form to the polished quartzite with the hole in the bowl half completed.

Method of Burial in the Village—The manner of burying the dead may be considered as the typical method at the Baum Village. Each family group had their own private burial ground, and it was very close to the tepee. In several instances the graves were less than three feet from the tepee site and seldom would the graves be more than ten feet away. In close proximity to the mound the family groups were quite near each other, and the family burial ground so restricted that the dead would necessarily be buried close together, and the subterranean storehouses would be dug near the burial grounds.

The inhabitants of Baum Village, according to the measurements, would average for adult males about 5 feet 7½ inches in height and adult

females 5 feet 4 inches, only one man being found that would measure 6 feet. The bones of the skeleton are perfect, and are large in proportion to the height of the individual. He died before reaching the age of thirty years. Several skeletons of adult males found in the village have strong, heavy and perfect bones and prominent muscular attachment, indicating that they were strong and muscular, and lived to a ripe old age.

Out of forty-nine tepee sites explored, ten had no burials surrounding them, and only a few storehouses, showing that the tepee had not been occupied for any great period. All the burials in the entire village were practically the same, being placed in a grave with their implements and ornaments, unattended by any ceremony of fire.

As I have stated elsewhere in this paper, 58 per cent of the children never reached the adult age. I also made an estimate from my field notes of the fifty-three adults and find that 92 per cent died before reaching the age of fifty, and that 56 per cent died before reaching the age of thirty. I also found that 21 skeletons of the 127 exhumed had diseased bones, and I requested Mr. S. T. Orton, then a student at the Ohio State University preparatory to his course in medicine and one of my assistants in the field, to take up the study of the diseased bones when the proper time came. Accordingly, after finishing his scientific course at the Ohio State University, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and devoted much of his spare time for three years to the microscopical study of the diseased bones procured from the graves of the Baum Village site, and in April, 1905, published in the Medical Bulletin of the University of Pennsylvania the results of his investigation in a paper entitled "A Study of the Pathological Changes in Some Mound-Builders Bones from the Ohio Valley, With Especial Reference to Syphilis."

Doctor Orton's conclusions are quoted: "The material under examination is from a source undoubtedly pre-Columbian and the lesions are such as to justify the diagnosis of syphilis by the following pathological evidence: Changes affecting chiefly the diaphyses where long bones are concerned, showing a predilection for those bones which are most exposed to trauma, consisting of large exotoses and osteophytic overgrowths, and characterized by the concurrent presence in the same specimen of both a rarefying and condensing ostitis as demonstrated by gross and microscopic examination. Of 127 skeletons from one series of excavations, twenty-one showed traces of disease, 60 per cent of the affected showed the changes most upon the tibia with the ulna, cranium, and sternum following in order. Of the specimens examined rarefying ostitis was grossly manifest in all but two, one of which (ankylosed metatarsal and cuneiform) was probably of traumatic or septic nature, and the other (a clavicle) was not examined in cross-section. Grossly sclerosis was evident in three of the ten, while on microscopic examination only one of six from which sections were taken failed to show condensation in some areas."

The explorations of the Baum Village site have brought to light many points of interest concerning the home life of a prehistoric people who had risen above the level of mere children of the forest, depending upon wild wood for their subsistence. They had established homes, a developed agriculture, made the collection of and provided storage for food supplies for future use. Therefore the Baum Village site culture in all essential points resembles the culture of the Gartner Village site along the Scioto, and the Ft. Ancient and other culture sites along the Miami; establishing the fact that at one time the valleys of Southern and Central Ohio were peopled by a culture which was quite uniform throughout the entire section, and for convenience I have termed these early inhabitants the Ft. Ancient Culture. The manufacture of their implements, such as scrapers, awls, needles and fish hooks, as well as the many implements in stone, as shown by the various stages in the

manufacture of these implements, were in every respect similar throughout the entire region. In the manufacture of their pottery, and especially in regard to their designs and shapes, they were quite similar, and it would be impossible to distinguish the Ft. Ancient pottery from the Baum, and the Baum from the Gartner Village site pottery. In the same valleys occupied by the Ft. Ancient Culture we find evidence of a higher culture, and for my convenience I have designated this culture the Hopewell Culture, taking the articles secured by Professor Moorehead from the Hopewell Mounds as the type. The Ft. Ancient culture occupied portions of the valleys which were later occupied by the Hopewell culture, as was evidenced by the results of the explorations of the Harness Mound group during the past summer (1905). After completing the explorations of the Harness Mound, the articles taken therefrom being of the higher culture, I examined a mound located outside of the great circle and not far distant from the Harness Group, directly to the south, and found this mound to be a burial mound of the Ft. Ancient Culture. At the center of the mound, and a few feet under the surface, was found an intrusive cremated burial, similar in every respect to the cremated burials of the Harness Mound. The artifacts of the Hopewell Culture can in almost every object used in common by the two cultures readily be distinguished from those of the Ft. Ancient Culture by the portrayal of the esthetic ideas of the artisan.

My conclusions are, as I have stated elsewhere in this paper, that the builders of the Baum Mound were isochronological with the dwellers in the Baum Village. As in all the sites of the Ft. Ancient Culture examined, the inhabitants had an inter-tribal trade, as evidenced by the copper, ocean shells and mica there found; that the dwellers in this village were pre-Columbian, as no objects showing European contact were met with and the village was occupied by the same culture in all its parts.

The Hopewell Culture

The second culture occupying the territory of Southern, Western and Central Ohio is known as the Hopewell Culture, readily distinguished from the Fort Ancient Culture by their general mortuary customs and the artifacts deposited with their dead. The Hopewell Culture constructed mounds, made bone implements, manufactured pottery, but in a different way from the Fort Ancient people which is readily distinguished.

The Hopewell Culture had arrived at a cultural stage where the communal effort in a great part replaced the individual endeavor and in so doing had reached a plane of efficiency probably not equaled by any other people in the stone age period of its development in Ohio. This fact is attested most strongly by their burial customs, in which often the communal depository for their dead was used.

The high development of sculptural art by the Hopewell Culture is a most striking feature of their versatility. They used stone, bone, shell and copper for this work. They became expert in the setting of pearls, as many objects, and especially bear teeth, were set with large, perfect fresh-water pearls and often pearls were made into necklaces. Many of the pearls as we find them in the burials are destroyed by the acids of the soil but the Archæological Survey was able to find a perfect necklace containing 320 graduated pearls, all in fine condition. This culture also became expert in the manufacture of copper objects such as ear ornaments, headdresses and many decorated plates of conventional design.

The Hopewell Culture was very fond of ornaments and many of their burials contain fine examples of skilled artisans' work. They became experts as metal workers in silver, copper and iron, and especially in copper, as this metal was most abundant. The copper and silver came from the Lake Superior region and was carried here in nuggets which

were found on the surface in that region. The nuggets vary in weight from ten pounds to one-fourth pound. The iron used by this culture is meteoric, no doubt found upon the surface, and was used to make chisels and drills as well as ear ornaments, their most complicated ornament to manufacture.

Ornaments of copper in some form were in evidence in practically all of the burials but the most frequently met with were the very complicated ear ornaments. These were usually made of two concavo-convex circular discs, connected together by a small cylinder of copper about one-quarter of an inch in diameter. While this ornament was perhaps the most complicated to manufacture it is no doubt the most abundant as several thousands were taken from the Hopewell group alone.

The copper headdresses—some plain, some decorated and others made to represent the butterfly, deer antlers, bears and even man—are very elaborate and often decorated with pearls and cut mica.

Small objects of copper, like pendants, bracelets, anklets, finger rings and nose ornaments, were frequently met with in many of the burials. Copper axes, chisels and awls were occasionally found but for the most part copper was made into ornaments.

While artistic achievement is not always an index to the culture status of a people, the fact that in this respect they probably surpassed any other strictly stone age people, is significant, and taken together with other pertinent facts, places them very well along toward the upper stages of barbarism.

The tobacco pipes used by the Hopewell Culture show a great number of admirably executed carvings of animals, birds and other life forms. Many of them would be worthy the efforts of the modern sculptor and cannot but excite wonderment and admiration for the primitive artists of prehistoric Ohio.

In the record thus presented we see a very vivid picture of the strength and persistence of the forces underlying human development and urging it against all odds, toward a higher plane of development. In due course of time the State of Ohio, through its explorations, will be able to follow the migrations of the prehistoric cultures through the various river valleys of the state.

Perhaps the account of the Explorations of the Tremper Mound, located on the lower Scioto, will help the reader to differentiate between the two great cultures found in the State of Ohio during prehistoric times.

The Tremper Mound is situated five miles north of the City of Portsmouth, on the west side of the Scioto River, in Rush Township, Scioto County, Ohio. The land upon which it is located is a part of the estate of Senator William D. Tremper, Portsmouth, which consists of more than 700 acres of the rich bottom lands at the confluence of the Pond Creek and Scioto valleys.

The immediate site of the mound is a level plateau, about seventy feet above low-water mark of the Scioto River. Looking westward from the summit of the mound upon the narrow valley of Pond Creek, threading its way between rugged hills upward of 500 feet in height, one is impressed with the powerful forces employed by nature in carving out this narrow water course, enabling the stream, fed by innumerable springs, to carry its surplus of pure cool water to its junction with the Scioto River. During glacial times, Pond Creek doubtless was an outlet for the waters from melting glaciers, pushing down from the Northwest, as well as for that from icebergs incident to the glacial period. These icebergs at times doubtless resulted in damming the flow of the torrent, and an extremely interesting illustration of this retarding influence is to be seen just a few hundred yards west of the mound. At the point referred to a most impressive natural amphitheatre, semicircular in form, 1,000 feet long and 50 feet or more in height, marks

the site along the east side of the valley of the stream where the glacial flood, breaking the restraint of the ice, has carved its history.

At the intersection of the Scioto and Pond Creek valleys, and just a short distance southwest from the mound, is a fine spring of water. This spring doubtless played an important part in the life of the builders of the Tremper mound and other aboriginal dwellers, just as it has done in supplying a never-failing source of pure cold water to the early white settlers of that section, to their descendants, and to all who at the present time pass along the highway where it invitingly awaits the thirsty traveler.

At the site of this spring, in an early day, was located the Buckhorn tannery, where Gen. U. S. Grant is said to have worked for a short time. According to Mr. Frank Johnson, who was employed as a workman at the time of the exploration of the mound, his father, Lewis H. Johnson, was foreman of the tannery when General Grant was employed therein.

Scioto County, for the most part, is broken and hilly. The Scioto River flows directly through the county, from north to south, to its junction with the Ohio River at Portsmouth. The mouth of the Scioto is ninety feet below the level of Lake Erie, while its waters at Columbus are more than 300 feet above the low-water mark of the Ohio, showing that the average fall per mile between Columbus and Portsmouth is more than three feet. The valley of the Scioto is the broadest and perhaps the most fertile of any of the rivers flowing into the Ohio.

The hills and ridges of Scioto County are simply the remnants of what once were continuous rock strata, now chiseled and sculptured by the tireless action of water and other natural agencies. Man has furthered the transformation by denuding the hills of their tangled forests, so that on every hand instead of woodland, are seen cultivated fields and pasture lands.

From an archæological viewpoint, Scioto County presents several interesting features as regards geological formations. Among these are the outcropping, along the east bank of the Scioto River, of the Ohio pipestone (fire clay), and on the west bank of the river of the Ohio black shale, the latter underlying the whole county.

The Ohio pipestone deposit extends over the eastern part of the county, beginning at the Scioto River, where the outcrop lies high up on the hills and gradually dips to the southeast, and continuing until in the eastern part of the county the outcrop lies low down near the base of the hills. The pipestone stratum varies in thickness from one and one-half feet to eleven feet, the average being three and one-half or four feet. In color it varies greatly, ranging from almost white, through all the various shades of color, to dark red. The dark red variety is scarcely distinguishable from the Minnesota pipestone. The Ohio pipestone was extensively used by prehistoric man in this region for making tobacco pipes. Of the 145 pipes taken from the Tremper Mound, all but four were made from that material, the exceptions being three of coral limestone and one of fine-grained sandstone.

The Ohio black shale is the lowest stratum exposed in the county. It outcrops along the west bank of the Scioto River. In color it is very black, is fine grained, high in carbon, and crumbles after long exposure. The shale was used by prehistoric man in making gorgets and other ornaments found in the mound.

The Tremper Mound has been in the possession of the Tremper family for many years. The base of the mound never had been disturbed, as the owners were unwilling that the mound should be examined, except under the auspices of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, and for the benefit of the state. Several years ago, Senator Tremper's sons, Richard and William Tremper, made a superficial examination by digging into the top of the mound at several points, finding a number of skeletons buried not more than one foot below the

surface. These burials doubtless were of an intrusive nature, as was shown by the finding of five additional and entirely similar burials in the exploration of the mound, but which differ greatly both in mortuary customs and artifacts from those of the real builders of the mound.

The first published account of the Tremper Mound is found in "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," by Squier and Davis, 1846, page 83, with a drawing of the mound, shown as plate 29, after the survey of Charles Whittlesey. The work is designated as an

PLAN OF FLOOR OF TREMPER MOUND.

FIG. 3.

"Ancient Work and Animal Effigy, Scioto County, Ohio." In their description of the Tremper Mound Squier & Davis say:

"This singular work is situated five miles north of Portsmouth, Scioto County, Ohio, on the west bank of the Scioto River. It is not a true ellipse, but approaches very near it. Its longest axis is 480 feet, its conjugate diameter 407 feet. It is built upon a high and beautiful level, elevated some sixty or seventy feet above the Scioto River, which flows about half a mile to the eastward. The embankment is unaccompanied by a ditch and is about three feet in height, by thirty feet base. It has, as shown in the plan, a single gateway, ninety feet wide, opening to the southeast, which is covered by a long exterior mound, of about the same height with the embankment of the enclosure.

"Within this enclosure is a large irregular mound, which from its resemblance to the animal-shaped mounds of Wisconsin, of which

notice will be taken in another place, constitutes by far the most interesting feature of the work. It is of the form and relative size indicated in the plan, and is composed of loose broken sandstone and earth, based upon dislocated and broken sand-rock. It is from one to eight feet high, being lowest at the eastern end or head, and at the projecting points. It is probably of the same design with those of Wisconsin, already alluded to, which occur in great numbers and in long and apparently dependent ranges. None of those, however, so far as known, are found enclosed after the manner of the one here presented. No explanation of the probable design of this work will be attempted here: it is impossible, however, to disconnect it from the superstitions of the ancient people. An interesting fact is communicated by F. Cleveland, Esq., of Portsmouth, who assisted Mr. Whittlesey in making the survey of this work, and who was engineer on the Ohio Canal when it was in progress; viz., that the workmen engaged in excavating found large quantities of mica, in sheets, in the immediate vicinity of this enclosure. This mineral is found in great abundance in the mounds and in the neighborhood of these ancient works."

Mr. Gerard Fowke in his "Archæological History of Ohio," ventures to call the Tremper Mound "The Tapir," but states that "Ohio possesses several of these effigies, only two of which really resemble anything," referring to the great Serpent Mound in Adams County and the Opossum Mound in Licking County.

The opinion of Squier & Davis, as expressed in the second paragraph of the above quotation, to the effect that the Tremper Mound probably was an effigy mound of the same design as those of Wisconsin, was perhaps a natural conclusion, in view of their observations and of what up to that time was known of the mounds and their purpose.

As the result of several visits to the Tremper Mound within the past dozen years for the purpose of examining the general form and surrounding of the work, I had fully decided that the mound was not intended as an effigy of an elephant or of any other animal, but was very likely a burial mound belonging to the Hopewell Culture. In many respects it resembled the Seip Mound,[7] along Paint Creek, in Ross County, its irregular form apparently being due to additions made to the great charnelhouse. This opinion is borne out by our present examination, which shows that the Tremper Mound was not intended as an effigy of any kind, but that its shape was entirely the result of additions to the main site or structure, made and completed as needed.

On the 21st of July, 1915, was begun the exploration of the Tremper Mound. The examination had as its purpose the exposing to view of the entire site of the mound, the recording of all finds, and the photographing of all important features.

The maximum length of the mound as shown by our survey is 250 feet and the maximum width 150 feet, with an average width of 120 feet. Its maximum height is 8½ feet, with an average height of about 5 feet. The solid contents of the mound are approximately 3,000 cubic yards of earth, all of which was examined, after which the mound was restored to its original height and dimensions.

The surface of the mound had long been under cultivation and was devoid of trees or undergrowth, which greatly facilitated its examination. For the most part, it was constructed of surface soil secured in close proximity to the mound site, and within the encircling earthwork. Squier & Davis state that the mound is composed of loose broken sandstone and earth; we found but few pieces of sandstone, these occurring only in connection with intrusive burials. Within the body of the mound, now and then, small pockets of gravel were unearthed, while the central portion of the floor, surrounding the large communal grave

[7]Explorations of the Seip mound found in "Certain Mounds and Village Sites in Ohio." Vol. II, Part 1, Mills, 1909.

and the cache of artifacts, was covered with fine sand to the depth of several inches.

Approximately 600 of these postmolds were noted. Many of them were clean cavities extending both below and above the floor line, this condition being found where the posts had not been entirely consumed in the burning of the structure, leaving them gradually to decay, their places being marked only by the hollow mold. In other instances, the proof of the burning of the structure when its purpose had been served, and preparatory to the erection of the mound, was seen in the partly burned and charred posts. These were present both in the molds, at the floor line, and also where they had fallen during the conflagration, and had been covered before they were consumed. Specimens of the charred sections of posts were taken out intact and placed on display in the Museum.

The work of exploration soon disclosed that the Tremper Mound is of the great Hopewell Culture, but, with the possible exception of Mound No. 8, Mound City group, differing in several important particulars from mounds of that culture already explored. These differences, which presented themselves as the work of excavation progressed, were the depositing of the ashes from the crematories in communal depositories, the burial of cremated remains beneath the base line of the mound, and the placing of the artifacts of the dead in common caches. In this last respect, Mound No. 8, Mound City group, was analogous, and it is probable that the communal idea extended also to the disposition of the cremated remains, although this, as well as interment of cremated remains below the base line, cannot at present be determined, as the explorations of Squier & Davis in that mound were of so desultory a character as to preclude any very definite or extensive information. Therefore, insofar as actual information goes, the communal character of burial and the sub-base interment of cremated remains are features exclusively of the Tremper Mound.

As is to be expected in mounds of the Hopewell Culture, it was found that the site of the Tremper Mound had been occupied by a structure serving as a sacred place, in which the dead were cremated, their ashes deposited in prepared receptacles, and the doubtless intricate ceremonials accompanying these proceedings, including the depositing of implements and ornaments of the deceased, were carried out. The structure proper had been a large oval enclosure, approximately 200 feet long and half as wide. A number of chapel-like additions, possibly to afford more space or to supplement that of the main structure, had been built from time to time. Upright posts averaging six inches in diameter, set into the ground to a depth of about two and one-half feet, formed the outer walls of the complex structure, as well as the partitions separating them into various compartments. The remains of a sort of wattlework, woven of twigs and limbs was found, which doubtless had been used to close the interstices between the upright posts, which were set about three feet apart. The floor of the area comprising the sacred structure had been carefully leveled and smoothed, and in places fine sand had been spread out over it. Doubtless parts of the structure at least had some sort of roof or thatch, as indicated by the arrangement of certain of the posts, but no direct evidence of the existence of such a roof was found.

"Plan of Floor of Tremper Mound" explains the arrangement of the structure into rooms or compartments. The postmolds indicate the outline of the entire building and of the additions, as well as various partitions and supports. The more important of the additions to the main structure, it will be noted, were on the east and southeast, with others, in the nature of passageways and enclosures, with openings leading to the interior, principally along the north side. There appear to have been several openings at the extreme west end. It was the covering over with earth of these secondary additions, in constructing the mound,

which gave it the anomalous shape suggesting the erroneous idea of an intentional animal effigy.

The great room comprising the central and western portion of the structure, and particularly the south side thereof, was devoted entirely to the care of the dead. Here the greater number of the crematories were located, as well as several small depositories. Of the three large circular additions built onto the east end of the structure, the most southerly, 45 by 50 feet in size, contained three large crematories, and apparently was given over entirely to the purpose of cremation. The floor of this room was covered to a depth of about one inch with charred leaves and straw.

The room directly north, being the central one of the three additions at the east end of the main structure, appears to have been given over entirely to the great cache of pipes and associated artifacts, described elsewhere. It contained, however, in addition to the cache, a rectangular prepared basin or depository, unused, a cremated burial of a single individual, and a large fireplace. In this room, the floor of which had been covered with sand, no posts had been placed interiorly. This provided a large space around the fireplace, entirely clear from obstructions, a condition not noted in any other part of the structure.

The room just north of the one containing the cache, held a very large prepared depository for the ashes of the dead, and a large fireplace. This room doubtless was the main vault, in which the greater part of the cremated remains from the entire structure were deposited.

The smaller additions along the north side appear to have been mainly in the nature of long passageways and small rooms. The floors of these, in great part, were covered with charred leaves, cloth and other charred substances, strewn in places to a depth of several inches. The most definitely outlined of these rooms along the north side appears to have been a veritable workshop and kitchen, the floor being strewn with the bones of animals, such as the deer, elk, bear, turkey and raccoon. None of these bones had been worked, but all were broken, indicating the use of the animals as food. Broken pottery, apparently associated with the preparation and storing of food, was also abundant on this floor, as was Ohio black shale, in pieces of a size suggesting their use in the making of ornaments. Practically the entire floor of this room was covered with mica flakes, in size from the smallest bits to fragments an inch or more in diameter, many of them apparently refuse from the large crystals of mica found in the great cache.

To the southeast of this room, and adjacent thereto, was a room, below the floor of which were found the two graves containing cremated burials, and described elsewhere.

Study of the map of the floor plan and of the data pertaining to the mound, enables one to picture rather vividly, the activities, carried on doubtless through a considerable length of time, of its builders in disposing of their dead.

Cremation was an exclusive practice with the builders of the Tremper mound, not a single instance of uncremated burial being recorded. The uncremated burials found near the top of the mound, and described elsewhere, were of an intrusive nature, and did not pertain to the culture responsible for the building of the mound.

The crematories were identical with those found in the Harness and Seip mounds, and others of the same culture explored. They were twelve in number, and were scattered generally through the structure. All showed evidence of long-continued use, and in most of them the presence of charred human remains was noted. They were most in evidence in the large room, at the south center of the structure, which seems to have been especially set apart for this purpose. The crematories were basin-shaped, many of them quite deep. The earth beneath them was burned red for a depth of almost one foot.

The placing of the ashes of the dead in prepared communal deposi-

tories was the rule with the builders of the mound. The exceptions were two cremated burials below the floor of the mound, and two individual cremated burials. The communal depositories, peculiar to the Tremper mound, were four in number, consisting of a main depository, located in the east end of the structure, and three smaller ones, in the western end. These communal graves correspond in use, and to some extent in form, to the prepared graves of the Harness, Seip and other mounds of this culture explored, with the distinction that they served to contain, not a single burial or one consisting of the remains of a few individuals, as in the Seip mound, but an unlimited number of burials.

The depository was made of fine puddled clay, which after being worked into place was burned. The clay was applied with the hands, imprints of fingers being visible, as were also marks of the digging stick used in tamping down and shaping the sides of the basin. The depository was in the form of a parallelogram, ten feet and three inches long, and five feet wide, with a central depth of six inches. The bottom measured six feet and six inches long by thirteen inches wide, its surface being perfectly flat and level. The grave was filled with human ashes and charred bone to a depth of a little more than one foot; these ashes however, were very compact, and originally must have been piled high above the rim of the basin. The contents of the depository no doubt represent the remains of hundreds of cremated bodies, indicating the use of the grave for a long period of time. The floor surrounding the great basin was covered on the south and west sides with fine yellow sand, and on the east and north sides with bits of charcoal and ashes mixed with clay.

A comparison of the mortuary customs of the Tremper mound builders with those of the Harness and Seip mounds, shows the great advantage of the communal plan of the former. In the use of individual prepared graves, as in the Harness mound, or in the Seip mound where the graves occasionally were enlarged so as to hold as many as four cremated bodies, the available space soon would be exhausted, while under the communal grave plan, the number of cremations that could be placed in one depository was limited only by the size of the depository. Additional depositories, moreover, could easily be constructed, making the Tremper mound plan of burial much superior.

There is no way of exactly ascertaining the number of dead contained in the four depositories of the Tremper mound. The bulk of ashes and charred bones was computed at twenty-five cubic feet, which, allowing one-fifteenth of a cubic foot to each burial, would represent the cremation of three hundred and seventy-five individuals. No doubt this is far short of the total number of dead cremated, as the floor of the charnel-house was strewn with ashes and fragments of charred human bones.

An individual cremated burial was found in the room containing the great cache. This burial appears to have been of considerable importance, as it was placed in the angle formed by the joining of two walls, and a row of small posts placed around it. A second individual cremated burial was found in this room, about two and one-half feet above the floor. With the charred remains was a flint spearpoint, six inches long.

A feature peculiar to the Tremper mound was the finding of cremated burials beneath the floor. The two graves were three and one-half feet deep, the floors being the surface of the undisturbed sandstone strata underlying the site. Their dimensions were seven feet long and three feet wide, and seven feet long and five feet wide, respectively. The first grave contained only a small amount of ashes and charred remains, and no artifacts of any kind. The second grave contained, besides the cremated remains, four copper ear ornaments, mica cut into the form of crescents, a mica effigy of the bear, and a small flint spearpoint.

A special feature of this grave was a wall of thin slabs of sand-

stone at the sides and ends of the grave, completely lining it, and forming a vault-like receptacle, with perpendicular walls. As far as recorded this is the only instance of a regularly laid up wall of stone, constructed by aboriginal man in Ohio. The wall was two and one-half feet high, constructed of flat pieces of sandstone, averaging from one inch to three inches in thickness, and in length from four to twelve inches.

What might easily have been confused with the crematories of the mound, were two fireplaces, situated one in each of the more northerly of the tier of rooms at the east end of the mound. One was located in the room where the great cache was found, and was surrounded by an extensive space of level floor, unencumbered by interior posts. The fireplace was three feet in diameter and in the form of a basin, four inches in depth, the earth being burned red for one foot below its base. The basin contained no remains of human bones, but instead charcoal and ashes in great quantities. The fireplace, located in the room with the great depository, was fully four feet in diameter, circular in form, with a basin-like depression at the center, four and one-half inches deep. It was filled with charcoal and the earth beneath burned red for fully one foot in depth. This fireplace showed evidences of having been mended by plastering the sides of the basin with puddled clay.

The prominence of the location of these two fireplaces, with respect to the communal deposits of ashes and artifacts, suggests that they may have been dedicated to the sacred fire, which plays so important a part in the ceremonial observances of primitive peoples.[8] From the great depth to which the earth beneath them is burned, it would appear that they were in use for a long time; while the amount of charcoal contained therein would indicate that they were burning at the time the construction of the mound was begun.

As is not infrequent in mounds of any culture, the Tremper mound was found to contain intrusive burials. These were placed near the top of the mound uncremated, and were of a culture entirely different from that of its builders.

The communal disposition of the ashes of the dead, as carried out in the Tremper mound, naturally would be accompanied by a similar disposition of the artifacts usually associated with burial. The logical expectation perhaps, would be to find them deposited along with the ashes in the common receptacle; that is, simply substituting for graves containing individual burials and artifacts, a common grave wherein the ashes and artifacts of an unlimited number of individuals would be placed. Instead of this, however, it was found that separate depositories were provided for each.

The great cache of tobacco pipes and associated objects found by Squier & Davis in 1846, in Mound No. 8, Mound City group, Ross County, has been the wonder of archeological research in Ohio until the present time. Few archeologists expected that this great find ever would be equalled, the cache being considered as unique and alone in its class. Owing to the superficial character of the Squier & Davis' explorations at that place, the Mound City tumulus and its remarkable contents have been only indifferently understood; now, however, the examination of the Tremper mound not only throws the desired light upon the character of the Ross County mound, by duplicating its known features, but even goes so far as greatly to surpass it in point of artifacts found, both as to number and artistic execution.

The results of the exploration of the Tremper mound, aside from their bearing upon any phase of Ohio archeology, are exceedingly gratifying; but when they serve further to elucidate the exact nature and purpose of the only mound altogether similar, so far explored, the results are, in effect, two-fold.

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[8]The Cherokees believe that a perpetual sacred fire burned beneath the mounds.

Two distinct caches of artifacts were found in the Tremper mound; one, the principal depository for the ornaments and implements of the dead, being very extensive and apparently having served along with the great depository for ashes through a considerable period of time, and the other, evidently deposited all at one time during the construction of the mound. The first, or larger, of these caches, was located in the central one of the three large rooms at the east end of the structure. It occupied a space of about six feet in diameter along the south side of the unused depository, shown as 6, the objects comprising it being placed in a heap.

All objects in this cache had been intentionally broken, the supposition being that this was done to avert the likelihood of their being stolen from the great open deposit. The cache of artifacts, as was the cumulation of ashes in the communal grave, was a product of time, doubtless a number of years elapsing between the time it was begun and the final destruction of the building. Despite the natural respect of primitive man for the property of the dead, the beautiful objects placed in the cache would prove a great temptation to the derelict, or to the stranger who might gain access thereto; so that, to render them undesirable each object was deliberately broken, and the fragments then deposited in the cache. In this respect, as in all others recorded, the Mound City tumulus, Mound No. 8, was similar.

The second cache of artifacts was found near the center of the mound, two and one-half feet above the floor line. This secondary cache, so far as known peculiar to the Tremper mound, differed from the large cache in that the objects composing it were unbroken and in perfect condition. This is readily understood, when the position of the cache in the mound is considered. Being within the mound proper, and well above the floor, it clearly had been made after the burning of the structure and during the erection of the mound, the objects being deposited simultaneously and at once covered over, thus averting danger of theft.

The feature of the large cache was one hundred and thirty-six tobacco pipes. These pipes were of the so-called platform type, a number of them being carved in the effigy of birds and animals, and the remainder plain. Besides the pipes there were in this cache, among other things, beads, gorgets and boat-shaped objects of copper; crystals of mica and galenite; ear ornaments of stone; cones cut from quartz crystals and galena; ornaments made from jaws of animals and of man; flint cutting implements; mealing stones; woven fabrics; and the large stone disk already mentioned. In addition to the objects enumerated, there were present in the cache many objects made from wood and bone, mostly decomposed or burned. A total of more than five hundred specimens had been placed in this cache.

The smaller of the two caches contained nine tobacco pipes, representing the platform type, the tubular and the modified tubular types. Among those of the platform type were several extremely large and fine pipes, made from red Ohio pipestone, the largest and finest ever found in an Ohio mound.

The tubular forms likewise are particularly large and fine. In addition to the pipes, this cache contained a pair of the rare type of ear ornaments, made from red Ohio pipestone, and a pierced slate tablet.

The sculptural art displayed in the pipes taken from the Tremper mound represents the highest esthetic attainment of the Hopewell culture, and probably never has been surpassed by any people in the stone age period of its existence. The technique displayed in the portrayal of life forms is no less admirable than the apparent faculty of the artist for observing and appreciating the habits and peculiar characteristics of the birds and animals with which he was familiar. The animal and bird forms depicted in the sculptures, comprise fifteen genera of the

former and twelve of the latter, the genera in a number of instances, being represented by several species.

In the pipes of the plain type, the graceful forms of both bases and bowls, and the bi-lateral symmetry of the specimens, is such as to attract attention and compel admiration.

In 1846 Squier & Davis found a cache in Mound No. 8, Mound City group, which they describe as follows: "Intermixed with much ashes, were found not far from two hundred pipes,[9] carved in stone, many pearl and shell beads, numerous discs, tubes, etc., of copper, and a number of other ornaments of copper, covered with silver, etc.; etc. The pipes were much broken up, some of them calcined by the heat, which had been sufficiently strong to melt copper, masses of which were found fused together in the center of the basin. A large number have nevertheless been restored, at the expense of much labor and no small amount of patience."

I never have had the pleasure of seeing the collection of pipes taken from Mound No. 8 and now in the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury, England. However, from the cuts and description of the broken specimens, in "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley" and in the catalog of the Blackmore Museum, I am satisfied that the breaking was not due to fire, but that they were broken intentionally when placed in the cache, exactly as were the pipes in the Tremper mound. Stone broken by heat has a different appearance from stone broken by a blow from a heavy instrument; as to the copper being melted, I am satisfied that Squier & Davis confused the adhesion of copper pieces, due to oxidation, with what they mistook for fusion by fire, which they state was "sufficiently strong to melt copper."

This condition of copper pieces firmly adhering through corrosion, was found in the Tremper mound, associated with the pipes. The same condition was quite noticeable in the Harness and Seip mounds and is found in practically all mounds where a number of copper pieces are placed together. In the Harness mound numbers of ear ornaments were united through corrosion, suggesting their fusion by fire; but on the contrary, the charred remains of the cremated dead placed over them, had protected the ear ornaments from any contact with the fire kindled as the final ceremony. The Seip mound gave many more examples of the fusing of copper pieces by corrosion. In one instance large copper plates were so united that they could not be separated; in another a copper plate could not be detached from a crescent of copper partly covering it; and yet none of these specimens had been subjected to the action of fire.

Built by Same People

The data given by Squier & Davis in their explorations of the Mound City group, is not sufficient to make available for comparison the manner in which the objects were deposited in the cache, but the similarity of the sculptured pipes from the two mounds and the stone from which they were carved, seems to be proof conclusive that they were made by peoples having the same mortuary customs, and were placed in the cache in the same way. For instance, the heron eating a fish, found by Squier & Davis is almost an exact duplicate of one from the Tremper mound, as is also the otter with a fish in its mouth, although this specimen was mistaken by Squier & Davis for the manitus, a water animal whose habitat is Florida. In fact all the animal sculptures from the Mound City group, with the exception of the elk, were duplicated in the Tremper mound and in addition the following sculptures were found: gray fox, porcupine, dog, deer, rabbit and mink.

[9]The collection of Squier & Davis was purchased by Mr. Blackmore for his Museum at Salisbury, England. The number of pipes secured in mound No. 8 as recorded in the Museum's printed catalog, known as "Flint Chips," is only 95.

While the art shown in the Tremper Mound pipes in general is superior to the Mound City specimens, both as to sculpture of the various animal and bird forms and in their fidelity to nature, the technique in both instances is strikingly similar.

The Tremper mound site is not so large as the Mound City group site, but the protecting earthwork surrounding it is similar. The unfortunate lack of detailed information concerning the mounds in the Mound City group, explored by Squier & Davis, makes impossible a comparison of the disposal of the dead by the Tremper and Mound City peoples.

Squier & Davis state that the great cache in Mound No. 8 was placed upon a sacrificial altar "intermixed with much ashes," and from their statement that "the pipes were much broken—some of them calcined by heat, which had been sufficiently strong to melt copper," we must infer that they believed that a great fire had been kindled upon the altar. These same conditions obtained in the Tremper mound and while we have proof that the building covering the site was destroyed by fire, I am sure that no fire was especially kindled upon the cache itself. Although objects made of bone, wood and cloth were found in a charred state, the fire was not sufficient to melt the crystals of lead found in the cache, nor in any way to injure the broken pipes or stone gorgets.

Taking everything into consideration it would not be surprising to find that the Mound City peoples, after erecting their mounds, migrated down the Scioto and formed a new settlement on the site of Tremper mound. At any rate, if not the same people or parts of the same people, the builders of the two sites must have been very closely related.

Resume

A brief résumé of the exploration of the Tremper mound shows the following outstanding features, which, it is believed, add materially to the fund of information concerning the great Hopewell culture of prehistoric inhabitants of Ohio, and which, it is hoped, will prove to be an important chapter in the history of the aboriginal peoples of the Ohio valley:

The mound marks the site of a sacred structure, wherein its builders cremated their dead, deposited the ashes in communal receptacles, made similar disposition of the personal artifacts of the dead, and observed the intricate ceremonies incident to funeral rites.

The builders of the Tremper mound had arrived at a cultural stage where united or communal effort in great part replaced individual endeavor, and in so doing had reached a plane of efficiency probably not equalled by any other people in the stone age period of its development. This fact is attested most strongly by their burial customs, in which by the use of communal depositories for cremated remains and personal artifacts, they effected a plan for the disposal of the dead unhampered by the limitations of the Seip mound and Harness mound plans, the next highest noted in the Ohio mounds. In these latter mounds, individual graves soon exhausted the available floor space, while in the Tremper mound plan, burial was limited only by the size of the communal depositories, the number of which, moreover, easily could be increased if needed.

The high development of sculptural art by the builders of the Tremper mound is a most striking feature of their versatility. While artistic achievement is not always an index to the culture status of a people, the fact that in this respect they probably surpassed any other strictly stone age people, is significant, and taken together with other pertinent facts, places them very well along toward the upper stages of barbarism, with civilization waiting but a short distance away. The great number of admirably executed carvings of birds, animals and other life forms, taken from the mound, many of which would be worthy

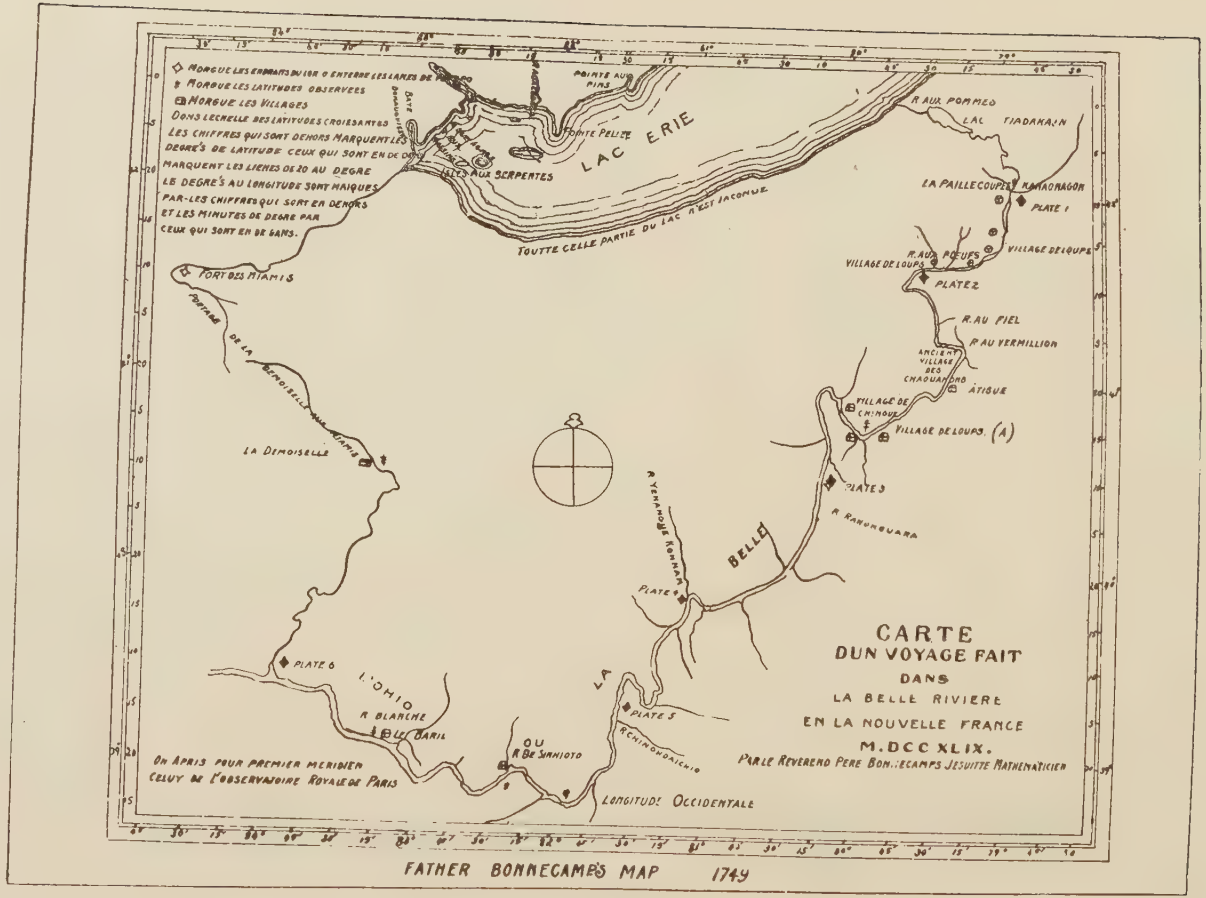
the efforts of the modern workman, cannot but excite wonderment and admiration for the primitive artists of prehistoric Ohio.

The finding of large fireplaces, showing evidences of very long-continued use and significantly located with respect to the communal deposits of ashes and artifacts, seems to indicate the use of sacred fires, so important an adjunct of ceremonial and religious observances among the early peoples of the old world. The great depth to which the earth below these fireplaces was burned suggests that they were kept perpetually burning, while the charred contents indicate that the fires were extinguished only when the earth composing the mound was heaped over them.

Of scarcely less importance than the exploration of the Tremper mound, *per se,* is the light it sheds on the Great Mound City group, of northern Ross County. Owing to the methods employed by Squier & Davis in examining the mounds of this group, in 1846, their character and purpose have remained until now matters of surmise. The plan employed by these early explorers was the sinking of shafts into the tops of the mounds, and from the limited area of a mound and its base thus exposed, to draw conclusions as to its character as a whole. In this way, Mound No. 8, of the group, from which was taken a great cache of pipes and other objects very similar to the Tremper mound cache, was described by them as covering a great sacrificial altar, on which had been kindled intense fires, resulting in the breaking up of the specimens deposited thereon.

The conditions found in Mound No. 8 were exactly duplicated in the Tremper mound, but the complete examination of the latter showed that the conclusions drawn from the partial exploration by Squier & Davis were not warranted; in short, it is strikingly evident that the two mounds in their character and purpose were entirely similar, and that their builders were closely related. So similar indeed are the mounds and their contents, that it would not be surprising to find, if not already proven, that the builders of the Mound City group migrated southward through the Scioto Valley, and constructed the Tremper mound and earthwork. Thus are forged several important links in the chain of evidence as to the existence and career of this most advanced of stone age peoples. We find them extending from Mound City, where their skill as builders and artists has been the wonder and admiration of archæologists, southward to the Ohio River, where at the Tremper mound site, they reached the highest point of their development so far noted.

The life story of this people, as told in the Tremper mound, certainly is one of the highly interesting chapters in the history of primitive civilization. No primitive people has shown such skill and perseverance in wresting from nature the raw materials needed for their purposes, nor such versatility in fashioning these materials into finished products. The most striking phase of this perhaps, is the manner in which with only the simplest of tools, the stone for their making was quarried from the hills and the realistic portrayals of bird and animal life, sculptured in full relief and finished in minutest detail, were effected. In the record preserved in the mound we find a vivid picture of the strength and persistence of the forces underlying human development, and urging it against all odds, toward a higher plane of development.



FATHER BONNECAMP'S MAP 1749

ROUTE OF CELERON, 1749

CHAPTER IV

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE OHIO COUNTRY

Expedition of Celoron to Ohio Country in 1749

Roland Michel Barrin, Marquis de la Galissoniere, a French naval officer and from 1747 to 1749, governor-general of Canada, was born in 1693 and died in 1756. He was a captain in the navy when he was appointed governor-general. He was not only a soldier but a student, a naturalist and a statesman. His comparatively brief administration in Canada was marked by intelligent activity and the conception of wise policies for the future development of French interests in America. He planned the chain of forts extending up the valley of the St. Lawrence through the region of the Great Lakes and down the valley of the Mississippi; equipped and sent forth the expedition of Celoron; and urged the settlement of the Ohio valley by 10,000 French peasants. In the midst of activities and alluring projects he was recalled to France in 1749. He did not return to America. In 1756 he defeated the British fleet under Admiral Byng and died later the same year.

Those who explore with satisfaction the realm of what might have been will find the recommendation of Galissioniere to establish a colony of 10,000 French peasants in the midst of the Ohio country an interesting theme for speculation. If it had not prevented the English from becoming the dominant power in North America, it certainly lies within the sphere of probability that it would have materially changed the character of the population northwest of the Ohio River. It might have made the French element there numerically as dominant as it is today in Montreal and Quebec.

But the suggestion of the French governor-general was not adopted and the reality which we have here to consider is the expedition to the Ohio country of Pieree-Joseph Celoron, sieur de Blainville, or as he himself expressed it, "Celoron, knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Captain, commanding a detachment, sent down the Beautiful River by the orders of M. the Marquis de la Galissioniere, governor-general of all New France and of the country of Louisiana."

The development of the fur trade in the region of the Ohio valley and the Great Lakes and commerce with the Indian tribes, together with a gradual appreciation of the value of the lands for colonization purposes, led to the final struggle for their possession by the English and the French. These two powerful nations had long been the traditional rivals of Europe. Their wars had reddened many battle fields and many pages of history. On the continent they were now at peace, but conflicting claims of territory in the new world were preparing the way for a renewal of the conflict in the wilderness of America. England claimed the territory as far north as the Great Lakes; France claimed it as far south as the Ohio and the land drained by its southern tributaries. The Ohio country was therefore the prize for which the rival powers were contending.

The French, as we shall presently see, claimed the disputed territory by virtue of possession and the treaties of Riswick, Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle. It was to re-assert their rights to this vast territory, to take formal possession of it in the name of their king, to warn English traders to withdraw from the Ohio valley, to influence the Indians to trade exclusively with the French and to learn and report to his government the attitude of the native tribes that the knightly Celoron

embarked on this arduous journey down the Ohio, up the Miami and down the Maumee in the summer and autumn of the year 1749.

There are many faithful and interesting word pictures of the Ohio —the "Oyo," the "La Belle Riviere" in the days of Celoron—and no attempt will be made here to compete with them. In any event much must be left to the imagination of the reader. From the rapids and sparkling tributary streams of its upper course, it grew in volume and majestic and unruffled sweep as it pursued its winding course around what is now the southern boundary of Ohio. Its waters were clear and pure and deep and dark, unmixed with the yellow soil of cultivated fields and uncontaminated by the refuse from cities and thousands of manufacturing plants. On its banks in unbroken rank stood the primeval forests, dense and dark, shedding eternally their sombre shadows on its gliding waters. The Indian villages on its banks were few and far between, and over most of its course brooded the primal solitude, broken at intervals by the song of a bird, the cry of a wild animal and the subdued sound of lapping oars as an Indian canoe glided swiftly by over the rippling waters. In the wider stretches of the river, under a clear sky, the sunlight fell in shimmering beauty by day and the placid moon looked up in reflected glory from an inverted starry sky through the lonesome night.

Here nature revealed herself in generous proportions. "The venerable woods," the undulating hills and the river itself, stretching away in great curves and majestic vistas—all united in a picture of mysterious and awe-inspiring grandeur that must have impressed even the rudest spirit that came within the range of its mystic power. Doubtless its peculiar charm was felt by Celoron, but his rigid conception of duty prevented sentimental musings or lapses from that ceaseless vigilance which fidelity to his prescribed mission and never absent danger enjoined and enforced.

His detachment, as he states, was "composed of one captain, eight subaltern officers, six cadets, one chaplain, twenty soldiers, one hundred and eighty Canadians and about thirty Indians," making in all 246. M. de Contrecoeur was second in command.

The chaplain was Father Bonnecamps, geographer of the expedition, who took and recorded the latitude and longitude at various places and prepared a map showing the course of the journey and designating Indian villages, tributaries of the Ohio and other points that he considered worthy of note. He too kept a journal which is published in the "Jesuit Relations" and reproduced with the journal of Celoron in volume xxix of the "Publications of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society."[1]

With the equipment of the expedition were a number of leaden plates, each eleven inches long, seven and one-half inches wide and one-eighth of an inch thick, with inscriptions in French on one side and on the reverse the name of the artist, Paul de Brosse. The inscription, as we shall see, recited that Celoron, commander of a detachment sent by the governor-general of Canada, took possession of the Ohio in the name of the French king. These plates were evidently prepared before the expedition started, leaving on each a blank to be filled with the designation of the point where it was buried and the date. These were to serve as landmarks of the French territory and as testimonials of the authority by which it was claimed.

Celoron in his "Journal" described the progress of the expedition

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[1]The Journal of Celoron, as translated by Father Andrew Arnold Lambing, and originally published in the second volume of the "Catholic Historical Researches," now extremely rare and long out of print, is also reproduced, together with the Journal of Father Bonnecamps and a paper on this expedition by O. H. Marshall, in a separate publication by the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society and entitled "Expedition of Celoron to the Ohio Country in 1749." References to this publication on succeeding pages will be made by an abbreviated title—"Expedition of Celoron."

from La Chine to "Chatakuin," the stream that flows into Lake Erie opposite Lake Chautauqua. Here he arrived July 16, 1749, thirty-one days after leaving La Chine. In the earlier portion of the journey many difficulties were encountered in the navigation of the St. Lawrence, especially at the rapids. On June 17, a boat capsized and one soldier was drowned. This was the only life lost in the entire journey of exploration—a remarkable testimonial to the efficiency of the commander of the expedition.

Celoron, after landing at the mouth of the stream that he calls the Chataquin, proceeded over a road that he had made to Lake Chautauqua (Chataquin). Here he tarried for a time to repair his canoes and rest his men. By July 22 he reached the outlet of the lake, a stream which he also called the Chatakuin. It is Conewango Creek which connects Lake Chautauqua with the Allegheny River at the town of Warren, Pennsylvania. As the expedition proceeded, the Indians fled from their villages, and it was apparent that they had been led to believe that it was the object of the French government to make war upon them, destroy their homes and dispossess them of their possessions. This attitude of the natives alarmed Celoron, as one object of the expedition had been to impress them favorably toward the French government. He therefore called a council of his officers on July 25. It was decided to send Lieutenant Chabert de Joncaire,[2] a half breed Iroquois, and five Indians to assure the natives that no injury was intended; that it was the design of their leader "to treat with them of good things and to explain to them the sentiments of their father, Onontio."

After the departure of Joncaire and the Indians, Celoron proceeded with great difficulty down Conewango Creek. The water of the stream in many places was so shallow that the boats could not be floated until the supplies were unloaded. Over some of the riffles the empty boats were moved onward with difficulty. On July 29, they entered the Alleghany River, which Celoron called in his "Journal" the Beautiful River (La Belle Riviere) and here with formal ceremony he deposited the first leaden plate and took possession of the country in the name of the French king. Following is a translation of the record of the ceremony and the inscription on the leaden plate:

"In the year one thousand seven hundred and forty-nine, we Celoron, Knight of the Royal Military Order of St. Louis, Captain commanding a detachment sent by the orders of M. the Marquis de la Galissoniere, Governor-General of New France, on the Beautiful River, otherwise called the Oyo,[3] accompanied by the principal officers of our detachment, buried at the foot of a red oak, on the southern bank of the river Oyo and of Kanaougon,[4] and at 42° 5′ 23″[5] a leaden plate, with this inscription thereon engraven:

INSCRIPTION.

"In the year 1749, in the reign of Louis the XV, King of France, we, Celoron, commander of the detachment sent by M. the Marquis de la Galissoniere, Governor-General of New France, to reëstablish peace in some villages of these Cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Ohio and the Kanaaiagon, the 29th of July, for a monument of the renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river Ohio, and of all those which fall into it, and of all the territories on both sides as far as the source of the said rivers, as the preceding Kings of France have possessed or should possess them, and as they are

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[2]For sketch of Joncaire and his father, see "Expedition of Celoron," p. 62.

[3]The Oyo (Ohio) then included both the Alleghany and the Ohio.

[4]Another name for Conewango Creek.

[5]"This observation," like most of the others by Bonnecamps, is said to be incorrect.

maintained therein by arms and by treaties, and especially by those of Riswick, Utrecht and of Aix la Chapelle[6]; have moreover affixed to a tree the arms of the King. In testimony whereof, we have drawn up and signed the present written record. Made at the entrance of the Beautiful River, the 29th of July, 1749. All the officers signed."

After the ceremony of burying the leaden plate, a delegation of Indians arrived from the nearby Village of Kanaougon. Their fears had been dispelled by the reports brought by Joncaire of the good intentions of Celoron and his followers, and they came to invite him to visit their village. They were treated kindly and Celoron "made them drink a draught of the milk[7] of Onontio[8] and gave them tobacco." As he passed their village they fired a salute in his honor which he returned. He invited them to come to the Village of Cut Straw, where he would address them on behalf of "their father Onontio." The women brought him "presents of corn and squashes" for which he gave them in return "little presents." He learned that it had been the intentions of the Indians to flee at his approach and that Joncaire had much difficulty in dissuading them.

As soon as Celoron arrived in the Village of Cut Straw[9] the chief came to his tent to welcome him. To the speech which they delivered to him he made a reply in like spirit. He then read to them the speech prepared by Galissoniere in which it was explained that the land which they inhabited belonged to the French. "Pay serious attention, my children," said he, "to the message which I send you. Listen to it well; follow it, it is the means of always seeing your villages under a beautiful and serene sky. I expect from you an answer worthy of my true children. You will see suitable marks which I have fixed along the Beautiful River, which will prove to the English that this land belongs to the French." In conclusion, he said:

"I am surprised, my children, to see raised in your village a cabin destined to receive English traders. If you look upon yourselves as my children you will not continue this work; far from it you will destroy it, and will no longer receive the English in your homes."

On the day following, July 31, Celoron and his officers received from the villages of Ganaouskon and of Ghinodiagon an answer thanking him for having "opened their eyes and ears." "My father," said they, "you have told us that some little birds had given you word that a house was being built for the English, and that if we suffered them to do so, they would shortly raise here a considerable establishment for driving us away, because they would render themselves masters of our lands." They promised to use this house, not for the English traders, but "for a recreation place for the youth." They promised also not to touch the arms of the king which Celoron had "planted on the river and which will prove to the English that they have no right to this country."

Celoron proceeded down the river and on August 2d he spoke to the Indians in the name of Galissoniere, explaining the right of France to the lands in the valley and warning them against the English. He concluded as follows:

"Depute next spring some person of your nation with your old men to come and see me, and you will see by the reception I will give you how much I love you and that I seek only to do you good and to free you from the yoke of the English which they still wish to impose on you. I will give you traders who will supply all your wants and put you in such state as not to regret those whom I remove from your land. These lands which you possess you will always be masters of."

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[6]The inscription on the plate ends here.

[7]Brandy.

[8]The Huron translation of Montmagny (Great Mountain) afterward applied by the Indians to every Governor-General of Canada.

[9]On the Alleghany River six miles below Warren, Pennsylvania.

The Indians answered the speech in a plea so well timed and appropriate that it is here repeated in full:

"My father, we pray you have pity on us, we are young men who cannot answer you as old men would. What you have said has opened our eyes and given us courage. We see that you labor only for our good, and we promise you to entertain no other sentiments than those of our uncles, the Five Nations, with whom you seem pleased. Consider, my father, the situation in which we are placed. If you compel the English to retire, who minister to our wants, and in particular the blacksmith, who mends our guns and our hatchets, we shall be forced to remain without succor and be exposed to the danger of dying of hunger and misery on the Beautiful River. Have pity on us, my father, you cannot at present minister to our wants, let us have, during this winter, or at least till we go hunting, the blacksmith and some one who can aid us. We promise you that by spring the English shall retire."

Celoron scarcely knew what to say in reply. He did not make them a definite promise but told them that he "would make an arrangement which would best suit their interests and the interests of their father Onontio." "I confess," said he, "that their reply embarrassed me very much. I made them a little present and induced them to keep the promise which they had given me."

As he continued his journey down the river the Indians in most of the small villages fled to the woods. Occasionally an English trader or blacksmith living in their midst did likewise.

Later he passed the mouth of the River aux Boeufs or French Creek, went down the Ohio about nine miles and buried the second leaden plate "opposite a native mountain and near an immense stone upon which certain figures are rudely enough carved." The large stone with the carving is still an object of interest, but the drifting ice and sand in high water through the centuries is gradually wearing away the rude legend that has borne no definite message to those who have attempted to decipher it.

Arriving at Chartier's town he fell in with six English soldiers, on their way to Philadelphia with about 50 horses and 150 bales of furs. He notified them in writing to leave the territory. He did not take possession of the furs, although he warned them that his government would do so if they came again.

It was from this point that he wrote to the British governor, Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, asking him to forbid his people in the future to trade with the Indians on the River Beautiful.

The expedition stopped at the Village of Written Rock, inhabited by Iroquois Indians under the leadership of a woman who was regarded as the queen of her people. She is spoken of in the "Journal" as an aged woman. She is known in legend and song as Alequippa. The Indians here, as in many other villages, fled to the woods at the approach of the French troops, and the English traders who remained were given notice to withdraw from this territory. This notice they promised to heed.

As Celoron approached Chiningue (Logstown), "one of the most considerable villages on the Beautiful River," he met a canoe with two Indians who had come to determine if possible the purposes of the expedition. He "received them with kindness and had them drink a cup of the milk of their father Onontio"—considered by the Indians "as the greatest mark of friendship that one could make them." His suspicions having been aroused as to the intentions of the Indians, he ordered that four guns in each of his canoes should be loaded with powder only and eight with powder and bullets. The latter were not to be fired in salute but were to be reserved for "eventualities." The Indians fired their salute from guns loaded with bullets, a custom that seemed to prevail with the tribes of the south. Celoron ordered them to cease firing thus or he would fire upon them. Two French flags and a British flag were seen waving in the village. By his order the British flag was cut down.

The inhabitants of this village were Iroquois, Chaunanous (Shawnees) and Loups. There were a number of indications that they were not kindly disposed toward the French. However, realizing that they were not strong enough to cope with the force led by Celoron they presented their felicitations and expressed their desire to obey his wishes. With fine dissimulation they said, "We thank the Master of Life for having preserved you on a route so long and so difficult as that which you have made." As was suspicioned then and fully verified afterwards, their sincere hope was that the Great Spirit might convey Celoron and his French outfit to the happy hunting ground by the most expeditious route possible. There were a number of speeches and professions of sincere friendship on the part of the Indians with responses for the most part in similar strain by Celeron, interspersed occasionally with notes of warning. In one of his speeches he said:

"If I ever had such designs as you imagine, or such as the evil-minded have told you, I would have concealed my expedition from you, as that was easy for me to do, and I would not have arrived so peaceably at your village as I have done. I know how to make war, and those who have made war with us ought to know it, too, so I can not act the part of a deceiver."

The final response of the Indians was overflowing with good will and friendship for Father Onontio, but concluded with a plea that the English might remain in the village until the French could send traders and artisans to take their places. Here as elsewhere on the journey, evidence was found that the English had made themselves agreeable and in a measure necessary to the convenience and comfort of the natives.

Sickness now appeared in the expeditionary forces. There was considerable disappointment in finding buffaloes less plentiful than had been represented. Deer were comparatively numerous, however, and the hunters brought in a goodly supply of venison.

On the morning of August 13th, the expedition proceeded and, after crossing the boundary line between Pennsylvania and what afterward became Ohio, it halted at the mouth of the "River Kanonuara to the south of the Beautiful River," to deposit the third leaden plate. The Kanonuara has not been positively identified, but is believed to be the modern Wheeling Creek. The statement of the depositing of the plate reads as follows:

"The year 1749, we, Celoron, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, and Captain commanding a detachment sent by the orders of Monsieur the Marquis de la Galissoniere, Governor-General of Canada, upon the Beautiful River, accompanied by the principal officers of our detachment, have buried at the foot of a large elm tree at the entrance of the river and upon the southern bank of the Kanonuara, which empties itself at the east of the river Oyo, a leaden plate, and have attached to a tree in the same spot, the arms of the King. In testimony whereof we have drawn up and signed, along with Messrs. the officers, the present official statement, at our camp, the 13th of August, 1749."

Without any incidents worthy of note, Celoron continued his voyage to the mouth of the River Yenanguekouan (Muskingum) which he reached on the 15th. Here he deposited the fourth leaden plate with the usual ceremonies. The official statement recorded in his "Journal" reads as follows:

"The 15th of August, 1749, we, Celoron, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Captain commanding a detachment sent by the orders of Monsieur the Marquis de la Galissoniere, Governor-General of Canada, upon the Beautiful River, otherwise called the River Oyo, accompanied by the principal officers of our detachment, have buried at the foot of a maple tree, which forms a triangle with a red oak and an elm tree, at the entrance of the river Jenuanguekouan,[10] at the

[10]Spelled Yenanguekonan on map of Bonnecamps.

western bank of that river, a leaden plate, and have attached to a tree on the same spot, the arms of the King. In testimony whereof we have drawn up and signed the present official statement, along with Messrs. the officers at our camp, the 15th of August, 1749."

This was the only plate[11] buried in what afteward became Ohio soil. In 1798, almost half a century after its burial, it was discovered by some boys who were bathing in the river at the mouth of the Muskingum. The water had washed the earth away from around it and it projected from the river bank below the surface. It was dislodged and found to be a leaden plate stamped with words that had no meaning to those who found it. They did not realize its historic value and cut a large portion of it away to melt into bullets. The remnant of the plate afterwards passed into the hands of Caleb Atwater, who sent it to Governor Clinton. The latter presented it to the Antiquarian Society of Massachusetts, in the library of which it is now preserved.

The full text of the inscription was not recorded by Celoron or Bonnecamps but from the official statement already quoted, the text of the inscriptions on other plates and the assertion of Celoron that "the inscription is always the same," the writer has undertaken to supply, with the aid of the remnant of the plate left, the full inscription. The result is found on the accompanying illustration. It can not vary materially from the original and it is believed to be practically identical with it.

At the close of the ceremonies incident to the burial of the fourth leaden plate, the expedition resumed the descent of the river. About three-fourths of a mile below the mouth of the Muskingum, Father Bonnecamps took observations and recorded the latitude as 39° 36′ and the longitude 81° 20′ west of Paris.

On the 16th a delay in embarking was occasioned by the failure of some French and Indian hunters to return early in the morning. They had been in the woods all night. On the 17th the expedition passed two fine rivers, tributaries of the Ohio, whose names were unknown to them.

On the 18th a heavy rain hindered the voyage for a few hours. Later in the day the mouth of the Chinodaista[12] (Kanawha) was reached. Here the fifth leaden plate was buried as recorded in the "Journal" of Celoron:

"The year 1749, We, Celoron, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Captain, commanding a detachment sent by the orders of Monsieur the Marquis de la Galissoniere, Governor-General of Canada; upon the Beautiful River, otherwise called L'oyo, accompanied by the principal officers of our detachment, have buried at the foot of an elm tree, upon the southern bank of the L'oyo, and the eastern bank Chinodaista, a leaden plate, and have attached to a tree in the same spot the arms of the King. In testimony whereof, we have drawn up the present official statement, and which we have signed along with Messrs. the officers at our camp, the 18th of August, 1749."

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[11]A comparison of the texts of the plates found shows some variations and slight inaccuracies in orthography. The artist, Paul de Brosse, like Celoron himself, had evidently not taken first prize in spelling words of his native tongue and was somewhat careless, as the variations in the text of the inscriptions indicate. Caleb Atwater, Governor Clinton and others were led for years to suppose that the leaden plate found at the mouth of the Muskingum had originally been buried at the mouth of French Creek on the site of the old Indian village, Venango. They were led to this conclusion by the similarity of the words "Yenangue" and "Venango." The fact is, as the Journal of Celoron shows, that "Yenangue" is only part of the name of the river, the concluding portion of which, "konan" undoubtedly was carried over to the beginning of the next line, completing the word "Yenanguekonan," the name given to what is now the Muskingum River.

[12]Parkman is mistaken in his statement that Celoron calls this river the Chinodahichetha, although that is the spelling on the plate. In describing this river in his Journal, Celoron says: "This river bears canoes for forty leagues without meeting rapids, and takes its rise near Carolina. The English of that government come that way to ply their trade on the beautiful river."

This plate was found in March, 1846, by a little son of John W. Beale, while playing on the banks of the river. The story of its discovery is given at length in "The Olden Times," vol. i, pages 238-241. There is therefore no doubt in regard to the inscription, as it is still very distinctly legible. In relating the discovery of the plate the writer makes the following comment on the inscription:

"The French is none of the purest, and the accent, apostrophes and punctuation are wanting, except that the circumflex is placed over the initial O in Oyo the first time that that word occurs, while the I's, though capitals, are invariably dotted, and the capital Q's are of the old black letter form, like a P reversed."

On the 19th the expedition was again delayed by heavy rains that flooded the river bottom and compelled Celoron to move his camp to higher ground. On the 20th, under fairer skies, he continued his voyage.

He seems to have been apprehensive of trouble with the Indians at the Village of St. Yotoc (Scioto), or Sinhioto as Father Bonnecamps calls it, and well he might be for this was the stronghold of the Shawnee Indians, variously called by Celoron and Bonnecamps, Channanous, Chaouanons, Chaouanous, Chaouenous, Chaouonous, Chauenons and Chavenois.

After proceeding a few leagues, Celoron saw a solitary man standing on the shore. He found it to be a Loup Indian "returning from a war waged on the Chien Nation," in which he and his compatriots seem to have gotten the worst of it. For sixteen days he had been traveling without food supply or ammunition. Celoron treated him kindly and gave him supplies sufficient to last until he could reach his home at Chiningue. From him Celoron learned that St. Yotoc was a village of from 80 to 100 cabins. At 3 o'clock the boats moved down the river again.

On the 21st the Indians accompanying the expedition came to Celoron and told him that they feared to approach St. Yotoc because it was a large village and the inhabitants would probably be excited and hostile as a result of the stories that had doubtless been carried to them of the hostile intentions of the French. A council of officers was held and Celoron despatched Joncaire, two loyal and faithful chiefs, Ceganeis-Kassin and Saetaguinrale, and three Abenaki chiefs, to visit St. Yotoc. Monsieur de Minerville, at his own request, was permitted to accompany this detachment.

After distributing ammunition to his men and appealing to them to account themselves as soldiers in case of an Indian attack, Celoron again took up his journey and moved down the river about ten miles, when he saw approaching a canoe carrying seven or eight men and a white flag. It was Monsieur de Joncaire with seven Indians, both Chanenois and Iroquois. He landed with them.

Noting that the Indians who came with Joncaire were considerably disturbed in mind, he asked the reason for this and was told that the tribes of St. Yotoc were greatly frightened and that when they saw Joncaire and his detachment approaching they fired at them. Three bullets passed through their flag. When the detachment landed at St. Yotoc they were conducted to the council-house. When they were explaining the peaceful mission of the expedition, an Indian arose, declared that the French were deceiving their hearers and that they were coming to destroy the Indians at St. Yotoc and their families. This fiery speech aroused the young warriors, who rushed to arms and declared that these Frenchmen should be killed and that the approaching canoes should be ambushed and destroyed. They were about to lay violent hands on the strangers, when an Iroquois chief rose in the council, quieted the excited braves and averted the threatening storm. When the violent warriors had been silenced by the eloquent speaker, he promised to accompany Joncaire as an evidence of his faith that the French intended no harm. To further

satisfy the Indians of the village, they were permitted to retain M. Minerville and his Indians as hostages.

After a period of silence on the part of the Indians that Joncaire had brought with him from the village, the Iroquois chief arose and thus addressed Celoron:

"My father, you behold before you young men without intelligence, who were on the point of embroiling the land in turmoil forever. Look on us in pity and show no resentment for what we have done. When you arrive at our village our old men will testify their sorrow for the fault they have committed. For the last two months we have been like drunken men, by reason of the false reports which were brought to us by the villages through which you have passed."

Celoron answered him thus:

"I do not know what you wish to say to me when I shall have arrived at St. Yotoc. I shall make inquiry and see what I shall have to do. I know you have come to meet me with good dispositions. You would have done wisely in bringing back the Indians who were with M. de Joncaire. You may go back to your village, I will go there in a little time. You will give notice to the young men that they must dispense with saluting me according to their custom."

Celoron then gave the chief and those with him a drink and sent them away. Joncaire reported that he knew these Indians were badly disposed and much frightened. They had constructed a stone fort, strongly built and in good condition, for their defense. This information caused Celoron to reflect seriously on the situation with which he was confronted. We perhaps can not do better at this point than to let this valiant French captain tell the story as reported in his official "Journal" and literally translated by Father Andrew Arnold Lambing:

"I was aware of the weakness of my detachment; two-thirds were recruits who had never made an attack, and who, on first seeing the Indians of my detachment, had taken flight. It was not in my power to choose others, and notwithstanding the recommendations made by M. the Marquis de la Galissoniere when setting out for Quebec, to give me picked men, they paid no regard to them there. In fine, there was no other course left me to pursue than to continue my voyage without provisions, having my canoes unfit for service, without pitch or bark. I reëmbarked, prepared for whatever might happen. I had excellent officers and about fifty men on whom I could rely. At a quarter-of-a-league's distance from the village I was descried. The salutes began immediately, and those Indians discharged well nigh a thousand gunshots. I knew the powder had been gratuitously furnished them by the English. I landed opposite to the village and had a return salute fired. The chiefs and the old men crossed the river and came to me with flags and pipes of peace; they had the grass cut in order to make seats for us, and invited me to sit down along with the officers. They led back with them Sieur de Minerville and the Indians whom they had retained. As we were about sitting down about eighty men crossed over, armed and accoutred as warriors. I ordered my detachment under arms. These eighty men lined a hedge about twenty paces from us, and leaned on their guns. I told the chief that I was astonished at the manoeuvres of these harebrained creatures, and that if they did not move out of that immediately I would fire upon them. He answered me that they did not come with any bad intention, but merely to salute us again, and that they should retire since it displeased me. This they did immediately, firing their guns in the air, which were only loaded with blank cartridges. Pipes were then presented to me and to all the officers. After this ceremony a Chaouenous chief arose and complimented me upon my arrival. I told them that I would speak to them tomorrow in my tent where I would light the governor's fire. They answered me that they had in their village a council cabin where they would hear me, if I repaired thither with all my officers, with regard to what I had to say to them on the part of

their father Onontio. I refused their demand, and said it was their place to come to me to hear what I had to say to them. They being much displeased it would have been a great imprudence to go to their village, so I held firm to this point and brought them round to my views. They returned to their village. We posted guards, and the rounds were kept up during the whole night very scrupulously by the officers. It is to be remarked that since to the inhabitants of this village, composed for the most part of Chavenois and Iroquois of the Five Nations, there were added more than thirty men from the Sault St. Louis, and waste had destroyed the abundance of game, the cheap merchandise which the English furnished was a very seducing motive for them to remain attached to the latter. The son of Arteganukassin[13] is there, and neither his father nor myself could succeed in taking him away. Besides the men from the Sault St. Louis, there are also some from the lake of the Two Mountains, some Loups from the Miami, and nearly all the nations from the territory of Enhault.[14] All these taken together were no better than Chavenois, who are entirely devoted to the English. The 23d I sent them word by Monsieur de Joncaire to come to my camp to hear the words of their father. At first they refused to come, saying that it was in the council cabin they should be spoken to. I answered by saying that it was the duty of children to come and find their father where he wished to light his fire. After some parleying they came to my camp and made their excuse in these terms:

" 'Speech of the Indians of St. Yotoc to M. de Celoron, with four belts of wampum, the 23d of August, 1749:

" 'My father, we are ashamed to appear before you after the excesses we committed yesterday with regard to those whom you sent us. We are in despair, we ask pardon of you for it, and of our brethren, and we beseech you to forget this great mistake. The sorrow we feel for it gives us hope that you will pardon us.'

"Answer of Monsieur de Celoron to the Indians of St. Yotoc, the same day:

" 'My children, no one could be more astonished than I was when I learned by the canoe which came to me, the reception which you had given to the chiefs whom I sent to you, to announce my arrival, and to tell you that I came to bring you the word of your father Onontio. They had gone to quiet you with all the signs capable of proving to you that I only came to your village in a peaceful manner. This sign so honorable for all the other tribes was not so for you; so you fired on them; and not content with that, you have shown more deference for the word of a wicked man in your village, who is a hypocrite, than you did for mine. I was the more surprised, since believing for a long time that the Chavenous were men of courage, they have showed themselves too smart on this occasion in insulting those who were sent to them. What is then become of that good spirit, Chavenous, which you had, when, ten years ago, Monsieur de Longueil passed by here on his way to the Chuachias. You came out to meet him, and you showed him in every way the kindness of your hearts. A company of young men also volunteered to accompany him, yet he did not give you notice of his coming. But at that time you had a French heart, and today you let it be corrupted by the English who dwell among you continually, and who, under pretext of ministering to your wants, seek only to ruin you. Reflect on these just rebukes I am making you, and have no confidence in those bad people who will turn out, if you do not be on your guard, the ruin of your nation.

" 'With four belts of wampum you stuffed my throat on my arrival. I had no need of this sort of medicine. The heart of the governor is always kind towards his children, but as you stand in need of a stronger

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[13]This chief unknown to translator.
[14]Location of this territory unknown.

proof of this, by these belts of wampum I dispel all your evil dispositions. The pardon which you solicit for your fault, and the sorrow which you seem to have for it, constrain me to pardon you. Be wiser for the future. As you ask me, I bury this unhappy affair, and I will ask your father Onontio not to keep any remembrance of it. I invite you to reject all the deceitful talk which may be addressed to you, and I invite you in future to hear well the speech of your father Onontio, which I bring to you.'

"Speech of M. the General to the Indians of the Village of St. Yotoc, brought by M. de Celoron with a belt, the 23d of August, 1749:

" 'My children, the friendship I entertain for you, although far away, has induced me to send M. de Celoron to open your eyes and disclose to you the projects which the English are forming in your regard, and that of the territories also which you inhabit. Undoubtedly you are not aware of the establishments that they are thinking of making there which tend to nothing short of your ruin. They conceal from you their idea, which is to build on your territories forts sufficiently strong to destroy you, if I would allow them to do so. I ought then as a kind father who loves his children tenderly, and who, though far away from them, always thinks of their good, to give them notice of the danger which threatens them. You know, my children, that they omitted nothing in the last war I had with them to induce you to declare against me. Happy for you that you did not listen to them, and I am thankful to you for it. Others let themselves be drawn away, I have pardoned some of them, persuaded that they will be more prudent for the future, and will no more listen to these evil spirits who seek only to trouble the land. But to shield you completely from their seduction I have sent to summon them to withdraw immediately from off my territories wherein they never had a right to enter, the kings of France and England having agreed in the treaties of peace, that the English should never come for trade or aught else upon the Beautiful River. I did not wish to employ force on this occasion; though I had the right to have them pillaged, I notified them peacefully to pay attention; if another time misfortune befall them, they have only themselves to blame. For you, my children, remain quiet in your wigwams and do not enter into the contentions I may have with the English; I will take care for all that may be for your advantage. I invite you to come and see me next year. I shall then give you marks of my friendship, and shall put you in such a state as not to regret those whom I remove from my territories. I shall afford you all the assistance which you have a right to look for from a kind father who loves you and will not let you want for anything. Those who will bring you this assistance will not invade your lands nor drive you away from them; on the contrary, I have given them orders to maintain you therein, and your interests and mine shall always be the same.

" 'A belt.

" 'For the two years that I have been in the country I have been entirely taken up in finding out the interests of my children, and all that could be of advantage to them. I have learned with regret the affair which transpired between you and the Illinois; as you are equally my children and I have the heart of a father for you, I charge M. de Celoron whom I send into the villages of the Beautiful River, to carry my speech, and to present you with this belt on my part in order to induce you to become reconciled with your brethren the Illinois. I have taken the same steps with them, having despatched to the commander of that post an order to speak with them on my part, and to tell them to remain quiet. I hope, my children, that you, one and all, will hear my speech with pleasure, and that you will strive to live in peace and harmony as my real and true children. I do not enter into the subject of your quarrel, I am even ignorant as to who is the aggressor; but no matter how that may be, it is his place to make the necessary advances for a reconciliation, and the offended party should forget the injury received. I shall be

much obliged to them for so doing, and the more so as I seek only to procure them that which is most advantageous.'

"Whilst we were in council a Chanenous entered with a very frightened look and told the chief that all the nations of Detroit (or the narrows) were coming to fall upon them, and that whilst I was amusing them, they were going to see their villages destroyed. I saw that the Indians were excited; I asked the cause of it, and having learned it, I calmed their fear and so encouraged them that the council was interrupted but for a short time. After having explained to them the intentions of M. the General, I gave them a cup to drink. They went back to their village. As soon as they were gone, I sent M. de Joncaire to get information with regard to the news that had just arrived. It was not long till he came back and reported to me that it was three Ontarios who had arrived at a village in the territory at a distance of ten leagues from St. Yotoc, and that couriers had set out immediately to bring us the news; that the Ontarios would not arrive for two days. I conjectured that they were the couriers that M. de Sabrinois sent me to give me notice of the dispositions of the people of Detroit.

"The 24th. The Indians hesitated, after having raised some difficulties, to come and give their answer in the French camp, but seeing that I persisted with firmness in my manner, they came, and here is their answer very badly explained, their interpreter being very ignorant:

" 'Answer of the Indians of St. Yotoc, to the speech of M. the General, the 24th of August, 1749, with six belts of wampum:

" 'My father, we come to tell you that we have listened to the speech of our father Onontio, with great pleasure, that all he has told to us is true and intended for our good, and that we ourselves and our brethren who are here present will conform to it, having but one and the same mind. By these belts of wampum we assure our father Onontio that all who dwell in our village will no more play an evil part and will no longer listen to bad talk. My father, we render you our thanks for wishing to reconcile us with our brethren, the Illinois. We promise you to labor at bringing this about. That speech has afforded much pleasure to our entire village. My father, by these belts of wampum we thank you for the manner in which you have spoken to us; we encourage you to continue your route, and to animate all your children, so that the land may be at peace for us Chananaous, and we assure you that we shall labor henceforth only in what is right.'

"The 25th. I had all the chiefs assemble, and bestowed on them a present on the part of M. the General, and urged them to keep the promise they had given me. A little while after I summoned the English traders to appear and commanded them to withdraw, making them feel that they had no right to trade or aught else on the Beautiful River. I wrote to the governor of Carolina, whom I fully apprised of the danger his traders would expose themselves to, if they returned there. I was ordered to do this in my instructions, and even to plunder the English, but I was not strong enough for that, the traders having established themselves in the village and being well sustained by the Indians, I would be only undertaking a task which would not have succeeded, and which would only have redounded to the disgrace of the French. The Ontarios, sent by M. de Sabrinois, arrived and brought me two letters in which he informed me that there was nothing in what M. La Naudiere had told me with regard to the dispositions of the Indians of Detroit; that it was rather the contrary; for notwithstanding several efforts made by M. Longueuil and himself to urge them to march, they had constantly refused. I gave the couriers some provisions, which were at present very much stinted, and I wrote to M. de Sabrinois and besought him to keep twenty canoes in reserve for me at the foot of the narrows, with provisions for my detachment, against the beginning of October.

"The 26th. I set out at ten in the morning from St. Yotoc; all the Indians were under arms and fired a salute when I passed before the

village. The 27th of August I arrived at the White River[15] about six in the evening. I knew that at a distance of three leagues in the country there were cabins of my friends, and that influenced me to pass the night in this place. The 28th, I sent M. Devillier and my son to these cabins in order to tell those Indians to come and speak with me. They brought them back with them, and I induced them to come with me to the Village of the Demoiselle, whither I was going to bring the word of their father Onontio. They gave their consent and asked (to be permitted) to remain till the next day in order to have time to prepare for the journey. There are in this village two cabins of Sonontouans. It is the policy of these nations to have always along with them some (other Indians) who serve as a hostage. I induced one of these Sonontouans who spake Miami very well, to come with me to the Demoiselle, for I had need of him, having no interpreter, though I had to treat with these people on matters of importance.

"The 29th. I wrote to M. Raimond, captain and commander among the Miamis, and besought him to send me the so-called royal interpreter with as many horses as he possibly could, to transport our baggage over a portage of fifty leagues. The 30th the Indians of the White River having arrived, I embarked to gain the Rock River,[16] and at the entrance I had a leaden plate buried, and the arms of the King attached to a tree, of which I drew up an official statement.

"Official statement of the sixth leaden plate, buried at the entrance of the Rock River, the 31st day of August, 1749:

" 'The year 1749, we, Celoron, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Captain, commanding a detachment sent by the orders of M. the Marquis de la Galissoniere, Governor-General of Canada, upon the Beautiful River, otherwise called the Ohio, accompanied by the principal officers of our detachment, have buried at the point formed by the right bank of the Ohio and the left bank of Rock River, a leaden plate, and have attached to a tree the arms of the King. In testimony whereof, we have drawn up and signed with Messrs. the officers, the present official statement.'

"The inscription is always the same.

"7th September. This done, I embarked; owing to the scarcity of water in this river, it took thirteen days in ascending it."

On the 12th, the Miamis of the Village of the Demoiselle, having learned that Celoron and his followers were to arrive among them, sent four chiefs to meet him. They took pipes of peace to assure him of their good intentions. The water in the Great Miami was low at this season of the year and about one-half of Celoron's party proceeded by land. The commander himself rode in one of the boats. He was informed of the arrival of the emissaries and at once landed and went through the ceremony of smoking the pipe of peace. Celoron first accepted it. It was then passed to the "officers and the Canadians who," according to the "Journal," "worn out for a smoke, would have wished that the ceremony had continued longer." Camp was here pitched for the night, the messengers were entertained and on the following day accompanied the expedition.

On the 13th the French arrived at the Village of the Demoiselle. The powerful chieftain of the Miamis who ruled at this village was called by the French La Demoiselle (the young lady) probably in compliment as a bid for his favor. The British called him Old Britain, doubtless in

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[15]Doubtless the Little Miami River. In the Journal of Bonnecamps, under date of August 28, is found this statement: "We encamped at the mouth of Riviere Blanche (White River), where we found a small band of Miamis with their chief, named le Baril (the Barrel). They had established themselves there a short time before and formed a village of seven or eight cabins a league distant from the river. Monsieur de Celoron requested them to accompany him to the Village of la Demoiselle, and they promised to do so."

[16]The Great Miami River.

recognition of his loyalty to their interests. While the chief was partial to the British he wished to hold the favor of both parties. He was one of the very early diplomatists and politicians of the Ohio country. He accepted presents from the British and the French and professed allegiance to both.

The Village of the Demoiselle, or Pickawillany, was located on the Great Miami near the mouth of Loromie Creek. Bonnecamps declared it an unimportant village but other writers considered it one of the strongholds of the Miami confederacy. Certain it is that both the English and the French considered it important and were eager to control it.

Here Celoron awaited the interpreter he had requested of M. de Raimond. In the meantime he sought to learn from their chiefs whether or not the Miamis would be willing to remove to their ancient village of Quiskakon[17] (probably located on or near the present site of Fort Wayne, Indiana). They did not seem opposed to the proposal. One of the objects of Celoron's expedition was to effect this removal in order that these Miamis might be closer to Detroit and more directly under the control of the French.

Two English traders found in this village were promptly ordered away by Celoron. Others who had spent the summer there had departed earlier with their effects, probably having been warned of the approach of the French.

Celoron waited in vain for the interpreter promised him, until the 17th. He then concluded to wait no longer, but to proceed at once, with the aid of an Iroquois interpreter, who conversed readily in the Miami language. A council was called and the Miami chiefs of the two villages of the Baril and the Demoiselle assembled to hear the message of Celoron. He showed them fine presents which he explained were sent by the governor-general of Canada, and read the following speech which had been brought by him from "M. the General" to be delivered to them:

"My children: The manner in which I behave toward you, despite all you have done to the French whom I sent you to maintain your wives and your children, ought to be a sufficient proof of the attachment which I have for you and the sincerity of my feelings. I forget what you have done to me, and I bury it in the depth of the earth in order to never more remember it, convinced that you have acted only at the instigation of a people whose policy is to trouble the land and destroy the good disposition of those with whom they have relations, and who avail themselves of the unhappy ascendancy which you have let them get over you. They make you commit faults and they incite you to an evil course without their seeming to have any part in it, in order to ruin you in my estimation.

"It is then to enlighten you that I send you my message; listen carefully to it, and pay attention to it, my children; it is the word of a father that loves you, and in whose eyes your interests are dear. I extinguish by these two belts of wampum the two fires which you lighted during the last two years, both at the Rock River and at White River. I extinguish them in such a way that not a single spark can escape."

A belt to the Demoiselle and to the Baril.

'My children: I have just told you that these are belts of wampum with which I extinguish the fires that you lighted, both at Rock River and at White River. By these belts I lift you from your mats and I lead you by the hand in order to bring you to Quiskakon, where I light your fire and make it more enduring than ever. It is in this country, my children, that you will enjoy a perfect peace, and where I will be ever at hand to give you marks of my friendship; it is in this country, my children, that you will enjoy the pleasures of life, it being the place where repose the bones of your ancestors, and those of M. de Vincennes, whom you loved so much and who always governed you in such a way that your

[17]Spelled also Kiskakon.

affairs were ever in good order. If you have forgotten the counsels which he gave you, these ashes shall recall to you the memory of them; the bones of your fathers suffer from your estrangement. Have pity on the dead who call you back to your village.

"Follow, along with your wives and your children, the chief whom I will send to bring you my message, and who will again light your fire at Quiskakon in such a manner that it shall no more be extinguished. I will afford you all the assistance which you have a right to expect from my friendship, and remember, my children, that I am doing for you what I have never done for any other nation."

Another speech with four belts of wampum for the Demoiselle, and two for the Baril:

"By these belts of wampum I set a boundary to all passages which lead to the Beautiful River, so that you go there no more, and that the English who are the ringleaders of every evil work may no longer approach this land, which belongs to me. I open for you at the same time an easy road to lead you to Kiskacon, where I will light your fire. I break off all trade with the English, whom I have notified to retire from off my territories; and if they come back there again they will have reason to be sorry for it."

Two belts of wampum to the Demoiselle, and two to the Baril.

"My children: When you shall have done what I have demanded of you, and which is only for your own advantage, I invite you to come to see me next year, and to receive from myself special marks of my friendship. I have extended the same invitation to all your brethren of the Beautiful River, and I hope that you will, one and all, have courage enough to respond to this invitation, as you ought; and in order to begin to give you a proof of my friendship, I send these presents to clothe your wives and your children. I add to them gunpowder and bullets, so that they may supply themselves more easily on the journey which you are going to make to Quiskacon. Abandon the land where you are; it is injurious to you, and avail yourselves of what I do for you."

The council over, every one retired. They carried away the presents to their village where they assembled to deliberate on their answer.

The 18th. About 9 a. m. they came to give their answer.

Answers of the Demoiselle, chief of Miamis, established at the Rock River and of the Baril, established at White River, the 18th of September, 1749, with pipes of peace:

"It is an ancient custom among us when one speaks of agreeable affairs to present, first of all, pipes. We earnestly entreat you to listen to us. We are going to answer what you have asked of us. This pipe is a token of the pleasure which we have in smoking with you, and we hope to smoke the very same pipe with our father next year."

A belt.

"My father: Yesterday, we listened with pleasure to your speech. We have seen clearly that you are come only on a good mission. We have none other but good answers to give you. You have made us recall to memory the bones of our forefathers, who mourn to see us in this place, and who remind us continually of it. You have made us a good road to return to our ancient home, and we thank you for it, my father, and we promise you to return thither immediately after the coming spring. We thank you for the kind words which you have addressed us. We see clearly that you have not forgotten us. Be convinced that we will labor to deal fairly with the Chauanones. We still remember the good advice which M. de Vincennes gave us. My father, you have to treat with people without spirit, and who are, perhaps, unable to answer you as well as you hoped; but they will tell you the truth, for it is not from the lips that they speak to you, but from the bottom of their heart. You have bid us reflect seriously upon what you told us. We have done so, and we shall continue to do so during the whole winter. We hope to have the pleasure of making you a good speech this spring if the hunting is

abundant. We will correct our faults, and we assure you, my father, that we will not listen to evil counsel, and that we will pay no attention to the rumors we hear at present."

Answer to the Demoiselle and the Baril in the same council, by M. de Celoron:

"I have listened to you, my children, and I have weighed well your words. Whether you may not have understood me, or that you feign not to have done so, you do not answer to what I asked of you. I proposed to you on the part of your father Onontio, to come with me to Kiskakon to light there your fire and to build up your wigwam, but you put off doing so till next spring. I would have been delighted to be able to say to your father Onontio that I had brought you back. That would have caused him great pleasure on account of the interest he takes in all that concerns you. You give me your word that you will return there at the end of the winter. Be faithful then to your promise. You have assured him of this, because he is much stronger than you, and if you be wanting to it, fear the resentment of a father, who has only too much reason to be angry with you, and who has offered you the means of regaining his favor."

Answer to Celoron's speech by the Demoiselle and the Baril:

"My father, we shall be faithful in carrying out the promise that we have made you, and at the end of the winter we shall betake ourselves to our ancient habitation, and if the Master of Life favors our hunting, we hope to be able to repair our past faults; so be convinced that we do not speak from the end of our lips but from the bottom of the heart. We could not at present return whither you would have us go, for the season is too far advanced."

At the conclusion of the council, Celoron detained some of the older chiefs and warriors to determine whether the promise to return to Quiskakon had been made in good faith. He was assured that they would certainly return in the spring and that the only thing that prevented their return at once was the lateness of the season and the fact that no cabins were built for them. La Demoiselle even promised that he would personally go at once with Celoron to Quiskakon. However, when the interpreter Rios finally arrived at the village he had a misunderstanding with the old chief, who would have no further conference with the French. He, however, renewed his promise to Celoron to return to Quiskakon next spring.

On the 20th the French broke camp, burned their boats and other property that they could not carry overland, and started northward over the portage to the Miami of the lakes (the Maumee).

Father Bonnecamps thus describes this portion of the journey:

"Our journey by land was only five days. We were divided into four brigades, each commanded by two officers. We marched in single file, because the narrowness of the path would not permit us to do otherwise. The road was passable, but we found it quite tedious. In my estimation, the journey from la Demoiselle's to the Miamis might cover thirty-five leagues. Three times we crossed Riviere a la Roche; but here it was only a feeble brook, which ran over a few feet of mud. A little more than half-way, we began to skirt the river of the Miamis, which was on our left. We found therein large crabs in abundance. From time to time we marched over vast prairies, where the herbage was sometimes of extraordinary height. Having reached Monsieur Raimond's post, we bought pirogues and provisions; and, on the afternoon of the 27th, we set out, en route for Detroit."

On the 29th, the expedition arrived at Quiskakon, at this time in command of M. Raimond. This post is named on the map of Bonnecamp Fort les Miamis, and declared by him to be in very bad condition—"most of the palisades decayed and fallen into ruin." Within were eight miserable huts, "which only the desire of making money could render endurable." The French here numbered twenty-two, almost all of whom

were afflicted with the ague. The commandant was not satisfied with the location and wished to move the fort to the bank of the St. Joseph's, about two and one-half miles distant. Father Bonnecamps did not have time to view the proposed site but drew a plan for the works which he left with M. Raimond.

On the 20th, Celoron summoned Cold Foot, a Miami chief established at Quiskakon, and in the presence of his officers and the commandant stated what he had said at the council in the Village of the Demoiselle, the assurances of friendship that he had received and the promises that the Miamis of this village would move hither the coming spring. After listening attentively, Cold Foot arose and said:

"I hope I am deceived, but I am sufficiently attached to the interests of the French to say that the Demoiselle is a liar. It is the source of all my grief to be the only one who loves you and to see all the nations of the south let loose against the French."

On the 27th the expedition set out to reach the lake. The canoes furnished were not sufficient to carry all the men, and a portion of them went forward through the forests bordering on the river. They reached Lake Erie October 5th and Detroit the day following. The Indians had access to firewater and were so generally intoxicated that Celoron had to wait two days for their arrival.

On the 9th he embarked for his return, reaching Point Pelee, where he spent the night. After an uneventful voyage over the lake he reached Niagara, which he left on the 22d. He sailed along the southern shore of Lake Ontario and arrived at Fort Frontenac on the 6th of November. He reached Montreal four days later. Here he remained two days, after which he sailed down the St. Lawrence to Quebec and reported to the governor-general of Canada the Marquis de la Jonquiere, who had succeeded Galissoniere to this important office.

In the concluding part of this report Celoron bore testimony that almost everywhere in the long journey he found the Indians favorable to the British. A few excerpts from this report will emphasize this conclusion better than a paraphrase:

"All that I can say is, that the nations of these localities are very badly disposed towards the French, and are entirely devoted to the English. I do not know in what way they could be brought back. If violence were to be used, they would be notified of it, and would take to flight. * * * If our traders were sent there for traffic, they could not sell their merchandise at the same price as the English sell theirs, on account of the many expenses they would be obliged to incur. Moreover, I think it would be dangerous to make any easier conditions with the nations who inhabit the Beautiful River, than those made at the other posts. Detroit, Miamis, and the rest would abandon our ancient posts and perpetuate the nations on the Beautiful River, who are within the grasp of the English government. However, some persons have been sent there these last years; but there were fewer English then, and they had not so much credit as they have today; and, if the French traders will tell the truth, they will agree that their profits will prove just as trade made with the English by the exchange of furs. The raccoons, the otters and the pecos[18] command a very low price in England, while with us they are very high; and, besides, only these furs are known to come from that quarter, but never beavers; this last is given in exchange to the English. A solid establishment would be useful in the colony,[19] but there are a great many inconveniences in being able to sustain it, on the score of the difficulties of the ways for transporting provisions and the other suitable

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[18]The translator is unable to identify this animal.

[19]By "colony" Celoron doubtless referred to the Ohio country, the border of which he had hastily explored, though at that time it certainly had few of the characteristics of a colony—much less of a French colony. He probably had in mind the recommendation of Galissoniere to establish a colony of 10,000 French peasants in the valley of the Ohio.

requisites. I am in doubt as to the feasibility of the undertaking without incurring enormous expenses."

In equally informing language Father Bonnecamps, when the expedition had reached the Riviere a la Roche,[20] recorded his impressions and conclusions:

"This Beautiful River—so little known to the French, and, unfortunately, too well known to the English—is, according to my estimate, 181 marine leagues from the mouth of the Yjadakoin (or Tjadakoin) to the entrance of Riviere a la Roche. In all this distance, we have counted twelve villages established on its banks; but if one penetrate into the small continent enclosed between lake Erie and the Ohio, one will find it, according to what has been told us, much more populous. We have been specially told of a certain village situated on the River Kaskaske, in which, we are assured, there are nearly 800 men. Each village, whether large or small, has one or more traders, who have in their employ engages for the transportation of peltries. Behold, then, the English already far within our territory; and, what is worse, they are under the protection of a crowd of savages whom they entice to themselves, and whose number increases every day. Their design is, without doubt, to establish themselves there; and, if efficacious measures be not taken as soon as possible to arrest their progress, we run very great risk of seeing ourselves quickly driven from the upper countries, and of being obliged to confine ourselves to the limits which it may please those gentlemen to prescribe to us."

This journey, extending over about three thousand miles, was a notable one when we consider the difficulties attending it and the time it was made. The account in the *Journal* of Celoron if not especially graphic is a truthful presentation of conditions on the Ohio River one hundred and seventy-five years ago, long before a permanent white settlement was made at Marietta. The Indians, while they still possessed the Ohio Country, had felt in almost every village, the influence of contact with white traders and artisans. They had acquired a desire for articles of use and ornament which had been brought to them from the Atlantic coast colonies. Clothing, cooking utensils, axes, tomahawks, knives, guns, and numerous dazzling trinkets were taken in exchange for furs. Intoxicating drinks were eagerly sought and wrought havoc wherever they were dispensed. Blacksmiths were in demand to repair their guns and other implements of iron and steel. New desires and appetites had been fostered by the English who ministered to them so successfully that they had won the favor and dependence of the Indians of the Ohio Valley in the middle of the eighteenth century.

Socially the English could not surpass the French in winning native favor. The former, as a rule, were not willing to meet the Indian on the level of equality. Nevertheless they seemed at this time to live rather peaceably in the villages where they plied their trade and not infrequently took unto themselves Indian wives to while away monotony in the wilderness, but it was chiefly through economic influences that they had gained their ascendancy.

It is rather remarkable that less than a decade later conditions should be reversed and the favor of the Indian tribes should shift from the British to the French when the clash of arms between these two traditional foes should be transferred to America.

The Expedition of Christopher Gist

Some confusion results in the early history of the territory northwest of the Ohio River and the states formed therefrom through the use of the same name to designate different organizations, persons, places and events. We have two Ohio companies, two treaties at Fort

[20]The Great Miami.

Stanwix, two treaties at Greenville, two Chief Logans and a number of Indian towns by the name of Chillicothe and Piqua.

The first Ohio company has been called the Virginia Land Company and the Ohio Land Company of Virginia. The latter is the more nearly correct, but the name used in the original document was simply "The Ohio Company." It is true that the members were "mostly prominent Virginians," but the lands that they proposed to settle were in the valley of the Ohio. The name was therefore natural and appropriate.

To this company in 1748 the King of England granted 200,000 acres of land, to be taken on the south side of the Ohio River, "between the Kiskiminites Creek and Buffalo Creek and between Yellow Creek and Cross Creek on the north side" of the river; or in any other portion of the territory west of the Alleghany Mountains. The condition attached to this grant provided that within seven years the company should settle 100 families on these lands and build a fort. On compliance with this requirement the company was to receive 300,000 acres additional.

In 1750 the company employed Christopher Gist, an experienced surveyor and woodsman, a native of Maryland and a resident of North Carolina, to "explore and examine" the country west of the Alleghany Mountains, especially the lands on the Ohio River; to note the soil, the rivers and the mountains; to observe the number, character and attitude of the Indian nations inhabiting these lands.

Christopher Gist received his instructions from the Ohio Company September 11, 1750, and set out upon his journey October 31, from "Colonel Thomas Cresap's at Old Town on the Potomack in Maryland" and proceeded westward. On November 19, he reached Shannopin's Town, which occupied a site now within the present corporate limits of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.[21] Here he rested four days, procured corn for his horses, measured the width of the Ohio at this point and started again on his westward journey.

On November 25th, he reached Logstown, where he learned that George Croghan and Andrew Montour had preceded him about a week on an "embassy from Pennsylvania to the Indians." Here he found the inhabitants apprehensive lest his purpose might be to form a settlement on the Indian lands, and they warned him that if such was his mission he would never return. He quieted them by pretending that the president of Virginia had sent him with a message from the King of England to the Indians and that he wished to see Andrew Montour, the interpreter. The next day he met Barney Curran, a trader, who with a few followers accompanied him.

On November 27th, he crossed the western boundary of Pennsylvania, entered what afterward became Columbiana County, Ohio, and traveled westward to a point a little southeast of Lisbon. Here he was delayed a day by heavy rains. He then advanced six miles through good land and six miles farther through land much broken. His provisions running out, he killed a deer. The next day he crossed a branch of Beaver Creek, near what is now the northwest corner of Wayne Township, Columbiana County, where he and one of Curran's men killed twelve turkeys.

December 1st, he reached a point near Hanoverton, Columbiana County, and the day following a point near the Village of Bayard. Thence he proceeded to a camp site near Oneida, Carroll County, on a branch of the Tuscarawas now known as the Big Sandy, and continued down that stream. Gist now had with him ten followers.

December 7th, he arrived at the junction of the Big Sandy and the Tuscarawas, a little above the present Village of Bolivar. On the 9th he went down the Tuscarawas to Margaret's Creek, named for Mar-

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[21]In this narrative the author has drawn chiefly from "Christopher Gist's Journals," by William M. Darlington.

garet Montour, the daughter of Madam Montour.[22] He crossed this stream near the site of the present Village of Strasburg. Margaret's Creek was afterward called Sugar Creek. It empties into the Tuscarawas near Dover.

On December 11, he reached a point in Buck's Township, Tuscarawas County, and on the 12th crossed into what is now Coshocton County, where, on the 14th he arrived at Muskingum, a town of the Wyandots, or Old Wyandot Town, as it is written on some maps. This was an important Indian town on the Tuscarawas about a mile from its junction with the Walhondoning to form the Muskingum. Here Gist and his companions were delighted to see a British flag floating above "the King's House and at George Croghan's." They were told that the French had captured a number of British traders and carried them to a fort on Lake Erie, and that Croghan[23] had called the remaining men in his employ to assemble here to consider what should be done under the circumstances.

On December 18th, Gist acquainted Croghan and Montour[24] with the nature of his mission and his views in regard to the regulation of trade with the Indians. He found them interested and in hearty accord with his suggestions.

He passed very pleasantly the six days following, and made in his "Journal" the simple entry—"Nothing remarkable." The reader can not fail to note that the Indians in the Ohio country at this time were much more friendly to the British than to the French. The expedition of Celeron with a strong force of armed men constantly on the guard to save their scalps and prevent acts of treachery, and the peaceful progress of Gist through the wilderness with only a few attendants and received everywhere with kindly greetings by the children of the forest present a striking and significant contrast.

On Christmas Day, Christopher Gist, who appears to have been a devout member of the Church of England, concluded to read prayers for the spiritual benefit of himself and others in this Indian town who might wish to attend the service. He announced his intention to some of the white men and suggested that they invite others to attend. They did so, but reported that they found the whites indifferent or entertaining diverse religious opinions and that they did not care to be present at the services. He was about to drop the matter when Thomas Burney, the blacksmith of the village, persuaded some of the white men to attend. Montour invited a number of "the well disposed Indians" who came freely to hear. When all had assembled, Gist addressed them as follows:

"Gentlemen: I have no Design or Intention to give Offense to any particular Sectary or Religion, but as our King indulges Us all in a Liberty of Conscience and hinders none of You in the Exercise of your religious Worship, so it would be unjust in You to endeavor to stop the Propagation of His; the Doctrines of Salvation, Faith and good Works, is what I only propose to treat of, as I find it extracted from the Homilies of the Church of England."[25]

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[22]Madam Montour was born in Canada about the year 1684. She was the daughter of a French gentleman by the name of Montour, and a Huron Indian woman. She was captured by Indians of the Five Nations when she was ten years old, and grew up to womanhood with them. She married Carrondawana, a famous chief of the Oneidas. She had two daughters, and one son, Andrew, possessed great influence with the Indians, served faithfully the British interests and lived to an advanced age. For a sketch of her life see Darlington's "Christopher Gist's Journals," pp. 152-158.

[23]George Croghan, Indian agent, came from Ireland to America in 1746. Died in Pennsylvania in 1782.

[24]Andrew Montour, Indian interpreter, son of "Madam Montour." For sketch of his life, see Darlington, "Christopher Gist's Journals," pp. 159-175.

[25]This and other excerpts from Gist's "Journal," except as otherwise indicated, are quoted literally, without change of punctuation or capitalization, from Darlington's copy of the text.

He then read to them and Montour interpreted for the benefit of the Indian auditors, who seemed to be well pleased, and after the services came to Gist, thanked him, asked him to live permanently with them and gave him the name Annosanah, borne by a very good man who had formerly lived with them. Their King said that this must always be his name.

In answer, Gist cordially thanked them for their kindness, but added that he did not know whether his governor would permit him to live with them and if he did the French would probably come and carry him away as they did the British traders.

In reply they said that he might "bring great guns and make a fort; that they had now left the French and were very desirous of being instructed in the principles of Christianity"; that they were very fond of him and wished him "to marry them after the Christian manner and baptise the children"; that "they would never desire to return to the French or suffer them or their priests to come near them, for they loved the English, but had seen little religion among them."

Some of their chiefs and leading men, thinking him a minister of the Gospel, asked him to baptize their children. He explained through Montour, the interpreter, that he could not do this, but held out the hope that the King of England would send to them a minister who would perform this sacred service.

One of the Indians brought him a book, which was "contrived for them by the French" with a device for marking the days of the week "by moving a pin every morning." By the aid of this the Indian was able to keep an "account of the time" and to observe the Sabbath day.

Thus ended the first Protestant religious service held within the limits of Ohio fifty-three years before those limits were established by the entrance of the state into the Union.

The day after Christmas a woman who had a long time been a prisoner, had deserted and had been retaken, was cruelly put to death. Gist describes this shocking affair as follows:

"They carried her without the Town & let her loose, and when she attempted to run away, the Persons appointed for that Purpose pursued her, & struck Her on the Ear, on the right Side of her head, which beat her flat on her Face on the Ground; they then stuck her several Times through the Back with a Dart, to the Heart, scalped Her & threw the Scalp in the Air, and another cut off her Head: There the dismal Spectacle lay till the Evening, and then Barney Curran desired Leave to Bury Her, which He and his Men and some of the Indians did just at dark."

For Gist and his companions the week following this tragic incident was without noteworthy occurrence. On January 4, 1751, news was brought to the town that the Ottawas near Lake Erie were firmly attached to the French interests. It was expected, however, that the Wyandots would unite in opposition to the French, join their brethren and establish a strong fort in the English interest on the Tuscarawas.

On January 9th, while Gist and his party were preparing to continue the journey, two traders from Pickawillany came into town and brought the news that another English trader had been captured and carried away by the French and that three French soldiers had deserted to the English, who with difficulty prevented the Indians from killing them and ordered them to be sent to George Croghan.

Three days later was the time set by the Wyandot King of this town for a meeting of the council in his house. Some of the great leaders expected did not arrive, and some of those who came "being a little disordered by liquor," no business was transacted. The following day (January 13th) no business was done, possibly because the Indians in attendance had not yet sufficiently "sobered up." No explanation is recorded for this delay.

On January 14, the King and his council met and were told by Croghan and Montour that their father, the King of England, had sent,

under the care of "the governor of Virginia, their brother," large quantities of goods which were to be presented to them, and that Gist had come to ask them to visit the governor and "partake of their Father's Charity to all his Children on the Branches of the Ohio."

The King and his assembled chieftains thanked the governor of Virginia and his messenger, Christopher Gist, but explained that a definite answer to the invitation could not be given until the following spring, when a full representation of the allied nations could be had in council. After this announcement and a cordial farewell, Gist and his companions parted from their red brethren, and on the morning of the following day left the town and proceeded by easy stages. Here is the entry in Gist's "Journal" for January 15:

"We left Muskingum, and went W 5 M, to White Woman's Creek, on which is a small Town; this White Woman was taken away from New England, when she was not above ten Years old by the French Indians; She is now upwards of fifty, and has an Indian Husband and several children—Her name is Mary Harris, she still remembers they used to be very religious in New England, and wonders how the White Men can be so wicked as she has seen them in these Woods."

Around Mary Harris, who lived for a short time on White Woman's Creek, a tissue of legendary romance was woven and repeated in various phrase until it was written in all seriousness as an authenticated incident in our pioneer history. The plausible form in which it was thus presented was as follows. The foregoing quotation from Gist's "Journal" is given, and the following paragraph is added:

"Her husband, Eagle Feather, brought home another white woman as a wife, whom Mary called the "newcomer." Jealousies arose and finally Eagle Feather was found with his head split open and the tomahawk remaining in his skull; but the Newcomer had fled. She was overtaken and brought back and killed by the Indians, December 26, 1750, while Gist was in White Woman's Town. The place where she was captured was afterward called Newcomerstown."

This story is completely discredited by a number of self-evident and established facts. No Indian chief by the name of Eagle Feather is mentioned by Gist or any other writer before 1876 when the "legend" appeared in print. There is no evidence that the Indian husband of Mary Harris met a death, tragic or otherwise, in the village on White Woman's Creek. In describing the death of the woman captive on December 26, 1750, Gist does not state that she was a white woman. Had she been a white woman he and others of his party would certainly have made some effort to save her life. It is rather remarkable that they did not do so, even if the victim was an Indian woman. It is to be remembered, however, that to the Indians was usually conceded the prerogative of inflicting upon their own people punishment for offenses. Gist wrote that the woman executed had for a "long time" been a prisoner. The "legend" clearly conveys the thought that the "newcomer" fled promptly after the killing of Eagle Feather, was overtaken and killed in White Woman's Town, without any intervening period of imprisonment. Gist records that the execution took place at "Musgingum," not at "White Woman's Town."

This "legend" has been reproduced and garnished with varied details. It is presented here in its simplest and most plausible form. In the "Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly" for July, 1924, Mr. George F. Smythe completely refutes this "legend," which on its face is so highly improbable, and gives the true history of Mary Harris. This harmonizes with the brief record that Gist has left of her and shows conclusively that the story of the "newcomer" and "Eagle Feather" is a myth.

On January 16, Gist and his party resumed their march in a southwesterly direction through what is now Coshocton County, passing near the site of Dresden, Muskingum County, thence to Clay Lick Station,

Licking County, thence (January 17) through the southern part of that county to the "Great Buffalo Swamp," now Buckeye Lake. On January 19 the party reached Hockhockin, now Lancaster, Fairfield County, which was then a small town containing only "four or five families of Delaware Indians."

It must be remembered that this journey was performed in midwinter, when forests and plains were covered with snow. As Gist gradually moved southward the "snow began to grow thin and the weather warmer." On the 20th, he reached the Village of Moguck, in the midst of the Pickaway Plains, in Pickaway County, Pickaway Township. Here he lingered for three days.

On January 24, he left Moguck and journeyed to Harrickintom's Town, located on the Scioto a little below the present site of Chillicothe. Continuing, he came to Salt Creek at its confluence with the Scioto, and exploring this stream for a mile he found a rich salt lick where British traders had been making supplies of salt for their own use.

On January 27th, Gist reached the small Delaware town on the Scioto, in what is now Clay Township, Scioto County, where dwelt at this time the famous chieftain, Windaughalah. He entertained them kindly and "ordered a negro man that belonged to him" to feed their horses. Here on the following day they attended an Indian council and were assured of the cordial "good will and love" of this Delaware town, which was the last of that tribe to the westward.

On January 29th, Gist and his party arrived at the mouth of the Scioto opposite Shannoah Town, or Lower Shawnee Town, situated on both sides of the Ohio River, about 40 cabins south and 100 north of it. The larger portion of the town was on the site of what is now Alexandria, opposite Portsmouth.

The travelers were here received with every manifestation of sincere friendship. The Shawnees were cordially devoted to the British interests. "They are great friends of the English," wrote Gist in his "Journal," "who once protected them from the fury of the Six Nations, which they gratefully remembered."

On the following day they were conducted to the council which was held in "a kind of State-House" about ninety feet long roofed with bark. Here Croghan delivered a number of speeches from the governor of Pennsylvania, and warned his hearers against the French who were capturing British traders, building a fort on the southern shore of Lake Erie and threatening to make war against the Wyandots, Delawares and Shawnees. Montour followed with a speech in which he explained that the King of Great Britain had sent them, through the governor of Virginia, large quantities of presents and that Gist had come to invite them to a meeting at Logstown the coming summer, where these evidences of the King's favor would be distributed among them.

In the absence of their King, who was ill, "Big Hannaona, their speaker," arose and assured the visitors that the Shawnees would be glad to meet the governor of Virginia at Logstown the coming spring, and expressed the hope that the friendship between them and the British might "last as long as the sun shines or the moon gives light."

After the conclusion of the council there was much talk among the Indians in favor of providing a guard for Gist and his party on the long journey to Pickawillany, but no action was taken in regard to the matter.

From January 31st to February 11th, Gist and his companions remained in Shannoah Town, where they were the continued objects of kindly attention and marked favors. While here they witnessed a "very extraordinary kind of festival," which Gist described as follows:

"In the evening a proper officer made public proclamation that all the Indian marriages were dissolved, and a public feast was to be held for the three succeeding days after, in which the women (as their custom was) were again to choose their husbands.

The next morning early the Indians breakfasted, and after spent the

day in dancing till the evening, when a plentiful feast was prepared; after feasting, they spent the night in dancing.

"The same way they passed the two next days till the evening, the men dancing by themselves and then the women in turns round the fires, and dancing in their manner in the form of the figure 8, and about 60 or 70 of them at a time. The women, the whole time they danced, sung a song in their language, the chorus of which was,

I am not afraid of my husband;
I will choose what man I please,

singing those lines alternately.

"The third day in the evening the men, being about 100 in number, danced in a long string, following one another, sometimes at length, at other times in a figure 8 quite round the fort, and in and out of the long house, where they held their councils, the women standing together as the men danced by them; and as any of the women liked a man passing by, she stepped in and joined in the dance, taking hold of the man's stroud, whom she choose and then continued in the dance till the rest of the women stepped in and made their choice in the same manner; after which the dance ended and they all retired to consummate."[26]

On February 12th, Gist set out on his journey for Pickawillany. Following is the entry in his "Journal":

"Having left my Boy to take care of my Horses in the Shannoah Town & supplied myself with a fresh Horse to ride, I set out with my old company viz George Croghan, Andrew Montour, Robert Kallandar, and a servant to carry our provisions &c N W ten M."

If the courses and distances entered in Gist's "Journal" are correct, his journey from February 12th to 15th must have taken him through what are now the counties of Scioto, Adams, Highland, Fayette, Madison, Clark and Champaign and to West Liberty in Logan County—a distance of about 140 miles. There he crossed the Mad River, which he supposed to be the Little Miami, and proceeded to Pickawillany or Twixtwee Town, on the Great Miami at the mouth of Loramie Creek. Reaching a point opposite the town February 17th, his party made known their presence by firing a salute which was at once answered. They were invited to cross the river, which they did, and were received with great rejoicing by the Indians and the English traders.

Gist here inserts in his "Journal" a description of the country recently explored, as it appeared in the early part of the year 1751:

"All the Way from Shannoah Town to this Place (except the first 20 M which is broken) is fine, rich level land, well timbered with large Walnut, Ash, Sugar Trees, Cherry &c; it is well watered with a great Number of little Streams or Rivulets, and full of beautiful natural Meadows, covered with wild Rye, Blue Grass and Clover, and abounds with Turkeys, Deer, Elks and most sorts of Game, particularly Buffaloes, thirty or forty of which are frequently seen feeding in one meadow. In short it wants Nothing but Cultivation to make it a most delightful Country.—The Ohio and all the large branches are said to be full of fine Fish of several Kinds, particularly a Sort of Cat Fish of a prodigious Size; but as I was not there at the proper Season, I had no opportunity of seeing them."

After describing the entry of his party into Pickawillany under the British flag, the cordial greeting by the Indian king who invited them to his own house, and the noisy salute by the discharge of firearms, which lasted for "about a quarter of an hour," Gist placed on record his impression of the importance of this Indian town, declaring that it consisted of about 400 families and was daily increasing; that it was accounted "one of the strongest Indian towns in this part of the conti-

[26]Thomas Pownall, "A Topographical Description of such parts of North America as are contained in the (annexed) map of the Middle British Colonies, &c, in North America." Appendix, No. 4, page 16.

nent"; that the inhabitants, the Twightwees, were believed to be "the most powerful People to the Westward of the English Settlements & much superior to the Six Nations with whom they are now in amity."

This estimate is in strong contrast with the statement made by Bonnecamps on the occasion of his visit to the town about eighteen months previously.

The Twightwees had formerly been allied with the French interests, but for a few years before this visit they had been thoroughly devoted to the British cause.

Gist and his associates promptly after their reception accepted the King's invitation. After some time spent in friendly converse, Montour stated that he and his friends desired to speak with the King and the chiefs of the nation on matters of mutual interest. They were at once invited to the council-house. Here Montour apologized for the late arrival of the party, explaining that they had been delayed by high waters and the transaction of important business with other nations. He delivered to them a message from the Wyandots and Delawares who expressed the hope that their brothers, the Twightwees, would be friendly to the travelers and the English traders.

Gist and his associates examined the fort that had been erected at Pickawillany and recommended repairs, which were made by lining the structure with logs.

From the 19th to the 22d, there were exchanges of courtesies and favors, the smoking of the calumet, the assembling of foreign tribes of the Twightwee nation, the distribution of presents by Croghan and speeches of amity and loyalty in the council-house.

On the 23d, there were rumors of the approach of a large force of French, and the excitement in the town was intense. It developed, however, that only four French Indians were approaching to attend council. On the day following they arrived and were kindly received. After they reached the council-house, Gist and his party were also invited and soon the representatives of these two European nations, historic foes and soon to be again engaged in deadly strife for a continent, sat face to face under their respective colors in the "Long House" at Pickawillany, suitors for the favor of the dusky warriors of the Miami Valley in the race for trade and conquest and power.

The council having opened, the French offered their presents, consisting of two "caggs [kegs] of brandy, holding seven quarts each, and about ten pounds of tobacco." The French speaker urged the assembled warriors to forget past differences and come to see their father, the French King, and his officers. At all events, the Indian King was requested not to halt between two opinions but to make a frank statement of his attitude toward the French.

The reply to the French speaker was brief and remarkably frank. "We have made a road for our brothers, the English," said he and clearly intimated by word and attitude that the French suit for favor had failed. It was said that the French emissary was so affected that after the council had broken up he wept bitterly—not a common trait of the Indian character to shed tears at reverses of fortune.

On the 25th, Gist and his friends were presented a speech from "the Wawaughtanneys and the Piankeshaws (the two tribes of the Twightwees)." A chief, of the former, with "the air and gesture of an orator," assured their English visitors of their friendship and devotion, and expressed the hope that they might live in fraternal regard and love "as people with one head and one heart ought to do." In the midst of his speech he offered the travelers "two bundles of skins to make shoes" for their people.

The French desired especially to have the Miamis or Twightwees move farther north that they might be within the influence of Detroit. Celeron, in behalf of his government, had about eighteen months previously urged them to move to Quiskakon. This they had promised to

do. The French still desired compliance with this promise. Their emissaries on this occasion were Indians of the Ottawa tribe and they were now urging the Miamis to visit the French officers at the northern fort. On the 26th they received their final answer from the Twightwees. After criticizing the Ottawas for coming on such a mission, "the captain of the warriors" addressed them as the representatives of the French King:

"Fathers, You desire that we may speak our Minds from our Hearts, which I am going to do; but I tell you that it is not our Home, for We made a Road as far as the Sea to the Sun-rising, and have been taken by the Hand by our Brothers, the English, and the six Nations and the Delawares, Shannoahs and Wyandots and we assure you that it is the Road We will go; and as You threaten Us with War in the Spring, We tell You if You are angry, We are ready to receive You and resolve to die here before we will go to You; and that You may know that this is our Mind We send You this String of black Wampum."[27]

The speaker then addressed the agents of the French personally:

"Brothers, the Ottawas, You hear what I say; tell that to your Fathers, the French, for that is our Mind and we speak it from our Hearts."[28]

On the day following the French colors in the town were taken down and the Ottawa emissaries departed.

Having thus rather summarily disposed of their unwelcome visitors, the Twightwees devoted a portion of the last day of February to rejoining and an exhibition called "the feather dance" for the special benefit of Gist and his party.

On March 1st there were further rejoicing and speeches in the council house. The chief speaker for the Twightwees made a special request to have a blacksmith sent to their village to repair their "guns and hatchets"; gave again pledges of enduring friendship and assurances that they would attend the general conference at Logstown in the spring as soon as their women had "planted corn"; and presented to their guests a bundle of skins from which to make shoes for their long journey.

Some days previously, before the French Indians came to the town, articles of "peace and alliance" were drawn up and signed by representatives of Great Britain and the Piankeshaws and the Wawaughtanneys.

On the morning of March 2nd the travelers bade farewell to Pickawillany and started on their return journey. On horseback they advanced about thirty-five miles to "Mad Creek," about seven miles west of what is now the City of Springfield, in Bethlehem Township, Clark County, Ohio. Here they separated, Croghan, Montour and Callender proceeding directly to Hockhockin, while Gist directed his course to Shannoah Town, which he reached on the night of March 8th. All of the whites there joined the Indians in extending a cordial and noisy welcome.

It was Gist's purpose to extend his journey to the falls of the Ohio, but learning from a Mingo chief that a party of French and Indians were hunting in that vicinity he decided very reluctantly not to go directly to the falls, but to advance cautiously in that direction only so far as it was safe to go.

On March 12th, accompanied by his son who had remained at Shannoah Town, he crossed the Ohio River and continued his journey into the territory farther south.

We shall not follow him through the region now occupied by the states of Kentucky, West Virginia and Virginia. Suffice it to say

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[27]As reported in Gist's "Journal."
[28]Ibid.

that he finally reached his home on the Yadkin River, near the present Town of Wilkesbarre, in Wilkes County, North Carolina, on May 18, 1751. He found that the Indians had killed five persons near this place the previous winter and frightened his "family away to Roanoke," about thirty-five miles distant. Here he arrived the day following and found his wife and children safe and in good health.

Gist, Croghan and Montour, in the long tour through the Ohio country, had certain definite objects in view. They wished to cultivate friendly relations with the Indians, not for social and humanitarian purposes, though they and their associates doubtless, on general principles, desired to "live peaceably with all men." The gathering of Indian scalps had no attraction for them; they were not Indian "hunters" or "fighters." They belonged to a type quite different from Wetzel, or even the more humane Kenton; nor were they soldiers of fortune with no established allegiance except to adventure and wanderlust. Their ulterior motives were not of a sinister character. Both wished to persuade the various tribes that they visited to meet at Logstown the coming spring and they were in hearty accord with the arrangement to make the Indians liberal presents and to welcome them cordially to the British cause.

Croghan was a successful trader and wished Great Britain to enjoy a monopoly of the commerce with the Indians west of the Alleghany Mountains.

Gist, as agent and representative of the first Ohio company, was deeply interested in the lands that he was exploring and viewed the country to determine its fitness and availability for future settlement by the whites. This explains why he did not choose direct lines of travel to reach what seemed to be the principal objective points of his journey. He was well satisfied to make extensive detours in order that he might form a more accurate estimate of the lands and navigable rivers of the Ohio Valley. He was not quite frank when he explained at the various Indian councils that he came to invite the natives to the great treaty at Logstown to receive "a large present of goods" from their father, the King of Great Britain, who wished them to partake of his "charity to all of his children on the branches of the Ohio." He was careful not to tell them that he was making a careful examination of their lands, with a view to future occupations by the whites and recording what he saw for his company, whose aim was the early settlement of the wilderness and large profits from the increased value of these lands.

That the Indians had been growing apprehensive that the ultimate purpose of both the British and the French was to settle and cultivate their lands was attested in many incidents, among them protests at a number of conferences, including the one at Logstown to which reference has been made. A chief who had been watching the British surveying on the Virginia shore of the Ohio River while the French were solemnly taking possession of the other side is said to have remarked: "The French claim all the land on one side of the Ohio and the English claim all on the other side. Where is the land that belongs to the Indians?"

The expeditions of Celoron and Gist had a tragic sequence. The Indian emissaries of the French whose pleas had been denied at Pickawillany were sent away with a curt message to the governor-general of Canada to the effect that the Twightwees had definitely and unalterably attached themselves to the interests of the British King.

The Twightwees, or Miamis, had originally adhered to the French, but British traders undersold their rivals in barter with these Indians and this was probably what first influenced them to change their allegiance. In a treaty at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in July, 1744, they openly threw their influence with the British, although they still

maintained trade relations with the French and manifested a rather friendly attitude toward Celoron on the occasion of his visit in 1749.

A brisk trade sprang up with the British and Pickawillany, or Twixtwee Town, as it was also called, became a place of increasing importance. A number of log storehouses were erected in which a lively trade was carried on with the Indians. These buildings had a lower room where firearms, gunpowder, lead, bullets, knives, flints, hatchets, rings, rum, medals, leather, cooking utensils, shirts and other wearing apparel, tobacco, pipes, paints and a variety of trinkets were exchanged for valuable furs, which were transported to the eastern and foreign markets.

With the cordial approval of the Indians the British in the autumn of 1750 built a fort in the town, later surrounded it with a wall of split logs enclosing a well to supply water in case of an emergency.

The attitude of the Miamis at Pickawillany was highly displeasing to the governor-general of Canada. It was in open violation of the orders that he had sent through Celoron. Not only had the Miamis lavished favors upon the British, but there was now added another serious offense. The fort at Pickawillany had recently been made a refuge for deserters from the French Army. Some of them had arrived there and surrendered themselves. The Miamis wished to put them to death to avenge the death of members of their own nation who had been slain by the French and their allies. The British traders intervened to save the French deserters. The Canadian governor-general did not know this and held the Miamis and their friends, the British, alike guilty of encouraging desertion from the French Army. The Miamis, it was claimed, had murdered "fifteen French traders" in the spring of 1752. The governor-general, his patience exhausted, decided that he could launch open war on the British traders and the Miamis.

The summer of 1752 was well advanced. It was June 21st and "the longest day of the year" had dawned brightly. The tree tops of the primeval forest and the shrubbery along the river were vibrant with song. The women were hoeing their corn, which grew luxuriantly in the river valley. The warriors of Pickawillany were absent on the chase, but the great Piankeshaw chieftain, old Britain, King of the Miami Confederacy, was at home in the enjoyment of a day's rest and the contemplation of his prosperous and rapidly growing town. The results of his espousal of the British cause seemed at the dawning of this summer day to confirm the wisdom and statecraft of this wily old monarch of the valleys of the Miamis.

Swiftly from the north and silently, like gliding shadows, to the number of 250 and well armed, approached the warrior allies of France under the leadership of Charles Langlade,[29] whose father was

[29]Strangely enough Joseph Tasse, in his "Memoir of Charles de Langlade," says nothing of the attack on Pickawillany, or the Village of the Demoiselle, as the French were wont to call it; while Alfred T. Goodman, in his "Historical Sketch of the English Post at Pickawillany," an interesting chapter in his "Journal of Captain William Trent," makes no mention of Langlade, and states that the attack upon the town was led by Monsieur St. Orr, "afterward distinguished in the French and Indian war." This is evidently a mistake. Langlade thus distinguished himself, but the name St. Orr does not appear in the annals of that war. In the statement of fundamental facts in regard to the attack, Parkman has been followed, while many details have been gleaned from other sources. Without doubt Langlade led the attack.

It is worthy of note also that a local historian, who is generally careful in his statements, makes a mistake in declaring Sieur de Joncaire led the attack. (See "Ohio Archæological and Historical Publications," Vol. XVII, p. 23.)

Charles Michel de Langlade was born at Mackinaw in 1729; he died at Green Bay in January, 1800. In the Revolution he fought with the British. He has sometimes been called the "Founder and Father of Wisconsin."

a French trader and whose mother was the daughter of an Ottawa chieftain.

About 9 o'clock in the morning women in the cornfields discovered the advancing foe, but before many of them could reach the village they were seized and their screams were hushed. The Indians remaining in the village were completely surprised. Before Old Britain and three of the English traders there at the time could get safely within the enclosure of the fort, the enemy was in their midst dealing out death from their blazing rifles. Fourteen of the Miamis, including Old Britain, fell before the withering fire. About twenty men and boys, including five English traders, got within the walls surrounding the fort and closed the gates. Three of the traders who failed to get within the enclosure barricaded themselves in one of the trading houses a short distance away.

And now the siege began at short range. The enemy was soon in the remaining log storehouses, firing at frequent intervals on the fort. The three Englishmen, cooped up in the storehouse, whither they had fled, though armed and well supplied with ammunition, refused to fire on the invaders. Their friends in the fort vainly called upon them to open fire, but they were obdurate. They probably feared to do so lest they might arouse the vengeful ferocity of their savage foes.

The firing continued intermittently until the afternoon. The three traders in the storehouse in the meantime had been captured. The besieged now found that their well was dry. Finally the Miamis in the fort agreed to surrender the traders, with the approval of the latter and the understanding that they should not be injured and that the besiegers should release their Indian captives and depart. When the gates to the fort were opened the besiegers stabbed to death an English prisoner who had been wounded, scalped him, took out his heart and ate it. Two of the English traders, Thomas Burney and Andrew McBryer, who had been concealed by their Miami friends, there witnessed from their hiding place the revolting spectacle which they afterward described. A brisk fire was built, the body of Old Britain was boiled and eaten by the victors. The habit of literally feasting on a fallen foe had not departed from the red men. As Parkman observes, "Seventy years of missionaries had not weaned them from cannibalism." Thus passed away Old Britain, one of our early political diplomats, whose career illustrates how dangerous it is to come between "fell incensed and deadly opposites."

When Langlade and his savage followers had departed, laden with spoils to the value of £3,000, there was lamentation and woe in Pickawillany. The storehouses had been burned. The chieftain of the Miami Confederacy was dead. The trade with the British, which had become the life of the town, by this sudden blow was destroyed and the inhabitants departed for safety into the recesses of the western wilderness. The town was never rebuilt.

The English colonies, when they learned of the disaster, were slow to extend to the Miamis the support that they had a right to expect. Old Britain and his followers had opposed French aggression even to death. The remnant of the Miami nation sought assistance from the British,[30] but with unsatisfactory results, and after disappointing delays they were finally, with evident reluctance, brought into allegiance with the French.

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[30]After the destruction of Pickawillany, the returning Miami braves evidently made reprisals, for the following message, with a French Indian scalp and a string of wampum, was sent by two traders to Dinwiddie, governor of Virginia:

"Elder brother: This string of wampum assures you that the French king's servants have spilled our blood and eaten the flesh of three of our men. Look upon us and pity us, for we are in great distress. Our chiefs have taken up the hatchet of war. We have killed and eaten ten of the French and two of their negroes. We are your brothers."

Langlade took the traders captured at Pickawillany to Duquesne, the governor-general of Canada, "who highly praised the bold leader of the enterprise" and recommended him to the French minister "for such reward as befitted his station." This was the first master stroke of the French policy that was intended to cut off the British from their trade and influence in the Ohio Valley and make the Indians of that region the allies of the French.

The failure of the British Government and their colonies in America to adopt a vigorous policy to hold the favor of the Indian population, which was theirs at the time of the expedition of Celeron, was responsible for the reverses that befell British arms in the opening conflicts of the French and Indian war.

The attack at Pickawillany kindled the fires of conflict that spread to Europe and brought reinforcements from over the seas to determine whether France or Great Britain should be the dominant power in North America. Langlade, who had pleased his governor-general by a bloody stroke in the Valley of the Great Miami, at the head of his savage horde, repeated this on a larger scale on the banks of the Monongahela, where Braddock's legions were moved down by the deadly fire of an unseen foe. Langlade was then under superior officers, but it was his painted warriors who overwhelmed the British with disaster. This was the French policy that finally roused the British lion and ended the French dream of dominion in America. The destruction of Pickawillany was the first act in the drama that closed on the Heights of Abraham and gave a continent to Anglo-Saxon supremacy.

DETROIT
1701
Battle of Thames
1813
LAKE ERIE
Ft. Erie
St. Joseph River
TOLEDO
Miami (Br)
1785
Fallen Timbers
1794
Ft Sandoski
1745
Lower Sandusky
1751 (W)
Junundat (W)
1758
Ft. Stephenson
1812
Ft Seneca
1812
Seneca T.
1812
Little Turtle's T
1794
Blue Jacket's T
1794
Ft Defiance
1794
Ft Meigs
1812
CLEVELAND
Ottawa T.
1776
Grand River
French Cr
Ft Venango
Cuyahoga River
Salt Lick T
1760 (D)
Mahoning
Mahoning T (D)
1764
Kuskuski 1753
(D & Iroquois)
Beaver
Ft Mackintosh
Logstown
1743
Baker's
1774
Ft Pitt
1758
Mingo Town
1766
Allegheny River
Ottawa T
Blanchard River
Ottawa T
Pipe's T
1782 (W)
Half King's T (W)
1782
Crane's T 1800 (W)
Captives T (D)
1781
Wingenund's T
1782 (W)
Mohican John's T.
1760
Killbuck's T
1764 (D)
Tuscarawas T
1764
Tuscarawas River
Wingenund
Great Rocky Mohican Trail
Sandusky
1782 (W)
Upper Sandusky
1818 (W)
Sandusky Old Town (W)
1782
Wapakoneta (S)
1796
Girty's T (S)
1795
Ft Recovery
1793
Prophet's T
1812 25M
Lewistown
Seneca
1817
Wapatomika (S)
1776
Mackachack (S)
1786
Pickawillany (M)
1749
Chillicothe (S)
1778
Ft Greenville
1793
Ft Jefferson
1791
Ft St Clair
1792
Piqua T (S)
1780
Chillicothe (S)
1778
Mingo T
1775
Mingo Towns
1774
COLUMBUS
Scioto River
Darby Cr
Treaty Line
Greenville
Tullihas (D)
1764
Custaloga's T
1766 (D)
Goschochgung
1775
Newcomers town
1764
Gnadenhutten (D)
1772
Schoenbrun
1772 (D)
Ft Laurens
1778
Bouquet's Fort
1764
Salem (D)
1772
Wakatomika
1764 (S)
Shawnee Towns
1774
Ft Henry
1777
ZANESVILLE
White Eye's T
1774 (D)
Great Buffalo Swamp
1750
Tarhe's T (W)
1790
Big Bottom
1791
Muskingum River
Hockhocking River
MARIETTA
1788
Ft Harmar
1785
Ft Gower
1774
Little Kanawha River
Monongahela River
Tygart River
Ohio River
Pt Pleasant
1774
Kanawha River
Maguck
1750
Cornstalk's T
Logan Elm
1774 (S)
U. Chillicothe
1774 (S)
Chillicothe (S)
1774
Chillicothe (S)
CHILLICOTHE
Paint Cr
Scioto River
Lower Shawnee Town
1749
Ft Hamilton
1791
CINCINNATI
Ft Washington
1789
Great Miami River
Little Miami River
Wabash River
White River
Ruddle's Sta
1780
Licking River
Blue Licks
1782
Big Sandy River
Kentucky River
Falls
LOUISVILLE
Boonesborough
1775 20M
Bryant's Sta
1782 10M
Ft Wayne
1794
Ft Miami
1790
Ottawa River
St Mary's River
Maumee River
Little Turtle's T
1752 (M)
Loramie's
1782
Ft Loramie
1812
Wyandots
Iroquois
Miamis
Shawnee
Delawares
THE OHIO COUNTRY
OF THE
HISTORIC INDIAN PERIOD
COMPILED BY H C SHETRONE
drawn by R B Sherman
Dates are those of origin or of first important mention
*Note
M-Miami S-Shawnee
W-Wyandot D-Delaware

CHAPTER V

THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN

The American Indian is a subject of perennial interest. His appeal is general. His fame is not limited to the continent of his nativity, to the period of place of his dominion, or to any particular class of readers whose privilege it is to ponder the mystery of his origin, his place in history and the progress of his race toward its poignant and colorful sunset.

The average child still asks for a book "with pictures of Indians," or one "that tells about the Indians." To the man or woman of mature years the primitive inhabitant of this goodly land has lost little of his picturesque attractiveness. His place is secure for all time in the romance of the border and the adventurous exploits of the European conquest of this continent—the unvarnished relation of which is unsurpassed by the imaginative creations of the poet and the novelist.

The fame of the American Indian has gone to foreign lands. The nations on the other side of the Atlantic have not forgotten him. He has a place in the literature of Spain and France and Great Britain. Some years ago the writer made a short visit to an Indian town in Canada on the St. Lawrence River near the Lachine Rapids. There it was his good fortune to meet the Chief, Big John Canadian, who for years gained fame as a pilot of vessels through the rapids. The Chief in somewhat broken English told of some of his travels beyond the boundaries of his province. The greatest of these, he declared, was his visit to England, where he attended the Victoria Jubilee. He related that when he walked along the streets of London, "The little boys pointed at me and said, 'There is the fellow what scalfed our grandpapas.'" The fame of his ancestors had preceded him.

When the first American troops marched through London on their way to the World war, some of them were not a little surprised to learn of the popular impression that Americans generally had so long been associated in thought with the aboriginal inhabitants of this country that they were expected to exhibit Indian and "wild western" characteristics—another evidence that the monarchs of our primeval forests are not forgotten abroad.

Volumes have been written on the Indian characteristics. It would seem that nothing new remains to be said in portraiture or analysis. A few quotations must suffice for present introductory purposes.

William Jackson Armstrong, in his appreciative and informing sketch of Tecumseh, has said:

"Despite libraries for his elucidation and history, the North American savage has remained an enigma. Neither his intellect nor his moral fibre has been fairly appraised. He is without veritable portraiture in literature. No impartial Tacitus has revealed him as he existed in his native woods. Two centuries of close and bloody grapple with him as a troublesome foe, to be exterminated or expelled, have stamped upon the Caucasian brain an image of him without justice or proportion. There has been no perspective, as yet no retrospect, admitting for him an accurate historic estimate. His place has remained unfixed in the scale of the races. In popular fancy the Indian exists in three phases: First, as the fantastically idealized 'Noble Red Man' of the romances of Cooper; second, as the merciless barbarian brandishing tomahawk and scalping knife against our pioneer progenitors; and, third, as the

degenerate and decadent savage of the western plains provoking the sardonic aphorism, 'There is no good Indian but a dead Indian!' "

None of these phases touches, save superficially, the denizen of the primeval American woods. Taken together they are but the accidents of his character and career. The Indian of the aboriginal wild is apprehensible only to sympathetic study. Without letters he has left of himself no consistent record. He was the exponent of an unique race. His story should be chanted rather than told. Song, rather than speech, should compass it, and its key should be the plaintive minor of the winds. His own ejaculatory utterance, which was half a poetic silence, should have pictured it for a lasting memory before he passed. It would have been his plea and pathetic defense to mankind.

"As has been said, the Indian with his tribes of the western hemisphere at the north is a mystery. He emerges on history a child of Nature, born of the passion of the forest. He was a child, yet more than a child, a child indefinite centuries old. He was brother to the oak, the son of the clouds and winds. In a thousand years, by the subtle law of mimicry in nature, he had taken on the features of his environment. They were reflected in his body and his intellect. He had gathered into himself the elements that encompassed him, a kind of epitome and composite of Nature."

Gen. William Henry Harrison, whose contact with the Indians through the earlier and more active part of his career should enable him to speak with authority, in an address before the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio in 1837, "On the Aborigines of the Valley of the Ohio," had much to say about the location and movements of the various tribes but did not devote much space to a discussion of their characteristics. Among other things he said:

"An erroneous opinion has prevailed in relation to the character of the Indians of North America. By many, they are supposed to be stoics, who willingly encounter deprivations. The very reverse is the fact; if they belong to either of the classes of philosophers which prevailed in the declining ages of Greece and Rome, it is to that of Epicureans. For no Indian will forego an enjoyment or suffer an inconvenience, if he can avoid it. But under peculiar circumstances: when, for instance, he is stimulated by some strong passion—but even the gratification of this, he is ever ready to postpone, whenever its accomplishment is attended with unlooked for danger, or unexpected hardships. Hence their military operations were always feeble—their expeditions few and far between, and much the greater number abandoned without an efficient stroke, from whim, caprice, or an aversion to encounter difficulties.

"But if the Indian will not, like Cato, throw from him 'the pomps and pleasures,' with which his good fortune furnishes him—when evils come which he cannot avoid, when 'the stings and arrows of outrageous fortune' fall thick upon him, then will he call up all the spirit of the man into his bosom, and meet his fate, however, hard, like 'the best Roman of them all.' "

General Harrison paid the following tribute to the bravery and moral character of the Indians:

"Their bravery has never been questioned, although there was certainly a considerable difference between the several tribes, in this respect. With all but the Wyandots, flight in battle, when meeting with unexpected resistance, or obstacle, brought with it no disgrace. It was considered rather as a principle of tactics. And I think it may be fairly considered as having its source in that peculiar temperament of mind, which they often manifested, of not pressing fortune under any sinister circumstances, but patiently waiting until the chances of a successful issue appeared to be favorable. With the Wyandots it was otherwise. Their youth were taught to consider any thing that had the appearance of an acknowledgment of the superiority of an enemy, as disgraceful.

In the battle of the Miami Rapids, of thirteen chiefs of that tribe who were present, one only survived, and he badly wounded.

"As regards their moral and intellectual qualities, the difference between the tribes was still greater. The Shawnees, Delawares, and Miamis, were much superior to the other members of the confederacy. I have known individuals among them, of very high order of talents, but these were not generally to be relied upon for sincerity. The Little Turtle, of the Miami tribe, was one of this description, as was the Blue Jacket, a Shawnee chief."

Of Indian eloquence much has been written. In his poem, "Red Jacket, the Indian Chief," Fitz Green Halleck wrote in lines familiar to the schoolboys of forty years ago:

"Is strength a monarch's merit, like a whaler's?
Thou art as tall, as sinewy, and as strong
As earth's first kings—the Argo's gallant sailors,
Heroes in history, and gods in song.

"Is eloquence? Her spell is thine, that reaches
The heart, and makes the wisest head its sport;
And there's one rare, strange virtue in thy speeches—
The secret of their mastery—they are short."

On the same subject Armstrong, in the monograph from which quotation has already been made, records the following judgment:

"His mind was a storehouse of nature's scenery, imaginative beyond that of all other human kind, barbarous or civilized. He spoke in symbols. His utterance was an elliptical succession of imposing metaphors, the language of primitive thunderous eloquence, a hieroglyphic imagery, as if one juggled and hurled for phrases rivers, mountains and clouds. 'The very leaves of the forest drop tears of pity upon us as we pass beneath,' said a Delaware chief, speaking of the sorrows of his race. No oratory has surpassed, if equalled, that of the North American Indian. Its preserved but fragmentary remnants, as they have descended from the lips of a hundred chiefs, form an anthology of eloquence unrivalled by the world's conventional classics. As between Cicero and Red Cloud, Red Cloud is the true rhetor. His words are things, rather than phrases."

The same writer, in speaking of the responsiveness of the Indian to kindly treatment, says:

"His gratitude for justice and favors was inextinguishable. With Penn and his followers he kept inviolable faith—the 'bond perennial and fraternal.' After the lapse of two centuries the beggared remnants of exiled tribes cherish, today, beyond the remote waters of the Missouri and Arkansas, the name of the man and the sect that never did their race a wrong. Measured morally, or as to native mental force, the inhabitants of the American wilderness four centuries ago might well assume to confront the European as his peer."

Parkman in his interesting and impressive chapter introductory to "The Conspiracy of Pontiac," sets forth his conception of the Indian character in language to which no brief quotation can do justice. He tells us that "of the Indian character much has been written foolishly, credulously believed. By the rhapsodies of poets, the cant of sentimentalists and the extravagance of some who should have known better, a counterfeit image has been tricked out, which might seek in vain for its likeness through every corner of the habitable earth." In the concluding portion of his estimate Parkman himself in his remarkably lucid style, finds occasion to resort to metaphor. Here is an excerpt:

"Some races, like some metals, combine the greatest flexibility with the greatest strength. But the Indian is hewn out of a rock. You can rarely change the form without destruction of the substance. Races of

inferior energy have possessed a power of expansion and assimilation to which he is a stranger; and it is this fixed and rigid quality which has proved his ruin. He will not learn the arts of civilization, and he and his forest must perish together. The stern, unchanging features of his mind excite our admiration from their very unmutability; and we look with deep interest on the fate of this irreclaimable son of the wilderness, the child who will not be weaned from the breast of his rugged mother. And our interest increases when we discern in the unhappy wanderer the germs of heroic virtues mingled among his vices, —a hand bountiful to bestow as it is rapacious to seize, and even in extremest famine, imparting its last morsel to a fellow-sufferer; a heart which, strong in friendship as in hate, thinks it not too much to lay down life for its chosen comrade; a soul true to its own idea of honor, and burning with an unquenchable thirst for greatness and renown.

"The imprisoned lion in the showman's cage differs not more widely from the lord of the desert than the beggarly frequenter of frontier garrisons and dramshops differs from the proud denizen of the woods. It is in his native wilds alone that the Indian must be seen and studied."

All that has been written about the North American Indian can probably be summed up in the oft repeated sentence, "He was the child of Nature," the result of the environment of centuries in the shadow of the American wilderness. That he was fundamentally a human being, much like his fellows, seems beyond question. With like environment from infancy most of us would probably have been savages. In fact, the lapse of the offspring of cultured white parents to the barbaric state has so often been illustrated, by those who have been captured in early childhood or infancy and brought up among the Indians, that we are prone to conclude that there is something in our nature responsive to the "call of the wild"—to a far off ancestry—that beneath our surface civilization there is an inheritance which, under favorable conditions, results in a reversion to savagery.

Fortunately the Indian has not yet "withered from the land." While the number unchanged by contact with the white man is comparatively small, it is still sufficient for purposes of observation and study. In this age of "psycho-analysis" and "nut tests" the mystery that has baffled the anthropologist, the philanthropist and the historian may, perhaps, at last find a satisfactory and definitive solution.

The Ohio Country—The Land and Its People

By H. C. Shetrone, Curator of Archæology[1]

Introductory

In attempting to outline the history of the American Indian on Ohio soil, the extent to which the activities of the white man shall be touched upon has to be determined. The histories of the two races during the time of their cooccupation of the territory are in many respects inseparable, and an intelligent conception of the one without at least a basic knowledge of the other is impossible. However, the story of discovery, exploration and settlement of the Ohio country by Europeans, being a matter not only of local and personal interest to citizens of the state, but an important part of our national history as well, is, presumably, familiar to the average reader; and since this outline is intended primarily for those desiring a brief summary of the more important facts and events pertaining to the original inhabitants, it is deemed unnecessary to relate the story of their white successors, except in so far as may be required to support the structure of the story.

The reader's attention is called to the fact that throughout the pages which follow, the name "Ohio," and various other place-names, are used

[1]In the museum of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

irrespective of the fact that in the earlier chapters of the story they did not yet exist as such. This is done to avoid tiresome repetition of words and thus to simplify the language used. In confining our subject as nearly as possible to the State of Ohio, as at present constituted, the term "Ohio country" is correspondingly modified, and will be thus understood. While in reality comprising the Ohio valley, roughly speaking, it is here used as referring to the territory within the present boundaries of Ohio, and those parts of Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia and Pennsylvania immediately adjacent thereto. In speaking of the Indian the matter of tense, as between the past and present, presents some difficulties. Many facts and conditions relating thereto lie wholly in the past while others still obtain; as a rule, however, it is considered advisable to treat the native race as of the past, except where the use of the present tense obviously is required. In this, and in minor particulars, which need not be specified, the reader's indulgence is asked.

Geography of the Territory

In the drama enacted by the Ohio Indians, the stage was not the prescribed platform of the conventional playhouse, but a great open-air amphitheatre, covering hundreds of square miles of territory. This territory, known in the early days as the Ohio Country, was not comprised entirely in what is now the State of Ohio, for it must be remembered that in prehistoric and early historic times there were no political boundaries such as we now recognize. Instead, they were those of nature, rather than of man's convenience, and consisted of rivers, lakes, mountains, and other natural barriers and boundaries. Thus it is seen that topography, rather than imaginary lines was the important factor in outlining the territory and determining the settlement of a given tribe or nation.

A glance at the map of the United States shows that the territory comprised therein naturally falls into several divisions or areas, with respect to topography. The country lying east of the Alleghany Mountains and bordering the Atlantic Ocean, is a natural division in itself from which, as we have seen, the colonists were practically a century in making their way across the mountains into the country beyond; bordering the Gulf of Mexico we have another distinct area, comprising what are known as the Gulf States; while extending westward from the Alleghanies with Lake Erie on the north and bordering the Ohio River on the south, lies the great Ohio Country, where during the latter half of the eighteenth and the first quarter of the nineteenth centuries, was staged the stirring drama of human life which we are considering.

Perhaps no region on the continent was better adapted to human habitation than this Ohio Country, which fact may have had much to do with the keen competition among the native tribes for its possession. The climate was most favorable since man, whether savage, barbarian or civilized, is at his best in a temperate clime. The geography of the region was ideal. There were mountainous sections and level plateaus; broad valleys and extensive plains; rich forest and open prairies, each with its own peculiar products of animal, vegetable and mineral wealth.

Two great drainage systems—the Ohio River on the south and the Great Lakes on the north—afforded the best of facilities for travel and transportation. Both systems were extensively used in east and west travel by the Indians, and later by white men; while the numerous rivers tributary thereto—particularly the Miamis, the Scioto and the Muskingum, flowing into the Ohio; and the Maumee, the Sandusky and the Cuyahoga, discharging their waters into the lake—the headwaters of which were separated only by short portages, furnished natural highways for travel north and south. Both the Ohio River and the Lakes seem to have been looked upon by the Indian as natural boundary lines,

and the territory enclosed between them as a distinct section from that to the north or south.

In connection with the water highways of the country, there should be mentioned the numerous Indian trails which either supplemented or replaced them. These trails, while not natural highways in the sense that the lakes and rivers were, did follow natural lines of travel, and many of them doubtless were as old as the human occupation of the country itself. They not only traversed those districts devoid of waterways and crossed the portages between the headwaters of the navigable streams, but often followed the course of the water routes throughout their entire extent. The reason for this is obvious. The streams were not navigable in seasons of extreme drought, while in winter they often were frozen. Besides, some of the tribes preferred land travel, while all of them found it more convenient at times than that by boat or canoe.

The Indian trails often followed the high ground through which they passed, later becoming what are known as the "ridge roads" of the present time. The importance of the trails as factors in the settlement

Good-Bye to the Old Hunting Grounds

and development of the State of Ohio cannot be over-estimated. In many instances they determined the location of white settlements, forts and military roads, some of them later becoming public highways. Along these aboriginal trails the native tribes passed to and fro from one location to another, whether engaged in warfare, the chase, trade or migration. Later, together with the navigable streams, they served as the means of entrance to the white traders and settlers who pushed their way into the country north and west of the Ohio River.

Among the more important of these aboriginal highways was the so-called Great Trail, which was the western extension of the great highway between the Indian country around Delaware and Chesapeake bays, and the forks of the Ohio. Passing westward from Pittsburg this trail traversed Northeastern Ohio to Sandusky Bay, from whence it led around the west end of Lake Erie and northward to Detroit. Later it was the important military highway connecting Fort Pitt, Fort Laurens, Fort Sandusky and Fort Detroit.

The most important of the north and south trails of the state was the Scioto trail, between Sandusky Bay on the north and the Ohio River at the mouth of the Scioto on the south. Ascending the Sandusky River from its mouth, crossing the portage and descending the Scioto, it crossed the Ohio and joined the famous "Warriors' Trail" leading far away into the Indian country of the southland. Other important trails connected the Muskingum towns of the Delawares, the Shawnee towns

on the Scioto and the Shawnee and Miami towns on the Miamis. Many trails of lesser importance traversed the country in all directions.

Toward the west, the Ohio Country extended till it merged with the Mississippi Valley, while its eastern boundary was the Alleghany Mountains. At the "forks of the Ohio," where Pittsburg now stands, was its eastern gateway, through which the native tribes passed in either direction, and which not only served the European explorer and settler for the same purpose but was the scene of many of the early activities which characterized the struggle between the French and the English for the possession of the rich prize lying to the westward.

The Dawn of Ohio Indian History

Intervening between historic and prehistoric times in Ohio, serving as a connecting link between the two, and belonging almost equally to each, is a period of perhaps a century's duration. Looking back through the dim vista of these years, the student of Ohio may discern the shadowy forms of its primitive inhabitants and may even glimpse the outline of important events which transpired in this "forest primeval" before white men had set foot upon its soil. The characters and actions are not clearly defined, and it is only with the advent of European actors upon the stage that we can follow the lines of the drama with exactitude. However, in the same manner that by reading the latter chapters of a book, we are able to gain a more or less exact knowledge of its story, we can formulate a fairly intelligent conception of the life of the Ohio aborigines before the arrival of white men. A few scattered pages of the story here, a sentence or a word there, have been preserved to us, partly through the records and traditions of the Indians themselves and in part through the mounds and earthworks, the relics of stone and flint, and other remains left behind. The earlier or more remote parts of this period will be accredited to the chapter on archæology, while those events which appear to belong more properly to the historic period will be referred to briefly at this point.

The Iroquoian Contest

Just previous to exploration by Europeans, the Ohio territory seems to have been occupied by tribes and representatives both of the Algonquian and the Iroquoian families. The dawn of recorded history, however, finds the powerful Iroquois federation, living mostly south of Lake Erie in the present State of New York, waging a determined warfare for its possession, even to the exclusion and annihilation of other tribes of their own family. Having effected the most admirable confederation ever known among the American Indians, and profiting by the advantages accruing to them through the possession of firearms secured from the colonists, the Iroquois, at the height of their power, had become a source of terror to other tribes and nations within reach of their relentless persecutions. About the year 1650 they had almost exterminated the Hurons, themselves an Iroquoian people living north of Lake Erie, and had driven the remnant of those tribes from their settlements. The survivors took refuge with the Huron de Petun, or Tobacco nation, and with the Neutral nation, Iroquoian peoples living to the westward of their territory. After being persecuted for many years and driven from place to place the surviving refugees from the Huron and Tobacco tribes, about 1745, found their way from the vicinity of the Detroit River into Northern Ohio. Here they were destined to retrieve their former prowess and to become one of the leading nations of the Ohio country, under the name of Wyandots. Of their career on Ohio soil we shall learn later.

The Early Historic Tribes

One of the earliest of the Ohio nations of which we have record was the Erie or Cat nation, whose territory lay south of Lake Erie and probably extended over the northern half of the state. The Eries, an Iroquoian people, are said to have taken their name from the abundance of wildcats in their country, the fighting qualities of this animal apparently having been accepted as a symbol of the courage of the people who bore its name. The Eries are believed to have been a populous nation, with more or less fixed habits of life and occupying numerous towns and villages. They were powerful fighters, using almost exclusively the bow and arrow, the latter fitted with poisoned points.

The Cat nation, along with the Hurons and other adjacent tribes, apparently had been at war with the Iroquois proper for many years preceding 1650, always giving a good account of themselves. But the acquisition by the eastern Iroquois of firearms and the effecting of their powerful federation gave them a decided advantage over tribes not possessing these, and in 1653 the Eries succumbed to their more powerful adversaries. The story of their defeat, which virtually meant the extermination of the great Erie nation, is strikingly told in the Jesuit Relation for 1655-1656. At the time immediately preceding the final struggle it would seem that the two peoples had been at peace for a considerable period. The Eries had despatched to the capital of the Iroquois a delegation of thirty men for the purpose of renewing the existing peace, but the overture was destined to defeat its own purpose. Through an accident a member of the Seneca tribe of the federated Iroquois was killed by the Erie ambassadors, and in revenge the Senecas put to death all but five of the visiting delegation. The latter nation retaliated by sacking and burning a Seneca town, defeating a war party, and taking captive one of its leading war captains. Thoroughly aroused, the Iroquois began recruiting men for a gigantic thrust at the Eries, which culminated in an attack by 1,800 picked warriors of the Onondaga tribe upon Rique, one of the principal towns of the Eries, located about where Erie, Pennsylvania, now stands. Although defended by more than 3,000 fighting men, the palisade was carried and the defendants either were massacred or carried into captivity.

This defeat, together with minor ones at about the same time completely obliterated the Eries, and thus passed one of the greatest of the Ohio nations of which we have record. Nothing remains as a monument to their erstwhile greatness except their name, as given to the great lake along which their country lay, to the Ohio County of Erie, and to the city and county of the same name in Pennsylvania.

The Shawnee

The mere mention of the name Shawnee is suggestive of aggressiveness, hostility, restlessness and fearlessness—characteristics of this most typical of the Ohio Indian tribes. The Shawnee, whose tribal territory in Ohio lay principally in the valley of the Scioto, may well be taken as the best type, or representative, of the aborigines of the state, as they were the most warlike, persistent and consistently hostile of the natives. Perhaps no tribe or nation was the source of more anxiety and perplexity to the whites than were the Shawnee, partly owing to their unremitting hostility and partly to their propensity for migrating from place to place and the consequent uncertainty as to their whereabouts and their affinity and relationship to other tribes. These "aboriginal Arabs of America" appear originally to have had their home in the Cumberland basin of Tennessee, extending thence into South Carolina and adjacent territory. According to the Delawares, they and the Shawnee,

together with the Nanticoke, originally formed a single nation of the Algonquian family.

Just when the Shawnee made their appearance in Ohio is not known, for although it is generally conceded that the main body of the tribe from the Cumberland valley crossed over into Ohio about 1730, and were joined by their kinsmen from South Carolina several years later, it is certain that the Shawnee were by no means an inconsiderable factor in this territory long before that time. As early as 1669, LaSalle, then preparing to descend the Ohio on his historic tour of exploration, was cautioned by the Iroquois to beware of the hostile Shawnee along the upper reaches of that stream. Further, it is recorded that the Iroquois federation, returning from their victorious conquest of the Illinois in 1690, attacked the Miamis giving as their reason that the latter had invited the Shawnee into Ohio to make war upon the Iroquois.

At any rate, by 1750, we find the two divisions of the Shawnee—that of the Cumberland valley driven northward through conflict with enemies of their own race, and that from Carolina, crowded northward into the Susquehanna valley through conflict with English settlers and their Indian allies—uniting on Ohio soil and taking unto themselves new strength and prestige. From this time on, through the French and Indian war, the Revolutionary war and the War of 1812, we find them a source of great enmity and concern to the Colonists and the settlers of Ohio.

During the French and Indian war, particularly in the operations about the forks of the Ohio, the Shawnees, together with the Delawares were extremely hostile to the English and friendly to the French. Throughout the Revolutionary war and during the spectacular post-Revolutionary period, they continued to maintain their reputation for irreconcilable hostility against those of the whites whom they regarded as coveting their lands. As in the earlier war in which they had looked upon the English colonists as the more aggressive in this respect, and as a result had lent their support to the French cause, so now, scenting danger from the American quarter, they sided with the British as the less threatening of the two. Aided and encouraged by the latter, they waged a continual campaign of harassment against the border settlements of the Colonists, particularly those of Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Virginia, just across the Ohio River from their own zealously guarded domain. As a result of expeditions sent against them in retaliation for these raids upon the border, a number of the Shawnee were dislodged from their towns upon the Scioto and for a time took up their abode about the headwaters of the Miami.

Although General Wayne's victory over the Ohio tribes at the battle of Fallen Timbers, in 1794, went far toward terminating the depredations of the Shawnee, they were again in evidence as detached bands and individuals, under the leadership of the great Tecumseh, in the War of 1812.

The principal chiefs of the Shawnee who figure prominently in the Ohio history of the tribe, were Black Hoof, Cornstalk, Black Fish, Blue Jacket, and Tecumseh. The first named we shall meet as early as the defeat of General Braddock at the forks of the Ohio, in 1755, in which, as a mere youth, he took an active part; again, at the battle of Point Pleasant, and thence through the post-Revolutionary campaigns and the Treaty of Greenville. Cornstalk we shall encounter as the leader of the allied Indians at the battle of Point Pleasant, while Black Fish will figure most prominently in the raids of the Shawnee against the Kentucky settlements which characterized the closing years of the Revolution, and in connection with the captivity of Daniel Boone. Blue Jacket will appear as the leading spirit in the Indian aggression to the campaigns of Generals Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne, while Tecumseh will hold the center of the stage in connection with Indian participation in the War of 1812.

The Delawares

In the Delawares we have an example of a people who could, and did, "come back." Although originally the most important confederacy of the great Iroquoian family, they fell prey to the consuming conquest of the Iroquois and were, about the year 1720, reduced by their conquerors to a state of abject humility. This consisted in assigning to their men and warriors the rank of women, or as the Iroquois expressed it "putting petticoats on the men." This, from the Indian point of view was the most humiliating treatment that could be accorded, and carried with it the depriving of the victims of all rights usually accredited to equals.

The Delawares, prior to their subjection to the Iroquois, held sway in Eastern Pennsylvania, Southeastern New York, and in Delaware and New Jersey. On account of their central location in the Algonquian territory and their position as the nucleus from which the cognate tribes had sprung, they were addressed by others of the Algonquins as "Grandfather," in acknowledgment of their high rank and standing. The name they gave themselves was Lenape, meaning "real men," or native, genuine men—in other words, as a prominent writer has phrased it, "the real thing." One of their best known chiefs of the early period was Temenend, from which the noted Tammany political society takes its name.

In common with other tribes of the Eastern country the Delawares early felt the pressure brought against them by the whites, and yielding to a force they could not successfully resist began slowly to push their way to the westward. About the year 1750 they began to cross the river into the Ohio country, and within a few years most of them were located upon the Muskingum and other Eastern Ohio streams. At this point in their history, being strengthened by the acquisition into their ranks of bands of Munsee, Mohican and Tuscarawas, and through proximity to the friendly French, the Delawares not only succeeded in throwing off the dominance of the Iroquois but became one of the strongest opponents of the advance of English settlers into Ohio. With the exception of the Shawnee, with whom they were in close sympathy, they proved to be the most unruly and troublesome of the resident tribes during the French and Indian war and subsequent campaigns.

The history of the Delawares in Ohio centers about two important localities—the forks of the Muskingum, and the Sandusky River, the latter in what is now Wyandot County—where occurred the most stirring events of their career upon Ohio soil. As early as 1750 the Moravian missionaries had been active in their solicitude for the Delawares and had established several mission villages among them during the time of their migration from their early home to Ohio. In 1772 these missionaries established a mission at the site of the present Town of Gnadenhutten, Tuscarawas County, where Zeisberger, Heckewelder and other noted missionaries succeeded in winning many converts among the natives. In 1782 these mission Indians were for a time absent at Sandusky, and upon returning to harvest their corn were massacred by irresponsible whites in a most brutal manner. This event, as we shall see, was one of the darkest blots on the pages of Ohio history, and a blunder which was destined to be in no small way responsible for another atrocity, the burning of Crawford, the scene of which was laid further north on the Sandusky River.

The chiefs of the Delawares who figure most prominently in the Ohio history of the tribe were Captain White Eyes, the faithful friend of the Moravian missionaries and of the American Colonists; Killbuck, who in later life became a faithful Moravian convert; Captain Wingenund, noted war chief and prominently connected with the events attending the campaign and burning of Col. William Crawford; Hopacan, or Captain Pipe, who led the hostile factions of his tribes in

the interest of the British; and Buckongahelas, head chief of the western Delawares during the Revolution and the Ohio campaigns which followed. Buckongahelas, although generally favoring the British as against the Americans, was noted for his honorable and humane conduct. He was prominent at the battle of Fallen Timbers, was a signer of the Greenville treaty, and thereafter a staunch friend of the Ohio settlers.

The Miamis

The Miami Indians, while not native to Ohio soil, at least held the distinction of having been tenants thereof longer than any other of the historic tribes with which settlers of the state came in contact. Like the Shawnee, Delawares, Wyandots and others, the Miamis found their way into the Ohio Country as a result of unsettled conditions following the advent of Europeans into America, with the consequent thrusting back from the frontiers of the native inhabitants. While the Miamis were not dislodged from their earlier home in Wisconsin directly by the whites, but rather by other Indian tribes of the Northwest, their change of location was indirectly a part of the same great unsettlement which began immediately following the founding of European colonies on the Atlantic Coast and the St. Lawrence River.

When first noted, about the year 1660, the Miamis were resident mainly in Wisconsin, Northern Illinois and Indiana, one of their principal towns being at the present site of Chicago. From there they soon extended into Western Ohio, probably reaching as far East as the Scioto River. At the beginning of the eighteenth century their territory was described as lying mainly on the St. Joseph, Wabash and Maumee, with one of their most important towns at the head of the latter river. Their principal town on Ohio soil was Pickawillanee, at the juncture of the St. Marys and the Miami rivers, near the present City of Piqua. In all treaty negotiations between the whites and the Indians the Miamis were considered as the original owners of the Western Ohio and the Wabash countries.

In tracing the migrations of the Miamis it is interesting to note the declaration of Little Turtle, the Miami chief, in which he said: "My fathers kindled the first fire at Detroit; thence they extended their lines to the headwaters of the Scioto; thence to its mouth; thence down the Ohio to the Wabash, and thence to Chicago over Lake Michigan." This doubtless is intended to cover the wanderings of the tribe prior to the historic period.

The Miamis originally consisted of six bands, of which the Piankashaw and the Wea were the best known. Among their totems were the elk, the crane and the turtle. According to the early explorers the Miamis were physically above the average of their race and in manners were mild, courteous and affable. They lived in huts covered with rush thatches, were industrious and had a considerable agriculture, particularly in maize or Indian corn. Although living on and adjacent to some of the larger streams of the state, they were land travelers rather than canoemen.

The early history of the Miamis centers about their chief town, Pickawillanee. This town, which has been styled "the Ohio capital of the western savages," was the scene of picturesque events during the years when the French and English each were endeavoring to secure for themselves the rich country lying west of the Scioto. An important trail center, it early became a trading post of no mean pretensions. The resident Miami chief was LaDamoiselle, so called by the French on account of his proclivities for fancy dress and ornament, and known to the English as "Old Britain," in acknowledgment of his loyalty to the British. The Miamis were prominent in all the early Indian wars with the whites. Little Turtle, their most noted chief, will appear frequently and prominently in the pages which follow.

The Wyandots

In glimpsing the great Iroquoian conquest, we have seen how the tribes of the Huron confederacy, living around Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay, in Ontario, were driven from their homes and almost annihilated. Of the several Huron tribes close kinsmen of the devastating Iroquois, the only one escaping complete demoralization was the Tionontati, or Tobacco tribe, called by the French the Huron de Petun. The fact that they suffered less severely than their associated tribes was due to their location, which was at the extreme west of the territory occupied by the confederacy, and therefore not so easily accessible to their enemies. With the Tobacco tribe, the remnant of the Hurons proper took refuge; but they were not permitted long to enjoy surcease from persecution, for the invading hosts soon sought them out and succeeded in dislodging them. Together the survivors of the Tobacco tribe and their refugees fled, first to the Island of St. Joseph and thence from place to place, until in 1670 they reached Mackinac straits. From Mackinac they gradually pushed their way southward, a portion of them sojourning at Detroit and others passing into Ohio, where they settled along the south shore of Lake Erie, mainly on and around Sandusky Bay and westward to the Maumee River. After a time bands of the Hurons who had tarried at Detroit joined their kinsmen at Sandusky, and here we find them in 1745, under Chief Nicolas, or Orontony, who was destined to figure largely in the early relations between the Indians and the white men. We shall speak presently of the conspiracy, launched by Nicolas, which marked the first conflict between the French and English interests in their contest to establish themselves on Ohio soil, and which, but for an unforeseen event, might have resulted very seriously, particularly for the French.

The Hurons were to find the Ohio country a most grateful contrast to their years of wandering and persecution to the north of Lake Erie, for once firmly established they not only found themselves possessed of new vitality and stamina, but likewise of a new name. The appellation, Huron, first given them by the French as a term of derogation, signified ruffians or uncouth people. In their own language, the Hurons called themselves Wendat, from which is derived the English form Wyandot. Shortly after their arrival in Ohio, they began to be known as Wyandots, which name soon supplanted entirely that of Hurons.

From their humble beginnings at settlements on the Sandusky and Maumee, the Wyandots gradually extended their influence and territory until they occupied the greater part of Northern Ohio, corresponding to the country formerly inhabited by the extinct Eries. On the west, they touched hands with the Miamis, and found their way to and even beyond the Muskingum on the east. They extended their activities far down the Scioto valley and as far south as the valley of the Hocking. In short, they were to become the dominant tribe of the country between the Ohio River and the lakes, and while at no time able to muster more than a few hundred fighting men, their counsel, advice and cooperation was held paramount to that of any other tribe among the Indians of the Northwest territory. The presence of the Delawares and Shawnee in Ohio was entirely with their consent, as most of the territory occupied by these was considered as belonging to the Wyandots.

From the Wyandot tribe came one of the greatest of the Ohio chieftains, Tarhe, or as he was called by the English, the Crane. Although for the most part the Wyandots were favorable to the British as against the Americans in the Indian wars, it is a matter of history that after the signing of the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, Tarhe bent every effort toward securing for the Americans the good will and support of the Indian tribes—his own as well as others. Up to the time of the treaty referred to, no braver warrior ever opposed the advance of white men than Tarhe.

The Mingoes (Senecas)

Of less general importance and fewer in numbers than any of the tribes previously described, the Mingoes nevertheless, in their brief career upon Ohio soil, left a most interesting and spectacular history. They were a detached band of the Iroquois—mainly Senecas—who just prior to the Revolutionary war had taken up their abode on the Ohio River, their settlement, near the present City of Steubenville, and consisting of about sixty families, being known as the Mingo town. From there they later found their way westward and settled in the Wyandot country, upon the headwaters of the Scioto and Sandusky rivers. Here, about the year 1800, they were joined by stragglers from the Cayuga tribe of Iroquois, the affiliated bands thereafter being generally known as the Senecas of the Sandusky. Although few in numbers, these Senecas made themselves widely known in the early wars. Their sojourn in Ohio is commemorated in their name, as given to Seneca County, Ohio. A small band of these Senecas incorporated themselves with a band of Shawnee, at Lewistown, Logan County, from 1817 until 1831. These affiliated bands were known as the "Mixed Senecas and Shawnee," as distinguished from the Senecas of the Sandusky.

In addition to the settlements on the Sandusky and at Lewistown the Mingoes had several villages farther south along the Scioto. One of these is recorded as being located in Delaware County, while three are described as existing at the site of Columbus. The late Col. E. L. Taylor, in his "Ohio Indians," mentions these Mingo towns, one of which he says was located just south from where the Ohio penitentiary now stands, while a second stood on the west bank of the river at the site of the city work-house, and the third on the east side of the river south of Greenlawn Avenue. These three towns met a most tragic fate, being destroyed by the whites under Col. William Crawford, in 1774, as a part of the campaign of Lord Dunmore against the Shawnee and Mingoes. The destruction of these Mingo towns which will be referred to in connection with the Dunmore war, apparently put an end to Mingo communities in the central Scioto valley. It is through Chief Logan, the greatest of the Mingoes, that the tribe is best known. We shall hear also of Logan in considering the Dunmore war.

The Ottawas and Others

But for the purpose of introducing their great chief, Pontiac, one of the most renowned men of his race, it would scarcely be necessary to dwell upon the Ottawa tribe of Indians, in so far as Ohio is concerned. Although a great and powerful people, dwelling principally around Georgian Bay and on Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron, but few of them chose to make their homes on Ohio soil. Although an Algonquin people, the Ottawas were firm friends and allies of the Wyandots, and like these latter had been ousted from their tribal homes in Ontario. Those who entered Ohio, later known as the Ottawas of Blanchard Fork of Auglaize River, and the Roche de Boeuf, living on the Maumee, fraternized closely with the Wyandots, the villages of the two tribes often being contiguous. The Ottawas took an active part in the early Indian wars in the Ohio country. They were originally, according to the early French writers, a very uncouth and barbarous people but improved greatly after contact with the Wyandots. They were noted as skilful canoemen and were foremost among the Indian tribes in the matter of trade and barter, whence the name Ottawa, carrying this meaning, bestowed upon them by the French. They gave their name to two rivers—the Ottawa of Canada, and the Ottawa of Ohio, the latter more generally known as the Auglaize. Ottawa County, Ohio, likewise took its name from the tribe.

Like the Mingoes, and some other tribes, chief interest in the Ohio Ottawas centers about one man—Pontiac. He was born about 1715 near where Defiance now stands, at the juncture of the Maumee and Auglaize rivers. The first historic notice of importance of Pontiac is that contained in the diary of Maj. Robert Rogers, commander of Rogers Rangers, who in 1760 had been commissioned by the English to proceed by way of Ohio to Detroit, there to take possession of that fort, surrendered by the French. At the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, according to Major Rogers, he encountered a band of Ottawas, in command of Pontiac, who was inclined to resent the intrusion of the Rangers

PONTIAC

into his country. On learning its import, however, Pontiac permitted the British force to proceed, he himself accompanying them and lending every assistance in his power. Pontiac is described by Rogers as the "King or Emperor of the greatest authority and the largest empire of any Indian chief on the continent since our acquaintance with it." He proceeds to describe the air of haughty dignity and "princely grandeur" of the Ottawa chieftain.

Pontiac is best known as a result of the gigantic and disastrous conspiracy which he headed against the British in 1760, and which will be referred to presently. After the close of the French and Indian war Pontiac continued hostile for a time against the British, but finally made peace with them in 1765. His death, as was the case with several important Ohio chiefs, was a tragic one. He was murdered by an Indian during a drinking bout at Cahokia, Illinois, in 1769.

In addition to the tribes specified, there were bands of Tuscarawas (Iroquoian) in the eastern part of the state, principally on the Muskingum and the river bearing their name. They were of little importance

and few in numbers. Other representatives of the Iroquois were at various times present in Northeastern Ohio, mainly on hunting expeditions. They played no important part in the Indian history of the Ohio country.

The Indian Attitude Toward the British and the French

The contest between the British and the French for the possession of the region south of the Great Lakes and west of the Alleghany Mountains dates back to the earliest discoveries and explorations of the two nations in America. In general the French claimed the valley of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, and in time attempted to fortify that claim by establishing a semi-circle of forts through the two valleys which has been represented by some of the writers of our school text books as a great bow to which the possessions of the British along the Atlantic were a rather weak string. The French, as we shall see, sought to establish more firmly their claim to the Ohio valley by the planting of leaden plates. On the other hand the British colonies, by virtue of their charters, claimed possession of all the lands between their northern and southern limits and extending across the entire continent.

These two nations, whose traditional antipathies had long been the fruitful source of European wars, were at times signatories to treaties of peace which were "more honored in the breach than in the observance." The French especially asserted their claim by virtue of the treaties of Ryswick and Aix-la-Chapelle.

In their efforts permanently to possess the Ohio country, the French and British industriously sought the aid of the Indians. At first there appears to have been little thought of the possession of the lands occupied by the native tribes as a place of permanent habitation. The herald of the white hosts of invasion was the trader, followed closely by the missionary. Sometimes the order was reversed. The missionary came to save souls, to improve the moral and spiritual condition of the "children of the forest" in their native land, with no thought of conquest or extermination—or even of "benevolent assimilation." The trader was interested primarily in making money by the exchange of wares—rum, arms, tools, clothing and trinkets—for the fruits of the chase, included for the most part in the one word "furs." They were perfectly willing that the Indian should retain his hunting ground so long as his possession should inure to the profit of the roving merchant of the wilderness. With his squaw wife and comparative safety in the midst of the dusky denizens of the forest, he was content. With the trader should also be included the artisan—especially the blacksmith, who for reasons that need not be enumerated was particularly welcome among the Indians. While none of these parties sought to dispossess them of their lands, they all unconsciously prepared the way for the white "armies of occupation" that were soon to follow.

Meanwhile the wise statesmen of Great Britain and France realized that, to hold the lands which they claimed, they must ultimately establish colonies—permanent settlements of men and their families who would clear away the forests, till the land and plant the seeds of European civilization. Among the Frenchmen who were convinced that this was the wise policy to pursue, if his nation was to hold the valley of the Ohio, was, as we shall presently see, the soldier statesman, La Galissoniere.

In the rivalry between Great Britain and France, each realized the importance of friendship and aid from the Indian. The bids that were made to gain his favor were somewhat demoralizing to the primitive inhabitant, who, like the shifty politician of a later day, learned to accept "presents" from both parties—to "carry water on both shoulders," and to develop traits of cunning and treachery that were not originally a conspicuous part of his nature.

Besides, as writers have observed, most of the tribes that came into the Ohio country had been "pushed back" from the colonies of the East, and instinctively felt that the white man was his implacable foe, whom he must utterly destroy if he and his people were to survive.

When an Indian tribe or chieftain became dissatisfied with one of the two parties contending for dominance in this region, there was the standing invitation to "get even" by shifting allegiance to the other. When this change was to the losing side—which occurred in some very notable instances—the Indian was due at the next treaty with the victor to lose all claim to a large slice of territory, the ownership of which, in theory at least, had, at the outset, been generally conceded to him. An early instance of this shifting allegiance is known in the history of the border as the

Nicolas' Conspiracy

Nicolas, a Wyandot chief whose Indian name was Orontony, who came into the northern part of the Ohio country from the region of Detroit and was formerly allied with the French, for offenses real or imaginary—probably both—conceived the idea of avenging his wrongs by an alliance with the British. In 1745 he permitted the English to erect a trading post on Lake Erie known as Fort Sandoski. Having effected an alliance with the Miamis, Ottawas, Shawnees and some minor tribes, he planned a simultaneous attack upon the French in the Ohio country and the region of Detroit. His object was the extermination or expulsion of his foes. An Indian woman in Detroit revealed the conspiracy to a French missionary, and the well laid plan of Orontony came to naught.

The inclination of the confederated conspirators, however, was still to favor the British. This was confirmed in the treaty of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, between the Indians and the commissioners of that colony. Soon afterward, late in the year 1848, the Pennsylvania council sent Conrad Weisner and George Crogan, both favorably known to the tribesmen with whom they had long lived on terms of intimacy, to distribute presents valued at $5,000, at Logstown, an important Indian town on the Ohio near the western border of Pennsylvania. These antecedent acts explain why the French expedition that soon followed discovered a strong tendency among the natives to favor the interests of Great Britain and her colonies.

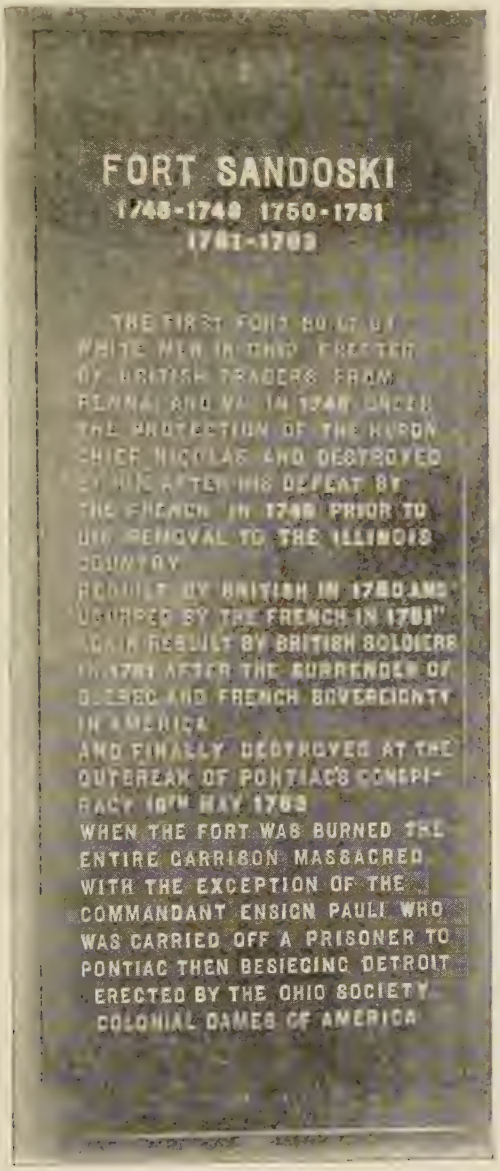
The French and Indian war, as we have seen, really began with the destruction of Pickawillany. At the treaty with the Indians at Logstown in 1752 the British had been granted permission to erect a fort "at the forks of the Ohio." While Capt. William Trent and his company were engaged in its construction, the French and their Indian allies came down from the north, drove out the British, completed the defensive walls and called the post Fort Duquesne in honor of the governor general of Canada. The successive efforts of Washington and Braddock to regain this fort signally failed. The tragic result of the expedition of the latter is known to every school boy. For this reason and because it did not happen on Ohio soil, it need not be repeated here. It may be observed, however, that the French took advantage of the victories gained by establishing forts in Western Pennsylvania and by building Fort Junundat on Sandusky Bay.

Singular as it may seem, not until the conflict had been in progress four years and Braddock with the flower of his army had fallen in battle, was war formally declared by Great Britain against France (May, 1756).

The initial successes of the French powerfully influenced the Indians —especially those of the Ohio country. But one noted chieftain, Tenacharison, the Seneca Half King, remained firm in his allegiance to the British cause. His home had been near Logstown, a center of treaties,

conferences and intrigues. Intelligent, alert, and loyal his services were of great value to his allies.

The British, true to their traditional predilection in war, were slow to become thoroughly aroused. At last, drawing upon their superior resources in men and munitions, a formidable army under Gen. John


FORT SANDOSKI
1748-1749 1750-1751
1761-1763
THE FIRST FORT BUILT BY
WHITE MEN IN OHIO ERECTED
BY BRITISH TRADERS FROM
PENNSYLVANIA IN 1748 UNDER
THE PROTECTION OF THE HURON
CHIEF NICOLAS AND DESTROYED
BY HIM AFTER HIS DEFEAT BY
THE FRENCH IN 1749 PRIOR TO
HIS REMOVAL TO THE ILLINOIS
COUNTRY
REBUILT BY BRITISH IN 1750 AND
USURPED BY THE FRENCH IN 1751"
AGAIN REBUILT BY BRITISH SOLDIERS
IN 1761 AFTER THE SURRENDER OF
QUEBEC AND FRENCH SOVEREIGNTY
IN AMERICA
AND FINALLY DESTROYED AT THE
OUTBREAK OF PONTIAC'S CONSPI-
RACY 10TH MAY 1763
WHEN THE FORT WAS BURNED THE
ENTIRE GARRISON MASSACRED
WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE
COMMANDANT ENSIGN PAULI WHO
WAS CARRIED OFF A PRISONER TO
PONTIAC THEN BESIEGING DETROIT
ERECTED BY THE OHIO SOCIETY
COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA

Tablet on Harrison-Perry Embarkation Monument

Forbes set out to capture Fort Duquesne. The French, in great alarm, prepared to evacuate it without striking a blow. They applied the torch to the works and everything combustible went up in flame and smoke. They made a precipitous retreat and their flag never again waved over the battlements at "the forks of the Ohio." General Forbes rebuilt the defenses and called the post Fort Pitt in honor of the English premier, William Pitt. The victory of Forbes was facilitated by the aid of Frederick Post, the Moravian missionary, who at the instance of the British

persuaded some of the powerful Indian tribes of the Ohio country to cease their warfare and maintain neutrality between the contending forces. Post afterward sought to establish a mission on the Tuscarawas River in the southern part of what is now Stark County, Ohio.

The war ended with the fall of Quebec, September 13, 1759, and the results were confirmed by the treaty of Paris, February 18, 1763, which gave Great Britain undisputed dominion over practically all of the territory in North America east of the Mississippi River.

The Ohio Indians in the preliminary contest between the British and the French, when the fortunes of war seemed to favor the latter, deserted their ally. They industriously applied the tomahawk and scalping knife on their recent comrades in arms and danced in high glee under the lily standard of France. When the British hosts advanced toward assured victory the Indians again deserted to the winning side. But they made the last shift a little too late to claim consideration when the treaty of peace was written. They were transferred unconditionally with their lands to Great Britain, without so much as, "By your leave, Mr. Red Man."

Fall of Fort Sandusky

Perhaps the most important post in the Ohio country that fell into the hands of the conspirators was Fort Sandusky, garrisoned by Ensign Paully and fifteen British soldiers. Simulating friendship the Indians living near this fort, who were well known to the garrison, gained admission to the works May 16, 1763, surprised the garrison, murdered the soldiers and carried Paully captive to the vicinity of Detroit, where he escaped death at the stake only by passing through the rather novel double ordeal of induction into the tribe of his captors and marriage to an Ottawa squaw, who claimed him for her own. His experience, as recorded by Parkman, was full of thrills, but the fact that the squaw in the case was neither young nor beautiful detracted somewhat from the romance. Fortunately the ensign afterward escaped and joined the British garrison besieged in Detroit.

Siege of Detroit

Failing to secure entrance to Fort Detroit by treachery, Pontiac and his followers besieged the place. The siege lasted many months and has been declared "the most remarkable in the annals of Indian warfare." It was conducted by Pontiac in person from May to November 1763. He resorted to every device known to Indian warfare, but failed. The siege was not really raised until Bradstreet brought relief in the following year. Detroit, Fort Niagara, on Lake Ontario, and Fort Pitt at the forks of the Ohio were the only military posts formerly in possession of the French that did not fall into the hands of the Indians, confederated under the leadership of the resourceful Pontiac.

Bradstreet's Expedition

In the spring of 1764 the British prepared to chastise the Indians who had responded to the call of Pontiac. Two expeditions were fitted out. Col. John Bradstreet, a soldier who had won distinction in the French and Indian war, proceeded by way of the Great Lakes with about 2,000 followers, including some friendly Indians, and reached Fort Niagara in June, 1764. Here by previous arrangement, through summons of Sir William Johnson, the English agent, he met about 2,000 representatives of the various Indian tribes. Presents were distributed and terms of peace were agreed upon. The Delawares and Shawnees from the Ohio country, however, were not present, but sent word that they were willing to make peace. On their part the Indians had assured

Bradstreet that they would deliver within twenty-five days at Lower Sandusky all their white prisoners and return all the military posts that they had taken.

Bradstreet then proceeded to Sandusky Bay, where he met other tribes of Indians, who promised to follow him to Detroit and enter into a treaty there. The real advantage gained by the expedition of Bradstreet appears to have been the relief of Detroit. He has been severely criticised because of his leniency to the Indians and his disposition to accept without question their promises. On his return from Detroit he reached Sandusky in September, where he expected to meet the chiefs from the Ohio tribes near the site of the City of Fremont, where the Indians were to keep the promises previously made. After vainly striving to induce the Indian chieftains to meet him and fulfill their pledges, which included the return of their white captives, he returned empty handed to Albany.

Pontiac's Conspiracy

The Indians were disappointed, sullen and dejected over the results of the war. Even their untutored minds could read the gloomy fate of the impending future, the incursions and settlements of the haughty English, the loss of their hunting grounds and the final extinction of their race. As they brooded over these things there arose in their midst a chief, born on Ohio soil, who sought to unite the Indian tribes of the Mississippi valley and turn back the tide of British migration and invasion.

The name of this chief was Pontiac. Shrewd, ambitious and eloquent, he was a born leader of his race. His purpose is set forth in a speech that he made before a council of warriors. He told them that the Great Spirit had appeared before a Delaware Indian and said to him:

"Why do you suffer the white man to dwell among you? My children, you have forgotten the customs and traditions of your forefathers. Why do you not clothe yourselves in skins as they did, and use the bows and arrows and the stone-pointed lances which they used? You have bought guns, knives, kettles and blankets from the white men until you can no longer do without them; and what is worse, you have drunk the poison fire-water which turns you into fools. Fling all these things away; live as your forefathers lived before you. And as for these English—these dogs dressed in red—who have come to rob you of your hunting grounds and drive away the game—you must lift the hatchet against them. Wipe them from the face of the earth, and then you will win my favor back again, and once more be happy and prosperous."[2]

The answers to these savage appeals were prompt and bloody. In a remarkably short time the confederacy of the tribes was complete. Pontiac and his emissaries were ceaselessly at work. The first blow was struck in June, 1763. The torch was applied to the cabins of the border settlements and families were slain, scalped, tortured or borne away as captives into the Ohio country.

Colonel Bouquet's Expedition

As the magnitude of the conspiracy became known, the colonists more directly affected organized in this same year another expedition under Col. Henry Bouquet and sent it to the relief of the defenseless settlements. It proceeded westward and met the Indians in force at Bushy Run, Pennsylvania, where for two days a fierce battle was fought. Bouquet and his men triumphed and the Indians retreated into the deeper solitudes of the western wilderness. Pennsylvania and Virginia determined to follow up the advantage thus gained. Colonel Bouquet and his little army were directed to proceed westward into the

[2]Parkman, "The Conspiracy of Pontiac," Vol I, pp. 214-215.

very heart of the Indian country and not only put an end to the savage incursions into the settlements, but also to demand the restitution of those who had been carried away into captivity since the opening of the French and Indian war.

The weather was fine and the woods were arrayed in the tints of autumn. With the expedition came a number of settlers who years before had lost children or other relatives, whom they hoped to meet again at the end of the march. The troops crossed the Pennsylvania line and proceeded through what is now the southern part of Columbiana and Stark counties to a point on the Tuscarawas River a short distance north of the site of Bolivar. They then proceeded southward. At the end of ten days they had reached their destination and pitched their camp on the bank of the Tuscarawas, near the site of Coshocton. To this place Bouquet had summoned the Indian chiefs, and here he met forty-five of them in council on October 17, 1764. They were duly impressed with the soldiery drawn up in martial array and the orators spoke only of peace. They tried to shift the blame for the late war upon the shoulders of some of their hot-headed young men who had been influenced, as they said, by wild leaders and emissaries from the tribes farther west. To all this Bouquet listened in silence, and when the last chief had concluded, he said:

"I give you twelve days from this date to deliver to my hands all the prisoners in your possession without exception, Englishmen Frenchmen, women and children; whether adopted into your tribes, married or living among you under any denomination or pretense whatsoever. And you are to furnish these prisoners with clothing, provisions and horses, to carry them to Fort Pitt. When you have fully complied with these conditions, you shall know on what terms you may obtain the peace you sue for."

The Indians promptly but with much evident reluctance proceeded to comply with the demands of Colonel Bouquet. By the 9th day of November 206 white captives were brought to the camp. Some of these had been with the Indians many years. They had adopted the customs and spoke the language of their captors. Not infrequently they had married the copper colored natives and were rearing children. In fact, it was in some instances difficult to distinguish them from the Indians. They had become much attached to the free, wild life of the forest and did not wish to return to civilization. Others who had not been absent so long were overjoyed to be restored again to relatives and friends. To many of the captives the Indians themselves had become sincerely attached, and sad indeed were their last farewells, and sad, too, was the disappointment of those who came with the expedition in the hope of meeting again their lost kindred and found them not.

It is believed that a much larger number of captives scattered among the Indian tribes never returned. The savage life that they had adopted suited them best, and they could not be persuaded to go into Bouquet's camp and return to their former homes. No longer the captives of the red man, they became the unconscious captives of environment.

"So much long communion tends
To make us what we are."

A treaty of peace was concluded with the Indians, and Colonel Bouquet with his command returned to Fort Pitt without the loss of a man. With him came also a number of Indians who were reluctant to the last to part from their white captives.

The Execution of Two Indian Chiefs for Witchcraft

With the passing of the years some of the thrilling narratives of pioneer days have faded under the searchlight of truth. They were

frequently the report of a single witness, often "the hero of the enchanting tale." Many of them doubtless had a basis in fact. Some of them have acquired considerable embellishment as they have been handed down by tongue and pen. Others, as the story of Eagle Feather, were purely imaginary.

The two tragic events here recorded are well authenticated. The Indian tribes were accorded the right to establish their own criminal codes and fix penalties for offenses. The belief in witchcraft prevailed among them to a considerable extent, and those "possessed" were put to death. At an earlier period this belief was also held by the whites and the death penalty was prescribed for witches.

This delusion in the early history of New England gave opportunity to the unscrupulous to "get even" with their enemies. "Malice, rapacity and revenge often impelled persons to accuse others who were innocent" and then bear false witness against them. It seems that back of the appeal to the superstitious credulity of the Indian, there was often a sinister purpose.

Execution of Leatherlips

On the east side of the Scioto River about fourteen miles north of Columbus and near the Delaware county line is a granite monument, erected by the Wyandot Club to the memory of Chief Leatherlips, who in June, 1810, was executed on that spot for witchcraft. The story of his execution is told in Drake's Life of Tecumseh:

"General Harrison entertained the opinion that his death was the result of the Prophet's command, and that the party who acted as executioners went directly from Tippecanoe to the banks of the Scioto, where Leatherlips was found encamped and where the tragedy was enacted. The six Wyandots who put him to death were headed, it is supposed, by the chief Roundhead. An effort was made by some white men who were present to save the life of the accused, but without success. A council of two hours took place; the accusing party spoke with warmth and bitterness of feeling. Leatherlips was calm and dispassionate in his replies. The sentence of death, which had been previously passed upon him, was reaffirmed. The prisoner then walked slowly to his camp, partook of a dinner of jerked venison, washed and arrayed himself in his best apparel, and afterwards painted his face. His dress was very rich, his hair gray, and his whole appearance graceful and commanding. When the hour for the execution had arrived, Leatherlips shook hands in silence with the spectators; he then turned from his wigwam, and with a voice of surpassing strength and melody, commenced the chant of the death song. He was followed closely by the Wyandot warriors, all timing with their slow and measured march the music of his wild and melancholy dirge. The white men were likewise all silent followers in that strange procession. At the distance of seventy or eighty yards from the camp they came to a shallow grave, which, unknown to the white men, had been previously prepared by the Indians. Here the old man knelt down, and in an elevated but solemn tone of voice addressed his prayer to the Great Spirit. As soon as he had finished, the captain of the Indians knelt beside him and prayed in a similar manner. Their prayers, of course, were spoken in the Wyandot tongue. After a few moments delay, the prisoner again sunk down upon his knees and prayed as he had done before. When he had ceased, he still continued in a kneeling posture. All the rifles belonging to the party had been left at the wigwam. There was not a weapon of any kind to be seen at the place of execution, and the spectators were consequently unable to form any conjecture as to the mode of procedure which the executioners had determined on for the fulfilment of their purpose. Suddenly, one of the warriors drew from beneath the skirts of his capote a keen, bright tomahawk, walked rapidly up behind the

chieftain, brandishing the weapon on high for a single moment, and then struck with his whole strength. The blow descended directly upon the crown of the head, and the victim immediately fell prostrate. After he had lain awhile in the agonies of death, the Indian captain directed the attention of the white men to the drops of sweat which were gathering upon his neck and face, and remarked with apparent exultation that it was conclusive proof of the sufferer's guilt. Again the executioner advanced, and with the same weapon inflicted two or three additional heavy blows. As soon as life was entirely extinct, the body was hastily buried with all its apparel and decorations, and the assembly dispersed."

Execution of Seneca John

In 1921 the Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Association erected, on the old Seneca Indian reservation, at a spot about a mile and a half north of the village of Greenspring, a monument inscribed to "Seneca John, noted chief, was executed near this spot, easterly, by his tribe in 1828, charged with witchcraft."

Seneca John was member of a family that furnished three chiefs to the tribe. By reason of his high qualities and popularity, he was the victim of jealousy and envy on the part of his brothers, which finally resulted in his tragic death. The following account of his execution was quoted in the April, 1922, issue of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly:

"His brothers pronounced him guilty and declared their determination to become his executioners. John replied that he was willing to die, and only wished to live until next morning to see the sun rise once more. This request being granted, John told them that he would sleep that night on Hard Hickory's porch, which fronted the east, where they would find him at sunrise. He chose that place because he did not wish to be killed in the presence of his wife, and desired that the Chief Hard Hickory witness that he died like a man.

"Coonstick and Steel (half brothers of John) retired for the night to an old cabin nearby. In the morning in company with Shane, another Indian, they proceeded to the house of Hard Hickory, who stated that a little after sunrise he heard their footsteps on the porch, and he opened the door just wide enough to peep out. He saw John asleep on his blanket and them standing near him. At length one of them woke him and he immediately rose, took off a large handkerchief which was around his head, letting his unusually long hair fall upon his shoulders. This being done he looked around upon the landscape and upon the rising sun, to take a farewell look of a scene he was never again to behold; and then announced to his brothers that he was ready to die. Shane and Coonstick each took him by the arm and Steel walked behind him. In this way they led him about ten steps from the porch when his brother Steel struck him with a tomahawk on the back of his head, and he fell to the ground bleeding freely. Supposing the blow sufficient to kill him, they dragged him under a peach tree nearby. In a short time he revived, however, the blow having been broken by his great mass of hair. Knowing that it was Steel that struck him, John as he lay turned his head toward Coonstick and said: 'Now, brother, take your revenge.' This so operated on Coonstick that he interposed to save him; but the proposition enraged Steel to such an extent that he drew his knife and cut John's throat from ear to ear. The next day he was buried with the usual Indian ceremonies near the spot where he fell, and his grave was surrounded by a small picket fence, which three years later was removed by Coonstick and Steel."

CHAPTER VI

THE DUNMORE WAR

The Dunmore war, though its principal engagement was fought just outside of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, is so closely related to events of immediate and subsequent prime importance in that territory and the portion of it afterward included in the State of Ohio, that it deserves more than passing notice in this record.[1]

John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, was born in Scotland in 1732. He was descended from the house of stuart. He left the House of Lords in London, where he ranked as a staunch tory and supporter of King George the Third, to serve in the American colonies. He was appointed governor of New York in January, 1770, governor of Virginia in July, 1771, and arrived in Williamsburg, then the capital of that colony, to assume the duties of his office early in 1772.

At the close of the French and Indian war, England proclaimed the Ohio Valley and the Northwest Territory virtually an Indian reservation and forbade her subjects to settle or trade therein. This policy she sought to confirm by the treaty with the Indian tribes at Fort Stanwix in 1768, which recognized their exclusive right to this vast territory, and by the Quebec Act of June 22, 1774, which extended the authority of Canada southward to the Ohio River. It has been charged that Great Britain thus sought to limit and repress the growing power of the colonies. It is probably true, however, that her purpose was not so narrowly selfish and unwise. The desire to establish a permanent peace with the Indians by the recognition and defense of their rights in a portion of the western territory doubtless was influential in the development of this policy.

The immediate cause of the Dunmore war appears to have been the effort of soldiers who had served the British cause in the French and Indian war to come into possession of lands in Virginia, south of the Ohio River, for which they had been granted warrants by Lord Dunmore. Authority was granted to locate these lands on and after April 14, 1774. On that date parties were waiting on the south side of the Ohio to locate their claims on choice lands in the valleys of its tributaries. Ebenezer Zane, George Rogers Clark and Michael Cresap led three of these parties. As the Indians saw these men coming in large numbers to claim their land, and with their surveyors and their surveying instruments that had come to have for the Red man a more sinister look than firearms in the hands of a foe, they felt instinctively that their homes and their hunting grounds were doomed. The white man, it is true, was confining himself to what had reluctantly been conceded to be his side of the river; but what would now the privilege of hunting on both sides of the river be worth to the Indian if white men should flock, "like pigeons," into the valley of the Ohio and take up their permanent abode? And how long would it be until they crossed the river and crowded the Indian farther back into the wilderness? When civilization of the pioneer type comes into contact with civilization of the Indian type, both are apt to degenerate into savagery, and this is certainly what

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[1]The chief sources of information on which the writer has relied are "Documentary History of Dunmore's War," by Thwaites and Kellogg, published by the Historical Society of Wisconsin; "History of the Battle of Point Pleasant," by Virgil A. Lewis; "American Archives," Fourth Series, vols. i and ii; "Memoirs of the Indian Wars, and Other Occurrences," by Capt. John Stuart.

happened in the Ohio Valley in the spring and summer of the eventful year of 1774.

As nearly as can be gleaned from much confusing testimony, the first recorded offense was by a band of Shawnees, who about April 1st of that year captured three white men, Thomas Green, Lawrence Darnell, and William Nash, who were locating lines in Mason County, Virginia. They held them for a few days and then ordered them away with the threat that in the future Virginians caught on the Ohio River would be killed. Shortly afterward a party of surveyors attacked a band of Shawnee warriors opposite the mouth of the Scioto River, killed a number of them "and took thirty horse-loads of skins from them."[2]

Lord Dunmore was intensely loyal to the King of Great Britain. He was also ambitious to advance the prestige and power of Virginia, the colony over which he had been commissioned to rule. He refused to recognize the Quebec Act and pleased Virginians by insisting upon the original charter rights of the colony to lands on both sides of the Ohio River. He laid claim also to Western Pennsylvania, and appointed Dr. John Connolly, an unscrupulous adventurer, Royal Commandant of "West Augusta," including Fort Pitt, which was now rebuilt and renamed Fort Dunmore. Connolly, who had appointed Michael Cresap a captain of Virginia militia, wrote a letter to him stating that advices received indicated that the Indians in the Ohio country were about to wage a relentless war against the Virginians and urged him to prepare for the defense of Wheeling. On April 26, Cresap read this letter to his men. In their apprehensive state of mind it was regarded as equivalent to a declaration of war. They prepared for immediate hostilities. In regular Indian style they called a council, planted a war post, smote it with their tomahawks and went forth to slay Redskins and take scalps.

On the day when Cresap read the letter from Connolly, it was reported that two Indians and some traders were descending the Ohio. The two Indians were killed. An April 27th, two canoes of Indians were seen coming down the river. They were pursued by Captain Cresap and overtaken near the mouth of Pipe Creek, fifteen miles below Wheeling, where a battle was fought in which three Indians were killed and scalped and three of Cresap's party were wounded, one of them fatally. The conflict that now began to spread along the Ohio was known as "Cresap's War."

A climax to the border warfare thus inaugurated was reached on April 30. At the mouth of Yellow Creek, on the Ohio side, about eighteen miles north of Steubenville, Chief Logan, his family and a few followers were temporarily established. He had always been friendly to the whites and there was no fear of molestation from him and his little village. It was planned, however, by some of the desperadoes of the frontier to destroy him and his followers. This was to be done on the camp site on the Ohio side of the river. The excuse was that no Indian was now to be trusted. The plot was suggested to Capt. Michael Cresap, but there is good authority for the statement that he refused to encourage it or to have anything to do with it. Certain it is that he had no hand in the murder of Logan's band, although Logan firmly believed that he had, and occasionally at this late day writers seem disposed to hold him responsible.

Opposite Logan's camp on the Virginia side of the river was the trading post known as Baker's Station. At this place a tavern was kept by Joshua Baker, who dispensed "entertainment" and intoxicants to the rude frontiersmen who were wont to assemble there. The Indians frequently crossed over to purchase some articles to satisfy their simple needs. Unfortunately, like most of the tribes, they had acquired a taste for firewater.

The real leader of the band that destroyed Logan's family was Daniel

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[2]Virgil A. Lewis, "History of the Battle of Point Pleasant," p. 16.

Greathouse. He and his followers decided not to attack Logan's camp but to inveigle the Indians into crossing the river and then to ply them with drink until they were helpless.

A few emissaries went to the Indian camp, professed to be exceedingly friendly and succeeded in getting practically all the Indians to cross over to Baker's Tavern. Logan was not in the camp at this time.

Accounts differ in details as to what then happened. Even those said to have been eye witnesses do not agree. Probably most of them were so thoroughly under the influence of drink that they were not able subsequently to give coherent testimony. The details upon which there is substantial agreement are here given.

The Indians who crossed over the river to the tavern, with two or three exceptions, were soon helplessly drunk. Daniel Greathouse, a desperado of the border, and a number of kindred spirits were concealed in the tavern. At a signal they rushed forth, and the work of carnage began.

The first Indian killed was Logan's brother, who was shot down and hacked with tomahawks. Logan's sister had refused to drink. She had in a basket at her back her little child. She was well known at the tavern, having frequently bought milk there for the children of the camp. Early in the attack she was shot down but not killed. She raised her voice in a pitiful appeal for her little child. The basket was cut from her back and set to one side in the room. She was then instantly killed. This sister of Logan was the reputed wife of John Gibson, a white man, well educated, an Indian interpreter who throughout life sustained a good reputation. He had been an Indian captive, learned the Indian language and was adopted into one of the tribes. Later he was an Indian trader and was absent when this tragedy occurred.

When the news of this attack and a few others of similar character spread throughout the region, the Indians in mad fury sprang to arms and began a retaliatory war upon the white settlers. Logan, who was still counselling peace, was stunned when he heard that his kindred had been swept away by one fell blow. As soon as he recovered in a measure from grief at this overwhelming loss, enraged at the ingratitude of the white man, he took up the hatchet and vowed vengeance swift and terrible against the race that had murdered his people.

That he "fully glutted his vengeance" is attested not only by his own words but by reports from the settlements that were the objects of the retributive wrath of his savage band. On July 12, 1774, Maj. William Robinson and two neighbors were pulling flax in a field near the Monongahela River. They were attacked by a band of Indians under Logan. One was killed. Robinson, who was taken prisoner, was spared through the interposition of Logan, adopted into the tribe and taken into the Muskingum Valley to a village on the site of Newcomerstown. While here he wrote, with ink made from gunpowder, and at the dictation of Logan, the following note:

"Captain Cresap: What did you kill my people at Yellow Creek for? The white people killed my kin at Conestoga a great while ago, and I thought nothing of that. But you killed my kin again at Yellow Creek and took my cousin prisoner; Then I thought I must kill too. I have been at war since then; but the Indians are not angry; only myself.

"Captain John Logan.

"July 21, 1774."

Major Robinson wrote the note three times before he succeeded in wording it to suit Logan. It was afterward found tied to a war club in the cabin of a settler south of the Ohio River, where it had been left after the family had been slain. Major Robinson, after peace was declared, returned to his home in Virginia, and in 1801 moved to what is now Coshocton County, where he died in 1815.

As the war spread throughout the Ohio country, the settlers in that portion of Virginia west of the Alleghany Mountains took alarm and fled eastward for their lives. On May 6, Valentine Crawford, from what is now Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in a letter to Col. George Washington describing the effect of the massacre of Logan's people,[3] said: "It has almost ruined all the settlements west of the Monongahela. There were more than a thousand people crossed that river going eastward in a single day." His brother, Col. William Crawford, two days later wrote to Washington: "Our inhabitants are much alarmed, many hundred having gone eastward over the Alleghany Mountains, and the whole country is vacated as far [east] as the Monongahela."[4]

Terror and panic reigned throughout the western settlements. Almost every day had tragedies to report. Messengers brought tidings of these to Governor Dunmore at Williamsburg, then the capital of Virginia. On May 12th, he reported the serious condition of affairs to the House of Burgesses. The response of that body was prompt and effective. It authorized the governor to use all the powers vested in him "to repel the hostile and perfidious attempts of those savage and barbarous enemies."

Armed with ample authority and the approval of the House of Burgesses, Lord Dunmore prepared to carry war into the Indian empire north of the Ohio. He had two objects in view: (1) To establish an effective line of defense along the Ohio River. (2) To invade the Indian country north of the Ohio and destroy the Shawnee towns on the Pickaway Plains. He wrote instructions to Andrew Lewis, county-lieutenant[5] of Botetourt County, to raise an army, proceed to the mouth of the Kanawha River, build a fort there and if possible keep open communication between that point, Wheeling and Fort Dunmore (Pittsburg) until he could pass over the Blue Ridge Mountains with a force under his command. In this communication he stated that there was "already marched a large body of men" to the region of hostilities.

This "large body of men" was the expeditionary force of 400 under the command of Maj. Angus McDonald, who proceeded to Wheeling, commenced the erection of Fort Fincastle (later called Fort Henry), which was completed by Capt. William Crawford and 200 men who came down from Fort Dunmore, while Major McDonald and his 400 men prepared to carry the war into the Indian country north of the Ohio.

McDonald's force consisted of eight companies of fifty men each. Among the captains were Michael Cresap, Sr., Michael Cresap, Jr., Hancock Lee, Daniel Morgan and Daniel Cresap. The expedition left Wheeling July 25, on what is known as the Wakatomica campaign. It descended the Ohio to Fish Creek, in what is now West Virginia, and proceeded thence overland toward Wakatomica, a Shawnee village about ninety miles distant, near the present site of Dresden, Muskingum County, Ohio. The guides on this march were Johnathan Zane, Thomas Nicholson and Tady Kelly. Before they reached the village they were met by forty or fifty Indians, and a skirmish ensued in which McDonald lost two killed and one wounded, and the Indians one killed and several wounded. When Wakatomica was reached it was found deserted. The Indians then sued for peace and gave five of their chiefs as hostages, but stated that before a treaty could be concluded they must have time to assemble the chiefs of other tribes. This appears to have been only a ruse for time to escape with their families. Two of the hostages sent to bring in the chiefs of the other tribes did not return. McDonald then

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[3]C. W. Butterfield, "The Washington-Crawford Letters," p. 85.
[4]Ibid, p. 48.
[5]This was his title in the Dunmore war. It was the next rank above colonel in the Virginia militia. Lewis is generally referred to as General Lewis. He was brigadier-general in the American Revolution, and was active against the British early in the war. He was born in Ireland, October 9, 1720, and died in Virginia, September 25, 1781.

moved up the Muskingum to another village, which was taken after a brief skirmish and destroyed. Wakatomica was then burned and the expedition returned with the three remaining hostages, who were sent to Williamsburg, where they were held until the close of the war. Major McDonald and his command returned to the Shenandoah Valley, where, on August 12th, they met and joined the army of Lord Dunmore on his way to crush the power of the Shawnees and their allies. The expedition of Major McDonald had inflicted slight punishment on the Indians, but had failed to accomplish its purpose. His report caused Dunmore to change slightly his original plans. He decided to waste no time in strengthening a line of defenses along the Ohio River, to push forward as expeditiously as consistent with safety to the stronghold of the confederated tribes on the Pickaway Plains and force them, if possible, to meet him in pitched battle in order that his victory over them might be complete and decisive.

The letters from Dunmore to Lewis and the reply of the latter leave little room for doubt that a misunderstanding arose in regard to the two rivers—the Great Kanawha and the Little Kanawha. Dunmore evidently expected Lewis to meet him at the mouth of the Little Kanawha, which is a short distance above the mouth of the Hockhocking, and intended to lead the united army against the Shawnee towns in the valley of the Scioto. In a letter from Wheeling to Col. George Washington, under date of October 1st, Valentine Crawford says that Lord Dunmore has sent his [Crawford's] brother "with five hundred men * * * to meet Colonel Lewis at the mouth of the Hockhocking River below the mouth of the Little Kanawha." Confirmatory evidence that this was Dunmore's purpose is found in his letter to General Lewis under date of August 30th, in which he expressed his warmest wishes and stated clearly that he expected to meet Lewis at the mouth of the Little Kanawha. Lewis did not receive this until September 5th, "and made reply by saying that it was then too late to alter the route to the Ohio, and he must needs proceed to the mouth of the Great Kanawha."[6]

Dunmore arrived at Wheeling (Fort Fincastle), September 30th. General Lewis arrived at Point Pleasant on the afternoon of October 6th. A detachment of Dunmore's army under Col. William Crawford erected a stockade at the mouth of the Hockhocking on the site of the present village of Higginsport, Ohio, which was named Fort Gower, in honor of the Earl of Gower, who was Dunmore's associate and friend in the British House of Lords.

From this point Dunmore sent a letter to General Lewis by messenger asking him to join him (Dunmore) on the Pickaway Plains. This change of plan was evidently to gain time and permit Dunmore and Lewis to proceed at once to the objective points of the campaign. Lewis evidently so understood it and prepared to comply promptly with the command of his superior officer. There is no documentary evidence that he ever manifested or expressed any dissatisfaction with the order. It was the natural and logical thing for his Lordship to do under the circumstances and would have most effectively accomplished its purpose, had not a savage military genius interposed a plan of his own which would have done credit to Napoleon, who had not yet appeared on the stage of history.

On October 9th, Lord Dunmore and the northern division of his army numbering 1,300 men, were at Fort Gower at the mouth of the Hockhocking River in what is now Athens County, Ohio. Lewis, with the southern division, numbering about 1,100 men, was at Point Pleasant. He had just received his order from Lord Dunmore to join the northern division on the Pickaway Plains and was planning to start on the march the day following.

The Indians on the Ohio side of the river by this time had joined

[6]Lewis, "History of the Battle of Point Pleasant," p. 30.

themselves in a confederacy under the great chieftain Cornstalk,[7] who was born somewhere in the valley of the Scioto. From the very beginning of Dunmore's movements Indian spies had been on the watch and kept their great chief informed as to the position and the forces under Lewis and Dunmore. He felt that if the two armies combined before reaching the Indian towns the war would be lost to him and his people. He therefore decided to marshal all his braves and strike the two armies in succession before they could unite. With 1,200 warriors he stealthily moved in the direction of Point Pleasant. In the night time on rafts he and his men quietly landed on the Virginia side near the camp of Lewis. So carefully was this movement executed that it was not discovered by the alert frontiersmen at Point Pleasant, and they slept through the night unconscious of the danger that was lurking close at hand in the sinister shadows of the dense forest.

On the morning of October 10th, the Indians had almost reached the camp of Lewis before they were discovered. Two soldiers leaving the camp as day was faintly dawning, accidentally came upon the foe. The Indians fired and one of the soldiers was killed. The other gave the alarm and the camp was soon aroused. Lewis, concluding that the Indians were only a scouting party, sent a detachment of 150 men, selected from the different companies, to disperse them. It was soon apparent that the enemy was advancing in large numbers and the detachment was promptly reinforced.

And now began one of the most hotly contested battles ever fought with the Indians in America. All day long it raged without interruption and with scarcely abated fury. Rifle shots kept up a staccatto which at times swelled into a roar that echoed among the hills. Above the din of battle and the war whoops of his braves, at times could be heard the voice of Cornstalk as he called to them in the Shawnee tongue, "Be strong, be strong." Late in the afternoon when the Indians had retreated to a strong position from which it was difficult to dislodge them, General Lewis, realizing the importance of bringing the engagement to an end if possible before night, sent a detachment to the rear of the position of the enemy. The movement was successfully executed and the Indians, brought between two fires and doubtless concluding that fresh troops were arriving to reinforce the army of Lewis, retreated, recrossed the

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[7]Indian corn or maize was the chief support of the Indians in the fertile valley of the Scioto. The name Keigh-tugh-qua, signifying a blade or stalk of corn, which was applied to the great Indian chieftain, was a very honorable one. Cornstalk, his English name, signified to the Indians their chief support. He was born in one of the Scioto towns, participated in the early Indian wars, was conspicuous in Pontiac's war leading forays across the Ohio River into what was then Western Virginia.

At the conclusion of Bouquet's expedition in 1764 he became a hostage to that officer and was taken to Fort Pitt, but escaped in 1765. Little is known of his activities from that time until the expedition of Lord Dunmore into the Ohio country in 1774. He had evidently risen by force of merit to a commanding position among his people as he was at the head of the Indian confederacy northwest of the Ohio, and the valiant leader in the attack at Point Pleasant. He was brave in battle and eloquent in council. If his speech at Camp Charlotte could have been preserved, it probably would have rivaled that of Logan.

After the treaty at Pittsburgh in 1775 he devoted his powers to the development of friendly relations with the whites. At the outbreak of the Revolution when the other Indian tribes of the West were joining the British he succeeded for a time in maintaining the neutrality of his own tribe. On a peaceful mission to Point Pleasant he was captured and held as a hostage by the Americans in the autumn of 1777. His son came to visit him while he was in captivity. Some of the rude militiamen of the border who were at Point Pleasant and were exasperated by the killing of one of their number by some Indians on the north bank of the Ohio mutinied and in spite of the efforts of their officers brutally butchered the great Indian chieftain and his son.

A monument to Cornstalk has been erected in the courthouse yard at Point Pleasant.

river and, broken in spirit, took up the gloomy march in the direction of their towns.

The casualties of this battle were variously reported. Dunmore stated that Lewis lost forty-nine men killed, including Col. Charles Lewis, a brother of the general, and two other colonels of militia. His estimate of the Indian loss was "thirty killed and some wounded." It is probable that the losses on the two sides were about equal.[8]

When the defeated Indians returned to their towns a council was at once held. Cornstalk, who had originally opposed going to war but was overruled by his associate chieftains, it is said, asked what was now to be done. Receiving no reply, he proposed that they call their women and children together, kill them all, and then march forth to meet the enemy, the "long knives," and continue the fight until the last warrior was slain. This Spartan appeal of despair brought no approving response. "Then," said Cornstalk, as he lodged his hatchet in the war pole, "I will sue for peace."

Runners were sent to meet Lord Dunmore and arrangements were made for a peace council at Camp Charlotte, on Scippo Creek in the southeastern corner of what is now Pickaway County, Ohio. This camp was named in honor of the wife of Lord Dunmore, whose given name was Charlotte.[9] Here on October 19th the Indian chiefs and warriors were admitted to conference. There were present at this council the officers of Dunmore's division of the army, including Col. Adam Stevens, Col. William Crawford, Maj. Angus McDonald and Capts. George Rogers Clark, John Gibson, Daniel Morgan and the three Cresaps who accompanied McDonald on the Wakatomica expedition.

Cornstalk and many of his chieftains and warriors were there.[10] His bearing on this occasion was not that of a beaten and humbled leader. Proudly erect, with the poise of a natural king of men, his eloquent address compelled the respect of even his inveterate foes. He spoke of the wrongs of his people and the causes that compelled them to go to war in defense of their homes and the preservation of their hunting grounds—a theme that has been developed in poignant and fervid oratory by those who had no part in the tragedies portrayed. Col. Benjamin Wilson, who was present at this treaty, thus describes the impression made by Cornstalk:

"When he arose, he was in no wise confused or daunted, but spoke in a distinct and audible voice, without stammering or repetition, and with peculiar emphasis. His looks while addressing Dunmore were truly grand and majestic, yet graceful and attractive. I have heard the best orators of Virginia, Patrick Henry and Richard Lee—but never have I heard one whose powers of delivery surpassed those of Cornstalk."

But one chieftain was not present at the council. Logan, who had been driven into the war by the murder of his family, refused to be a suppliant. Lord Dunmore is said to have made especial effort to induce

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[8]In his "History of the Battle of Point Pleasant," Lewis estimates (pp. 49-50) the losses of the Virginians at 85 killed and 150 wounded.

[9]Some writers say, "In honor of the Queen of England."

[10]The negotiations with the chief at Camp Charlotte were conducted with considerable formality and caution. Mr. Joseph Sullivant, of Columbus, Ohio, remembered hearing the occasion described in his boyhood by the famous woodsman, Simon Kenton, who was, at the time of the narration, a guest at the house of Mr. Sullivant's father. Kenton claimed to have been an eye witness of the proceedings at Camp Charlotte. The approach of the Indians to the treaty grounds, he stated, was the most imposing sight he ever saw. Over 500 warriors came riding over the prairies in single file and full paint, each one's face stained half red and half black. Asked by Sullivant what this signified, Kenton replied that it meant that the braves were equally for peace and for war, and indifferent which should be the outcome. But this was only for effect; they really wanted peace.

Alfred E. Lee, "History of the City of Columbus," p. 96.

him to attend, and sent a messenger to bring him to the council. The messenger was Capt. John Gibson,[11] reputed to be Logan's brother-in-law, and one of the interpreters appointed to serve at the conference. Under oath in after years he made a statement that was published in Jefferson's "Notes on the State of Virginia," the essential portion of which is as follows:

"On his arrival at the towns, Logan, the Indian, came to where the deponent [Gibson] was sitting with the Cornstalk and other chiefs of the Shawnees, and asked him to walk out with him; that they went to a copse of wood, where they sat down when Logan, after shedding abundance of tears, delivered to him the speech, nearly as related by Mr. Jefferson in his notes on the State of Virginia; that he, the deponent, told him then that it was not Colonel Cresap, who had murdered his relations, and that although his son, Capt. Michael Cresap, was with the party that killed a Shawnee chief and other Indians, yet he was not present when his relations were killed at Baker's, near the mouth of Yellow Creek on the Ohio; that this deponent, on his return to camp, delivered the speech to Lord Dunmore; that the murders perpetrated as above were considered as ultimately the cause of the war of 1774, commonly called Cresap's war."

Following is the speech that Logan sent to Lord Dunmore:

"I appeal to any white man to say, if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry and he gave him not meat: if ever he came cold and naked and he clothed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites, that my countrymen pointed as they passed, and said, 'Logan is the friend of white men.' I had even thought to have lived with you, but for the injuries of one man. Colonel Cresap the last spring, in cold blood, and unprovoked murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it: I have killed many: I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace. But do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

This is the form in which Logan's speech appears in Jefferson's

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[11]John Gibson was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1740. He received a classical education and entered the military service at the age of eighteen. He was with General Forbes in the expedition which resulted in the capture of Fort Duquesne, afterward Fort Pitt. At the close of the French and Indian war he became a trader; was captured by the Indians in 1763 near the mouth of Beaver Creek, twenty-eight miles below Fort Pitt, with two men who were in his employ. One of the men was at once burned at the stake and the other suffered the same fate when the party reached the Kanawha. Gibson's life was saved by an aged squaw, who adopted him in the place of her son who had been killed in battle. In 1764 he was given up by the Indians to Colonel Bouquet, and went to Pittsburgh, where he resumed his occupation as trader with the Indians.

In 1774 he accompanied Lord Dunmore in his expedition against the Indians in the Ohio country, and performed a signal service as interpreter at the treaty concluded at Camp Charlotte. It was to Gibson that Logan gave his celebrated message to Lord Dunmore. Gibson was reported to have married the sister of Chief Logan. This has been questioned, but the report was published long before his death, and there is no record of a denial by him. After the treaty in the fall of 1775 at Pittsburgh which confirmed and supplemented the treaty made at Camp Charlotte, he made a tour of the Western Indians in the interests of peace. Soon after the outbreak of the Revolution he entered the continental service and rose to the rank of colonel of the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment at Fort Pitt. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of Pennsylvania in 1790. In 1801 President Jefferson appointed him secretary of the Indiana Territory, which position he filled until the territory became a state. He was acting governor of the territory in the absence of Gen. William Henry Harrison from 1811 to 1813. He died at his home at Braddock's Field, April 16, 1822.

"Notes on the State of Virginia." With the exception of changes in punctuation it differs but slightly from the version in the McGuffy readers, through which in the latter half of the nineteenth century it reached every home in Ohio. The speech was published in New York, February 16, 1775. This is so nearly like Jefferson's version that their source must have been identical. Another version, somewhat different in form, but expressing practically the same thought, was published years afterward in a letter in the "American Archives," bearing date of February 4, 1775.

There have been many tributes to the literary quality of this remarkable speech. Thomas Jefferson, who published it in his "Notes on the State of Virginia" declared it unsurpassed by any passage in the orations of Cicero or Demosthenes or other eminent orators of ancient or modern times. Roosevelt in his "Winning of the West" insists that this speech "will always retain its place as perhaps the finest outburst of savage eloquence of which we have any authentic record." Capt. Alfred Lee, diplomat and author of the history of Columbus, Ohio, said of this speech, "Taken in connection with the circumstances which are said to have inspired it, this is one of the most pathetic deliverances in all literature."

Words of praise from other writers might be multiplied. The impassioned words of Logan are the despairing cry of a breaking heart, pouring forth itself in "the resistless eloquence of woe."

What is it that gives the message its vitality—its never failing interest? Not the spirit of revenge. The Indian chieftain had at last learned that that was in vain. What, then, is the central virtue that puts it in a class by itself? Aside from its simplicity, its directness, its brevity, it is a poignant arraignment of ingratitude—the basest of human qualities. It is this that gives Logan a continually widening audience. It is this that makes the world mourn for him when he thought that none were left to mourn. It is this that gives his untutored eloquence its eternal appeal—the stamp of immortality.

The authenticity of this speech has at times been questioned.[12] Some have captiously declared that it is not a speech; that at best it is only a message. The word "speech" as here used, signifies, not necessarily an address delivered in the presence of an assembly, but a message in writing of what the author would say if he were in the presence of the persons addressed. Colonial governors and others high in authority often prepared "speeches" that were sent by agents or subordinate officers to be delivered in the council-house. It is therefore perfectly proper, when we consider contemporary usage, to call the message of Logan a speech.

Thomas Jefferson, who gave this speech and his fine tribute to it a place in the history of his native state, has been at times accused of writing the speech and attributing it to Logan. The sworn testimony of Capt. John Gibson, the messenger and interpreter who carried the speech from Logan to Lord Dunmore, as published in the later editions of Jefferson's "Notes on the State of Virginia," ought to dispose finally of that charge. The one person above all others who was able to speak with authority on the authorship of the speech was John Gibson, and his unbiased testimony is worthy of all confidence. His record for truthfulness through a long and active career has not been questioned in regard to other matters, and no valid reason has been advanced for regarding with suspicion his affidavit that this speech was the language of Logan.

The suggestion has also been made that perhaps Gibson was the author of the speech, or that he gave it the literary touch that started it on its way to fame. This inference is more plausible. Gibson was well educated. His letters and state papers are in good English. It is conceivable that he might have put into polished and effective form a few

[12]See "supplemental note" at close of this chapter.

poignant sentences uttered by the weeping Logan. There are, however, collateral considerations that make this assumption untenable. Among them are:

1. The refusal of Logan to strike from the speech the accusation against Cresap. If Gibson had been writing the speech he would not have charged Cresap with the murder of Logan's relatives, for the reason set forth in his affidavit. He told Logan that Cresap was not guilty of that crime, but Logan, by refusing to withdraw that charge, in effect said, "I think you are mistaken and the indictment stands."

2. Gibson, according to his affidavit, went to the Indian towns on the Pickaway Plains, not especially to see Logan, but to see the other chiefs and interpret their messages to Dunmore. He did not seek Logan, but Logan came to him and invited him to the secluded spot where the speech was delivered. From this it is evident that Logan had in mind something that he wished to unbosom to Gibson—the message that he wished to get to Lord Dunmore and his assembled officers. This indicates premeditation. He had been brooding over his wrongs and misfortunes. His soul was full; its utterance could no longer be restrained.

3. Another consideration inclines the writer strongly to the belief that the speech which Gibson carried to Dunmore was just as Logan dictated or wrote it. It was the custom of an Indian chief to insist that his speech in council, which was usually short, should be faithfully recorded in a translation of just what he said. When the speech had been translated into English and reduced to writing, he asked that it be translated back into the Indian tongue in order that he might know that the record was correct. Any Indian chief would have exercised at least usual caution in sending a speech to a treaty council so important as the one at Camp Charlotte. We have evidence that in Logan the Indian habit of care in regard to what he said in writing was strong. We have already seen how Major Robinson had to write three times the note to Cresap, before the wording suited Logan. We have every reason to believe that Logan would have been equally careful in regard to the message that he sent to Lord Dunmore.

Some writers say that the speech was in English; some that it was in the Indian tongue and was translated into English by the interpreter. The affidavit of Gibson does not settle that question. Nor is it a material one. Logan could speak English. Possibly he could write the language. He may have dictated it as he did the letter written by Robinson. If he did, it is more than probable, it is morally certain, that he knew every word in the English version sent to Lord Dunmore and that it was verbatim as he insisted it should be.

It is certainly safe to conclude that of this speech, in the language of Roosevelt, "we have authentic record."

In a general way the place where Logan delivered this famous speech or message to Gibson has been established by the affidavit of the latter. Gibson states that he accompanied Logan to "a copse of wood" near the Indian towns where he had been in conference with Cornstalk. These towns undoubtedly were Cornstalk Town and Grenadier Squaw Town, on Scippo Creek near its confluence with Congo Creek. The speech must therefore have been delivered near these towns.

Tradition locates the spot consistently with the affidavit of Gibson, but more definitely. The Boggs family settled on the bank of Congo Creek in 1798. Capt. John Boggs stated that he learned from Captain Williamson, of Dunmore's army, that the speech of Logan was delivered to Gibson, under an elm tree near a mound on the bank of "Congo Creek, about a mile below Camp Lewis, in a small piece of prairie of about thirty acres." The elm tree still stands on the bank of the stream.[13] Its location accords well with the testimony of Gibson. The tree has evidently grown in the open. Its long limbs, branching out near the

[13]See illustration following "supplemental note" at close of this chapter.

ground, indicate that. The strong spring of pure cold water, gushing from the earth near its roots within the memory of men and women still living, probably made it, in Logan's time, a place of resort by the Indians. That this is where Logan gave Gibson the speech that was delivered to Dunmore is therefore plausible and probable.

The Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society now owns a small park about this famous tree, which is annually visited by thousands of tourists.

Logan refused to attend the treaty conference at Camp Charlotte. It is evident that his tribesmen, the Mingoes, were not disposed to bury the hatchet but were quietly planning to leave their villages in what is now Franklin County, Ohio, and to take with them their families and property to some place beyond the reach of the royal governor of Virginia and his army.

When Lord Dunmore learned that the Mingoes were escaping, he sent Col. William Crawford with a detachment of two hundred and forty men to overtake the Indians and use the means necessary to bring them into submission and compel them to sue for peace. Crawford afterward related in a letter to Washington that he and his men left Camp Charlotte as quietly and secretly as possible in order that the large number of Indians present might not learn the purpose of the movement. Those in command started the rumor that they were returning to Fort Gower. This was told the few who noticed the departure and questioned the destination. In fact, very few of Crawford's picked men knew the object of the movement.

The detachment moved forward as swiftly as possible in the direction of the Mingo towns. On the night of the second day's march they arrived in the vicinity of the town called Seekonk, which means a place of salt. Early the following morning before the break of day, the soldiers under Crawford were stealthily in motion in an effort to surround the enemy. They had partially accomplished this. It was still dark and the Mingoes were sleeping and dreaming, perhaps, of the long journey they had planned for the morrow.

One of Crawford's men, creeping up to a log that lay a short distance from the town, was somewhat startled to see an Indian rise from the other side and start to run. To prevent his giving the alarm, he shot the Indian. This did not help matters much, for it aroused the village and most of the Indians fled into the forest. "But," wrote Colonel Crawford, "we got fourteen prisoners and killed six of the enemy, wounding several more. We got all their luggage and horses, ten of their guns and two hundred white prisoners. The plunder sold for four hundred pounds sterling, besides what was returned to a Mohawk Indian who was there. The whole of the Mingoes were ready to start and were to have set out the morning we attacked them. Lord Dunmore has eleven prisoners and has returned the rest to the nation."

It is not recorded that any of Crawford's men were killed or wounded. It appears that this was a stampede of the Indians who were captured or shot down as they were attempting to escape. The number of white prisoners recorded seems surprisingly large.

The scene of this engagement has been satisfactorily authenticated. It was within the corporate limits of the city of Columbus near the site of the Ohio penitentiary.

Thus it was that the Dunmore war, which began in the battle of Point Pleasant and gave rise to so much of tradition, romance, legend and controversy among local historians in after years, ended within the present limits of the capital city of Ohio. The echo of the last gun had died away and peace had been restored for less than six months, when, at Concord bridge, was fired the "shot heard round the world" that ushered in the Revolution.

In the meantime, what were the movements of the southern division of the army under the command of General Lewis, after the battle at

Point Pleasant? On October 11, the day following this battle, Lewis received an order from Lord Dunmore to meet the latter on the Pickaway Plains. Dunmore had not heard of the battle at the mouth of the Kanawha. Lewis could not, of course, promptly obey the order, nor would Dunmore, under the changed condition of affairs as a result of the battle, have expected him to do so. Lewis proceeded to bury the dead, to provide for the care of the wounded, to strengthen the defenses of Point Pleasant, to collect his horses which had been stampeded, to reorganize his command and to select officers to take the places of those who had fallen.

It was not until October 17 that this work was completed. Leaving a garrison of 278 men, Lewis then crossed the Ohio with the remainder of his forces, numbering 1,150. Crossing what is now Gallia County, Ohio, the army proceeded toward the Pickaway Plains. When he had marched to Kinnickinnick Creek in what is now the northeastern part of Ross County, Ohio, he received, on October 22, for the first time information that a treaty was in progress at Camp Charlotte, about fifteen miles distant. His informant was the Indian Chief White-fish, who brought a communication from Lord Dunmore requesting Lewis to halt his army. Finding the ground unsatisfactory for a camp site, Lewis proceeded to Congo Creek, about one mile south of the Logan Elm, and there halted his army. Learning that peace had been practically concluded, he naturally thought that his forces were to join those under Dunmore and set out to do so. The guide, evidently not understanding the location of Camp Charlotte or the road leading to it, took a course which led the forces of Lewis between the Indian towns and Camp Charlotte. It was this movement that frightened the Indians and caused some of their representatives to leave the treaty council.

To allay their fears and bring the treaty to a conclusion as soon as possible, Dunmore went personally to meet Lewis and explain the situation. At this meeting the governor stated that, inasmuch as the terms of the treaty had virtually been agreed upon and the further advance of the forces of Lewis could serve no good purpose at Camp Charlotte, in his opinion it would be best to have them return, re-cross the Ohio and go to their respective homes, as the objects of the campaign had been fully attained. When they first met, Lewis assured Dunmore that he had no thought of attacking the Indian towns and that his forces were simply moving forward to join the troops at Camp Charlotte. It was agreed between Dunmore and Lewis that a garrison should remain at Point Pleasant to enforce the provisions of the treaty that made the Ohio the boundary line between the possessions of the whites and the Indians.

This brief statement includes every material item relating to the movements of the forces under the command of Lewis north of the Ohio after the battle of Point Pleasant, and here the account of that feature of the campaign might properly close. But widely published statements, charging Lord Dunmore with sinister designs and actions that made him the object of the bitter hatred of his men, especially those who participated in the battle of Point Pleasant, seem to require further consideration.

It has frequently been declared—and so often repeated that it has been accepted by reputable writers as history—that his Lordship sought to foment hatred between the colonists and Indians on the frontier to divert the attention of the former from the growing hostility of their friends in the East against the mother country and assure the support of the Indians for Great Britain when the mutterings on the other side of the Alleghany Mountains should burst forth into the storm of revolution. Dunmore has been charged with deliberately planning the destruction of the army that he led into the Indian country. A few quotations will indicate the character of the indictments against him:

In the Ohio Troy Times, in 1839, Abram Thomas, a soldier who was with Dunmore's army stated that Dunmore was expecting Lewis to be

attacked at Point Pleasant, that he frequently put his ear to the water, said he could hear the noise of battle, and asked Thomas to listen. The latter said, "I distinctly heard the roar of musketry." He also declared that "the troops were indignant at the conduct of Dunmore and believed his object was to give up both divisions of the army to the Indians."

The historian James Taylor in his valuable History of the State of Ohio describes the attitude of the soldiers toward their commander as follows:

"They [the Virginians] charged Dunmore with the design of forming an alliance with a confederacy of Indians to assist Great Britain against the colonies in the crisis of the Revolution, which all foresaw. The dissatisfaction and disappointment with the negotiations for peace was almost a mutiny. Lewis, smarting with the death of his gallant brother, refused the command for a halt. Dunmore went in person to enforce his orders and drew his sword upon General Lewis, threatening him with instant death if he persisted in further disobedience."

In the Documentary History of Dunmore's War, edited by Thwaites and Kellogg, we read the following note based upon statements in the Virginia Historical Register:

"In later years Col. Andrew Lewis' son wrote to Dr. Campbell that his father was obliged to double or treble his guard around his tent while the governor was present, in order to preserve him from the wrath of the back-woods soldiers, who were incensed at being turned back when in sight of their prey."

In Atwater's History of Ohio we read:

Whether his [Dunmore's] object, while at Camp Charlotte, was to make the Indians friendly to the British crown and unfriendly to the colonists, in case of a war between the two countries which soon followed this campaign, we can never know with absolute certainty. We are well aware though that Gen. George Washington always did believe that Dunmore's object was to engage the Indians to take up the tomahawk against the colonists as soon as war existed between the colonies and England. So believed Chief Justice Marshall, as we know from his own lips.

As late as 1902, William H. Hunter, a local historian whose statements were always made with conscientious regard for truth and after painstaking research, in a carefully prepared address entitled, "First Battle of the American Revolution," without reservation claimed that honor for the battle of Point Pleasant and said among other things to similar effect:

"According to contemporary statements the information received by Dunmore from England while at Fort Fincastle encouraged the belief that insurrection of the American colonies was apparent and led him to waive the original plan of forming a junction with Lewis at Point Pleasant, and it was this deviation that placed the brave Lewis and his intrepid army in jeopardy out of which only divine power could have carried him. The conduct of Dunmore at the treaty on the Congo [Scippo] in Pickaway County showed an understanding between Dunmore and the Indians. * * *

"I believe that the issue of American Independence was in this battle, for had Lewis and his intrepid soldiers been cut down because Lord Dunmore failed or refused to furnish re-inforcements, the die would have been cast. * * *

"The battle of Point Pleasant was not only the first decisive conflict of the Revolutionary war; had the issue been otherwise—had it turned as Dunmore expected and hoped it would turn—the people would have submitted, they would have acquiesced in the tyranny of the English crown."[14]

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[14] "Ohio Archæological and Historical Publications," Vol. XI, pp. 99, 100, 101.

Assuredly here is a formidable array of testimony against Lord Dunmore. If nothing could be offered in rebuttal, we should be forced to write him down as a monster who had incited the Indians to war against the colonists and then deliberately planned to sacrifice more than two thousand brave Virginians to the tomahawk and scalping knife.

Contemporaneous records of events of the Dunmore war are of primary importance. Col. William Fleming was in the battle of Point Pleasant and was very seriously wounded. When Lewis left with his army for the Pickaway Plains he placed Fleming at the head of the Point Pleasant garrison. He and Fleming were not only fellow officers in this war but they were good friends and both afterward bore an honored part in the service of the patriot cause in the American Revolution. Colonel Fleming kept an "orderly book" while he was an officer in the Dunmore war. Under date of October 29, 1774, we find this entry:

"Colo Lewis came into Camp last evening and when he had got to some distance from the Towns the Governor sent an Express to inform him that He had very near concluded a peace and that he was to halt his troops there. the place being inconvenient to encamp and Colo Lewis Men being fired on that morning he marched on. Next Morning He received another Express informing him the Peace was in a Manner concluded that the Shawnese had agreed to his terms. and therefor Colo Lewis was to encamp where he was. & that he & any Officers he tho't proper might come over to his Camp, Colo Lewis did not imagine it would be prudent to go to his lordships Camp with only two or three Officers. and therefore marchd thereto with a design to Join his Lordship but the Guide mistook the path & took a path that led betwixt the towns & his Lordships Camp. this put the Indians into a fright they expected Colo Lewis was going to Attack their towns they left his Lordship. and run off. His Lordship rode down to Colo Lewis' Camp in compy with Gibson a trader & Whitefish an Indian. he ask'd Colo Lewis why he did not stop when he was ordered, or if he proposd to push on to the towns. Colo Lewis informed his Lordship the reason of his marching & how he got between his Lordship & the towns, and that his Lordship needed not to be Apprehensive of his Attacking the Towns after receiving his Lordships Orders. the next day his Lordship ordered the Troops with Colo Lewis to return which they did &c:"[15]

In language to the same effect Capt. John Stuart, who fought under Lewis at Point Pleasant and was with him on the march to the Pickaway Plains, gives an account of the meeting of Dunmore and Lewis. The attitude of the two toward each other may be readily inferred from the following statement by Stuart:

"When the Governor reached General Lewis' camp, his Lordship requested that officer to introduce him to his officers; and we were accordingly ranged in rank and had the honor of an introduction to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who politely thanked us for services rendered on so momentous occasion, and assured us of his high esteem and respect for our conduct."[16]

In further reference to this meeting Stuart says:

"On the Governor's consulting General Lewis, it was deemed necessary that a garrison should be established at the mouth of the Great Kanawha to intercept and prevent the Indians from crossing the Ohio to our side; also to prevent any whites from crossing over to the side of the Indians; and by such means to preserve future peace according to the conditions of the treaty thus being made by the Governor with the Indians."[17]

Stuart declares that when Lewis and Dunmore first met, the latter

[15]Thwaites and Kellogg, "Documentary History of Dunmore's War," p. 356.

[16]Quoted by Virgil A. Lewis in "History of the Battle of Point Pleasant," p. 59.

[17]Ibid.

asked Lewis if he intended to march to the Indian towns. "Colonel Lewis assured him that he had no thought of attacking the towns after receiving his Lordship's orders."

The authorities here quoted are worthy of all confidence. Stuart, like Fleming, was a participant in the battle of Point Pleasant, friendly to Lewis and afterward served the cause of the colonies in the Revolution. Their testimony establishes the following facts:

1. Dunmore did not forbid Lewis, at the point of his sword, to march against the Indian Towns.

2. It was not necessary for Lewis to strengthen the guard about his tent to save the life of Dunmore from the fury of the Virginians.

3. The attitude of Lewis and Dunmore was mutually respectful. They met and parted as fellow officers, each respecting the rank and services of the other. No word indicating the remotest suspicion of bad faith passed between them.

That the people of Williamsburg, then the capital of Virginia, appreciated the services of Dunmore is attested by an address, bearing date of December 5, 1774, from the municipal officers of that city, in which the following expression occurs:

"It is with pleasure we hear your Lordship has been able to defeat the designs of a cruel and insidious enemy, and at the same time that your Lordship has escaped those dangers to which your person must have been frequently exposed."[18]

This expression was supplemented by congratulations on the recent birth of a daughter to the Governor.

The president and faculty of William and Mary College extended congratulations to "His Excellency, Lord Dunmore," concluding as follows:

"May the great fatigues and dangers which you so readily and cheerfully underwent in the service of your government be ever crowned with victory! May you ever find the publick benefits thence arising attended with domestic blessings! And may you always feel the enlivening pleasure of reading in the countenances around you wherever you turn your eyes, such expressions of affection as can be derived only from applauding and grateful hearts!"[19]

From distant Norfolk—much more distant in that early day than at present—came an address from the "Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council," expressing cordial appreciation and gratitude. A single sentence indicates the spirit of this address:

"While we applaud your Lordship's moderation in giving peace to a merciless foe, we can but exult in the happiness of our fellow subjects on the Frontiers, who, by your unremitted zeal and spirited conduct, have acquired the blessings of ease, security and domestick enjoyment."

The Council of State, of Virginia, in a somewhat extended address offered hearty congratulations. Following is an excerpt:

"Your Lordship's vigorous opposition to the incursions and ravages of an Indian enemy hath effectually prevented the desolation of a growing back country and the horrours of human carnage * * *. The lenity you exercised toward the Indians, when they expected the cruelty of the victor, hath attracted them to you from principle; and unless the intrigues of Traders or the insidious arts of the enemies of this Government should again foment differences, we flatter ourselves the present tranquility will not speedily be interrupted."

One of the most notable congratulatory tributes, however, came from the Virginia convention which assembled at Richmond, March 20, 1775. On the fifth day of the session this body adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved Unanimously, That the most cordial thanks of the people of this Colony are a tribute justly due to our worthy Governor, Lord

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[18] "American Archives," Fourth Series, Vol I, pp. 1019, 1020, 1043. Vol. II, p. 170.

[19] "American Archives," Fourth Series, Vol. I, p. 1019.

Dunmore, for his truly noble, wise and spirited conduct on the late expedition against our Indian enemy; a conduct which at once evinces his Excellency's attention to the true interest of the Colony and a zeal in the Executive Department which no dangers can divert or difficulties hinder from achieving the most important services to the people who have the happiness to live under his administration."

The members of this convention had been chosen by the people. They included General Andrew Lewis and eight other officers who participated in the battle of Point Pleasant. In this convention sat also Col. George Washington. All of these voted for the resolution which passed unanimously. This action was taken about five months after Dunmore's expedition into the Ohio Country. It would have been impossible if Dunmore had been suspected of treachery and an object of hatred to the Virginians as some post-Revolutionary writers would have us believe.

But the most significant of all the tributes to Dunmore by the Virginians was the address of a reunion of the participants in the battle of Point Pleasant and other freeholders of Fincastle County, Virginia. This was an expression of those who lived in the region directly affected by the Indian wars. Many Fincastle men lost their lives in the famous battle at the mouth of the Kanawha on October 10, 1774. It should be remembered that this action was taken April 8, 1775, only eleven days before the fires of the Revolution were lighted on the village green at Lexington. Following is a brief excerpt from the address sent to Lord Dunmore:

"My Lord: Notwithstanding the unhappy disputes that at present subsist between the Mother Country and the Colonies, in which we have given the publick our sentiments, yet justice and gratitude, as well as a sense of our duty, induce us collectively to return your Lordship our unfeigned thanks for the great services you have rendered the frontiers in general, and this county in particular, in the late expedition against our enemy Indians.

"In our former wars with the savages, we long suffered every species of barbarity; many of our friends and fellow subjects were inhumanly butchered and carried into captivity, more to be dreaded than death itself; our houses plundered and burned and our country laid waste by an enemy, against whom, from our dispersed situation, and their manner of carrying on war, it was impossible to make a proper defense on our frontier. Your Lordship being convinced of this, proposed to attack the enemy in their own country, well judging that it would be the most effectual means to reduce them to reason and be attended with little more expense to the community than an partial defense of such an extensive frontier. The proposal was cheerfully embraced and the ardour of the militia to engage in that very necessary service could only be equalled by that of your Lordship in carrying it on. * * * That your Lordship should forego your ease and every domestic felicity, and march at the head of a body of those Troops many hundred miles from the Seat of Government, cheerfully undergoing all the fatigues of the campaign by exposing your person and *marching on foot with the officers and soldiers,* commands our warmest returns of gratitude; and the rather, as we have no instance of such condescension in your Lordship's predecessors on any similar occasion."[21]

To all of the expressions of gratitude that have been quoted, and to others of a similar character Lord Dunmore made cordial and appropriate responses.

There can be no doubt that Virginians were sincerely grateful to Lord Dunmore for his swift and successful expedition into the Indian Country. His attitude toward the border conflict with the Red man was diametrically opposite to that of Governor Berkeley almost a century earlier. Berkeley's refusal to protect the frontier settlements against savage invasion led to "Bacon's Rebellion." Dunmore not only responded to the

[21] "American Archives," Fourth Series, Vol. II, pp. 301-302.

call of the western settlements for assistance, but anticipated them in a plan to make that assistance effective and this, it appears, he did largely on his own initiative without an approving gesture from England.

The spirit that he put into the campaign and his disposition to be a soldier with the soldiers—to share with them the plain fare, the rough experiences of warfare in the wilderness, "all the fatigues of the campaign" and personal exposure by "marching on foot with the officers and soldiers," appealed strongly to Virginian colonists and especially to those on the western border. The freeholders of Fincastle County were strictly within the limits of truth in the declaration, "we have no instance of such condescension in your Lordship's predecessors on any similar occasion." The service of Dunmore in this campaign was indeed unique and merited the gratitude that the frontiersmen freely expressed.

Something remains to be said in regard to the results of the campaign. As already stated the conditions of the treaty as expressed in the written document itself are unknown. That document appears to have been lost. Diligent search in the British and American archives has failed to bring it to light. The provisions of the treaty, however, were generally understood at the time and a summary of them appeared in contemporaneous publications and documents. According to most reliable information, they were essentially as follows: The Indians agreed—

1. To give up, without reserve, all the prisoners ever taken by them in war with the white people; and to never again wage war against the frontier of Virginia.
2. To give up all negroes taken by them from white people since the last war; and to pay for all property destroyed by them in that time.
3. To surrender all horses and other valuable effects which they had taken from the white people since the last war.
4. To no more in the future hunt on or visit the south side of the Ohio River, except for the purpose of trading with the white people.
5. To no more molest boats of white people, while descending or ascending the Ohio River.
6. To agree to such regulations for trade with the white people as should hereafter be dictated by the King's instructions.
7. To deliver up hostages as a guarantee for the faithful compliance with the terms of the treaty; to be kept by the whites until convinced of the sincerity on the part of the Indians to adhere to all these articles.
8. To have from the Governor a guarantee that no white people should be permitted to hunt on the northern, or Indian, side of the Ohio River.
9. To meet at Pittsburgh the next spring and enter into a supplemental treaty by which the terms of the treaty of "Camp Charlotte" should be ratified and fully confirmed.[22]

On the part of the government that he represented, Lord Dunmore assured the Indians that they should have protection against incursions and hostile treatment of the Virginians; that, in a general way, they should be secure in the peaceful possession of their homes and property north of the Ohio even as they had pledged themselves to the observance of the rights secured by this treaty to the whites south of that river.

Governor Dunmore, in his report of the expedition, summarized the terms of this treaty as follows:

"The terms of our reconciliation were, briefly, that the Indians should deliver up all prisoners without reserve; that they should restore all horses and other valuable effects which they had carried off; that they should not hunt on our side the Ohio, nor molest any Boats passing thereupon; That they Should promise to agree to such regulations, for their trade with our People, as Should be hereafter dictated by the Kings Instructions, and that they Should deliver into our hands certain Hostages, to be kept by us until we were convinced of their Sincere inten-

[22] "American Archives," Fourth series, Vol. II, pp. 301-302.

tion to adhere to all these Articles. The Indians, finding, contrary to their expectation, no punishment likely to follow, agreed to everything with the greatest alacrity, and gave the most Solemn assurances of their quiet and peacable deportment for the future: and in return I have given them every promise of protection and good treatment on our Side."[23]

Immediately following the treaty at Camp Charlotte the officers under the command of Lord Dunmore, when they reached Fort Gower at the mouth of the Hockhocking on their return from the Pickaway Plains, held a meeting and passed certain resolutions that have been the subject of much comment on the part of historians.[24] Inasmuch as this meeting was held within the present limits of Ohio and the action of the officers has been variously interpreted and reported, we here reproduce the proceedings in full as they are recorded in American Archives.[25]

"Meeting of Officers Under Earl of Dunmore.

"At a Meeting of the Officers under the command of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Dunmore, convened at Fort Gower, November 5, 1774, for the purpose of considering the grievances of British America, an Officer present addressed the Meeting in the following words:

" '*Gentlemen:* Having now concluded the campaign, by the assistance of Providence, with honour and advantage to the Colony and ourselves, it only remains that we should give our country the strongest assurance that we are ready, at all times, to the utmost of our power, to maintain and defend her just rights and privileges. We have lived about three months in the woods without any intelligence from Boston, or from the Delegates at Philadelphia. It is possible, from the groundless reports of designing men, that our countrymen may be jealous of the use such a body would make of arms in their hands at this critical juncture. That we are a respectable body is certain, when it is considered that we can live weeks without bread or salt; that we can sleep in the open air without any covering but that of the canopy of Heaven; and that our men can march and shoot with any in the known world. Blessed with these talents, let us solemnly engage to one another, and our country in particular, that we will use them to no purpose but for the honour and advantage of America in general, and of Virginia in particular. It behooves us then, for the satisfaction of our country, that we should give them our real sentiments, by way of resolves, at this very alarming crisis.'

"Whereupon the meeting made choice of a Committee to draw up and prepare Resolves for their consideration, who immediately withdrew; and after some time spent therein, reported that they had agreed to and prepared the following Resolves, which were read, maturely considered and agreed to, *nemine contradicente,* by the Meeting, and ordered to be published in the Virginia Gazette:

" 'Resolved, That we will bear the most faithful allegiance to his Majesty King George the Third, whilst his Majesty delights to reign over a brave and free people; that we will, at the expense of life, and everything dear and valuable, exert ourselves in support of the honour of his Crown and the dignity of the British Empire. But as the love of Liberty, and attachment to the real interests and just rights of America outweigh every other consideration, we resolve that we will exert every power within us for the defence of American liberty, and for the support of her just rights and privileges; not in any precipitate, riotous, or tumultuous manner, but when regularly called forth by the unanimous voice of our countrymen.

" 'Resolved, That we entertain the greatest respect for his Excellency

[23]Lewis, "History of the Battle of Point Pleasant," p. 56.

[24]Thwaites and Kellogg, "Documentary History of Dunmore's War," p. 386.

[25]Fourth Series, Vol. I, pp. 962-963.

the Right Honourable Lord Dunmore, who commanded the expedition against the Shawanese; and who, we are confident, underwent the great fatigue of this singular campaign from no other motive than the true interest of this country.'

"Signed by order and in behalf of the whole Corps,

"BENJAMIN ASHBY, Clerk."

Some enthusiasts have claimed for this action the distinction of "The first declaration of American Independence." The first battle of the Revolution and the first declaration of American independence, they would have us believe, occurred on the shores of the Ohio at Point Pleasant and Fort Gower. The reasoning runs something like this:

Lord Dunmore, Royal Governor of Virginia and servant of the British crown, stirred up Indian hostility against the western settlements and then led an army of colonists into the Ohio country for the purpose of utterly destroying them. He had an "understanding" with the Indians that they should attack the two divisions of his army separately in order that the Virginians might be overwhelmed with disaster.

Lewis, however, and his brave followers won the hard-fought battle at Point Pleasant. The Indians who made the attack were acting in accordance with the directions of Dunmore, who was acting in accordance with the instructions of the British government. Presto! the first battle of the revolution!!

The officers under Dunmore met after the treaty with the defeated Indians and passed resolutions "for the defense of American liberty." Lo! the first declaration of American Independence!!

Such contentions, in the light of reliable historic evidence, are scarcely worthy of consideration. These conclusions are inevitable:

1. The battle of Point Pleasant was not the first battle of the Revolution. It was a battle between the subjects of the King of England, organized by the British Earl of Dunmore, and the Indians who were waging a destructive war against the border settlements.

2. The evidence that Dunmore acted in good faith and deserved the grateful tributes so freely bestowed by the Virginians is overwhelming and conclusive.

3. In the Dunmore war the British commander-in-chief and the colonial soldiers fought together against a common foe. In the Revolution the colonists and the British officers with their followers fought against each other. Neither poetic license nor the romance of history would justify calling the battle of Point Pleasant "the first battle of the American Revolution."

4. The resolutions passed at Fort Gower were in no sense a "first declaration of American independence." They were not a "declaration of independence" at all. They are a declaration of sympathy with the colonists of the Atlantic coast who were growing restive under oppressive British rule. That is all they were intended to be. Clearly running through them is the expressed desire to support their brethren of the East while maintaining their allegiance to George the Third and the British crown.

5. It is noteworthy that the final resolution of the officers at Fort Gower is a testimonial to the high regard in which they held "his excellency, the Right Honorable Lord Dunmore" and a ringing refutation of the post-revolutionary charges against him of treacherous motives and action in the conduct of the campaign.

When the revolution finally came, Dunmore remained firm in his allegiance to the British crown. This brought him into bitter conflict with the Virginia patriots. Out of that conflict grew the wildly improbable stories of bad faith in the conduct of the campaign against the Indians in 1774. These charges retained a degree of currency and credence when it was popular to throw a brickbat at everything English and to "twist the

tail of the British lion" in every political campaign. Their utter emptiness is now apparent. They can serve no worthy claim or cause.

That the Dunmore war was highly beneficial to Americans in its immediate results and in the fortunate condition that it established in the Ohio Country preparatory to the opening of the Revolution there can be no doubt. The treaty at Camp Charlotte was confirmed and supplemented by one at Pittsburgh concluded October 19, 1775. It brought peace to the western border of Virginia and opened up the way for a large immigration from the East. For a number of years after hostilities with the mother country began western Virginia was free from hostile invasion. It nullified the Quebec Act and confirmed the chartered rights of Virginia. It made it possible for George Rogers Clark later to organize and successfully conduct his western campaign which gave the northwest territory to the United States at the close of the revolution. Even if it did not inspire "the first declaration of American independence" and include the "first battle of the American Revolution," the Dunmore war prepared the way for the "Winning of the West," the evolution of the Northwest Territory and the advent of the State of Ohio, on the soil of which the campaign ended and at the firesides of which it was long a thrilling theme in the narratives and legends of the border.

Supplemental Note Relative to the Speech of Logan.

John J. Jacob in his Biographical Sketch of the Life of the Late Capt. Michael Cresap, which is frankly an effort to vindicate Captain Cresap and disprove the charge made against him by Logan, seems to have felt that it was necessary to depreciate Logan and deny to him the honor of having made the famous speech that was sent to Dunmore. His chief reliance is the testimony of Benjamin Tomlinson, mistakenly called Jacob Tomlinson by Brantz Mayer in his Tah-gah-jute; or Logan and Cresap. This testimony which was signed at Cumberland, April 17, 1797, includes among other statements the following in regard to the leader of the party that killed Logan's relatives:

"The party had no commander. I believe Logan's brother was killed by a man named Sappington; who killed the others I do not know although I was present." * * *

In his testimony Tomlinson makes the following statements in regard to the absence of Logan from the treaty at Camp Charlotte and the origin of Logan's speech:

"Logan was not at the treaty; perhaps Cornstalk, the chief of the Shawanee nation, mentioned among other grievances the Indians killed on Yellow Creek; but I believe neither Cresap nor any other persons were named as the perpetrators. I perfectly recollect that I was that day officer of the guard, and stood near Dunmore's person, and consequently I saw and heard all that passed; that also two or three days before the treaty, when I was on the out-guard, Simon Girty, who was passing by, stopped with me and conversed; he said he was going after Logan, but he did not like his business, for he was a surly fellow; he, however, proceeded on, and I saw him return on the day of the treaty, and Logan was not with him. At this time a circle was formed and the treaty begun. I saw John Gibson, on Girty's arrival, get up and go out of the circle and talk with Girty; after which he (Gibson) went into a tent, and soon after returning into the circle, drew out of his pocket a piece of clean, new paper, on which was written, in his own hand-writing, a speech for and in the name of Logan. This I heard read three times—once by Gibson and twice by Dunmore—the purport of which was, that he (Logan) was the white man's friend; that on a journey to Pittsburg to brighten this friendship, or on his return from thence, all his friends were killed at Yellow Creek; that now, when he died, who should bury him?—for the blood of Logan was running in no creature's veins; but neither was the name of Cresap or the name of any other person mentioned in this

speech. But I recollect having seen Dunmore put this speech among the other treaty papers."

Jacob speaks of Benjamin Tomlinson as "a man universally respected, and whose testimony no man will dare to question." It is perhaps enough to know that he was present, according to his own testimony, at the killing of Logan's relatives in Baker's Tavern. He neither approves nor condemns this slaughter, but as he was present and entered no protest, it may be assumed that he sanctioned the killing. It is not necessary to add anything to the knowledge of that fact. It is rather remarkable that Butterfield should have been, apparently, favorably impressed with this testimony. Whether Girty had been to see Logan before Gibson met him is not a matter of much importance. The statements of Tomlinson, who according to his own admission was one of the party at Baker's Tavern, has little or no weight against the sworn testimony of Gibson.

LOGAN ELM, PICKAWAY COUNTY, OHIO

Circumference three feet from ground, 21 feet 6 inches. Length of south limb, 65 feet 6 inches; length of north limb, 76 feet 6 inches; length of east limb, 60 feet 0 inches; length of west limb, 62 feet 6 inches.

THE LOGAN ELM

BY C. B. GALBREATH

Historic Elm, child of the forest vast
And eldest of our sylvan pioneers,
Before your crest in grand review have passed
The mute procession of eventful years.
Here Logan came and shed his bitter tears,
In deathless eloquence poured forth his woes;
And Cornstalk passed; and victors raised their cheers,
When the Republic wrested from all foes
Long years of peace that made this valley blossom as the rose.

Courageous Elm. The warring elements
Have charged and beat your lordly crest in vain
And wind and lightning shafts have torn the rents
Through which have poured the sunshine and the rain.
Your honored scars you wear in proud disdain
Through frigid blasts and droughty breezes warm;
Refusing to be numbered with the slain,
In stately, venerated, warrior form,
You breast the bolts of heaven and buffet still the storm!

Triumphant Elm. Life purposeful and long,
With goal attained before your race is run;
Brave sentinel whose messages in song
And legend shall survive when life is done.
Crowned in the glory of October's sun
With boughs as green as this autumnal sod—
With offspring elms you guard your triumph won
And, rising from this earth that Logan trod,
Arraign Ingratitude before the throne of God!

This poem was read by its author at the conclusion of a brief address, under the Logan Elm, on the occasion of the celebration of Ohio History Day, October 7, 1923.

CHAPTER VII

FROM THE CONSPIRACY OF PONTIAC TO THE TREATY OF PARIS

After the conclusion of the French and Indian war and the failure of the confederated tribes under the leadership of Pontiac to drive the British and the colonists from the Ohio Country, there were years of comparative peace on the western border. This truce was broken by a controversy between two colonies over the possession of Western Pennsylvania. Virginia claimed this by charter right and insisted that the services and sacrifices made by Virginians in the French and Indian war entitled her to additional consideration. Lord Dunmore, royal governor of Virginia, sent Capt. John Connolly with an armed force to take possession of the disputed territory. At this juncture Connolly seems to have been the chief irritant in the renewal of the Indian wars that continued with brief interruptions till the Treaty of Greenville in 1795.

Captain Connolly has been pictured in dark colors by some writers who have described him as a despicable character and placed upon his shoulders the chief responsibility for the long and tragic series of events that followed. It is a little difficult, in the midst of conflicting testimony, to arrive at a just estimate of some of the actors in these border conflicts. It seems, however, that Connolly was a poor diplomat, if his purpose was to continue peaceful relations with the Indians. But he was only an accidental agency in lighting the fires of a conflict that was inevitable.

The Indians, by the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768, had been assured possession of the territory north of the Ohio River and the privilege of hunting south of it. The settlement of the territory of Virginia filled them with apprehension. They realized that soon the hunting privileges south of the Ohio would be valueless, and in the expeditions into their territory north of the river they saw an insidious and sinister prelude to the loss of their home land, the possession of which had been assured them by solemn treaty. They had already been driven back from the Atlantic coast plain. Even to their untutored minds the danger of another enforced westward movement was apparent. The basic causes that led to the "Conspiracy of Pontiac" were still existent and active and by the simple logic of the situation led to another confederation of tribes to resist the encroachments of the white man and the threatened loss of their Ohio hunting grounds.

Captain Connolly seems to have had, at this time, the confidence of Lord Dunmore. Fort Pitt had been dismantled by the British to quiet the apprehension of the Indians and to dispose of a military post for which there was no particular need after the close of the French and Indian war. Early in 1774 Connolly was directed to take possession of the disputed territory at the forks of the Ohio. He did this and issued a call to the people of Redstone and vicinity to enlist in the Virginia militia. By a liberal distribution of fire-water, which, in those times, was a powerful persuader in any cause, some would-be militiamen were assembled, who, presumably while under "the influence," fired upon the huts of some Shawnee chiefs who were retained as "semi-hostages" by George Croghan, the deputy Indian agent of Pennsylvania. This rash act, though it did not result in the loss of life, set the Indian mind and heart aflame as the news of it went down the Ohio River.

Gen. Arthur St. Clair, acting under authority of the proprietors of Pennsylvania, arrested Connolly and sent him back to Virginia. By direction of the governor of that colony, he returned later with an ample military force, rebuilt a defensive work on the site of Fort Pitt and called it Fort Dunmore. The military demonstration and the firing upon the Indian hostages aroused the fighting spirit of the Ohio tribes and the apprehension of the white settlers south of the river.

The Shawnee chieftains, claiming to have been directed by George Croghan "to attack any whites found encroaching upon their territory, began a series of border raids which reached across the Ohio River into Kentucky and Virginia. The settlers were greatly alarmed and several surveying parties who were present along the south side of the river, in the interest of prospective settlers and land companies, hurriedly joined forces for mutual protection. They assembled at the mouth of Wheeling Creek, where, alarmed at the threatening attitude of the Shawnees, they decided to follow Connolly's instruction and accordingly assumed the aggressive. Capt. Michael Cresap, a well known and experienced trader, who was on the Ohio in the interest of Virginia land owners, was chosen the leader of the party. Cresap and his men shot and killed two Indian canoemen on the Ohio and a few days later attacked an encampment of Shawnees on Captina Creek."[1]

The conflict that followed the attacks of Cresap and his party, because of the prominence of the leader, was known as "Cresap's War."

Period of the American Revolution

The opening of the Revolutionary war divided the forces against whom the Indians had been arrayed following the French and Indian war. The tribesmen, worn out and discouraged by the Dunmore war and subsequent events, were slow to grasp the opportunity for united action as a "balance of power" in the new conflict that was developing. This was fortunate for the Americans in their struggle with Great Britain. United hostility of the Indians in the early years of the Revolution would have created a serious diversion of the continental forces by bringing them between two fires.

The Wyandots early espoused the cause of the British. The Shawnees were at heart hostile to the Americans, but their defeat at Point Pleasant was fresh in mind and they did not wish to risk a repetition. The Delawares were divided. One faction, under the leadership of Captain Pipe, favored the British; the other faction, including the Christian Indians under Chief White Eyes, was neutral and generally able to hold in check its warlike brethren. The Miamis, under the influence of Detroit, were inclined to be pro-British. Such was the alignment when, on July 4, 1776, was promulgated the Declaration of Independence.

Both parties to that contest sought the favor of the Indians. The Continental Congress, in 1775, realizing the importance of Indian aid and fearing that this would go to the British, "created three Indian departments, one of which, known as the middle department, should have to do with the Ohio Indians."[2] Commissioners appointed by this Congress were present at the Pittsburg treaty of 1775, at which the terms agreed upon at Camp Charlotte, with slight modifications, were finally adopted.

At Detroit, the British commandant, Henry Hamilton, was actively engaged in cultivating the friendship of the Indians and fomenting their hostility against the Americans. He extended to them a standing invitation to visit the fort, where they were "wined and dined" and in

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[1]H. C. Shetrone, "The Indian in Ohio," Ohio Archæological and Historical Society Publications, Vol. XXVII, p. 353.

[2]Shetrone, Ohio Archæological and Historical Publications, p. 360.

the midst of rum and revelry vowed destruction to the foes of the king of Great Britain.

In the meantime the secret hostility of the Ohio tribes toward the Americans was tempted to manifest itself as the British bid for aid became more alluring. A tragic event was the occasion for their open hostility to the Americans.

After the battle at Point Pleasant, Cornstalk not only participated as the representative of his people in the treaty at Camp Charlotte and the one in the following year at Pittsburg, but he sincerely approved all the conditions imposed by these conventions. He felt that it was useless to appeal to arms in behalf of his countrymen and that there was a way open to an enduring peace and better days for both races if the conditions of these treaties were faithfully observed. As he had applied himself industriously and courageously to the arts of war in the interest of his people, he now, believing that appeal to arms was vain, sought to subserve their interests by cultivating the friendship and confidence of those whom he had lately opposed on the field of battle. When other chieftains were tempted to join the British and thus avenge themselves against the Virginians, Cornstalk was true to his plighted faith and refused to take up arms against the Americans.

Immediately following the battle of Point Pleasant there was erected on its site a stockade which was called "Fort Blair." This was abandoned in 1775 by direction of Lord Dunmore and a few days afterward was burned by the Indians. In the autumn of the same year another stockade was erected on this site and named "Fort Randolph." The garrison was commanded by Capt. Matthew Arbuckle. In the year 1777 when an attack was feared, Cornstalk went to Fort Randolph to warn the commander of the hostile intentions of the Indians. He said that he himself opposed joining in the war, but all of his nation, except his own tribe, were about to enter the service of the British.

Captain Arbuckle, fearing that Cornstalk later would be influenced to join with the remainder of his countrymen, thought best to detain him as a prisoner with Red-hawk and another warrior who came with him.

One day Cornstalk's son, Ellinipsico, came to learn whether his father was still alive and well. When he reached the river opposite the fort he called aloud. His father recognized his voice and went out and answered. The son then crossed the river, came to the fort, embraced his father and was affectionately received. It so happened that on the following day two young men named Hamilton and Gilmore crossed from the fort to the other side of the river to hunt for deer. On their return they were ambushed by the Indians and Gilmore was killed. His body was brought over to the fort in a boat. Hamilton was not injured. There was at once great excitement when the body of Gilmore was seen by the soldiers of the garrison. A cry was raised for vengeance and the life of the Indian prisoners at the fort. The soldiers were quick to connect the killing of Gilmore and the visit of Cornstalk's son. To their excited minds the whole affair was a plot for which the captive Indians were responsible. Cornstalk and his son had been warned shortly before of what was likely to happen. Ellinipsico pleaded his innocence of the charge of complicity with the murder and trembled with fear at the approach of the infuriated garrison. What then happened is thus described by an eye witness:[3]

"His father encouraged him not to be afraid for that the Great Man above had sent him there to be killed and die with him. As the men advanced to the door, the Cornstalk rose up and met them; they fired upon him, and seven or eight bullets went through him. So fell the great Cornstalk warrior,—whose name was bestowed upon him by the

[3]Capt. John Stuart, quoted by Virgil A. Lewis, in his "History of the Battle of Point Pleasant," pp. 103-106.

consent of the nation, as their great strength and support. His son was shot dead as he sat upon a stool. The Red-hawk made an attempt to go up the chimney, but was shot down. The other Indian was painfully mangled, and I grieved to see him so long in the agonies of death."

Earlier in the day on which he was slain, Cornstalk attended a council in the fort. He spoke eloquently, but seemed to have a premonition of his approaching fate. He said, and repeated a number of times in his speech:

"When I was a young man and went to war, I thought that might be the last time, and I would return no more. Now I am here among you; you may kill me if you please; I can die but once; and it is all one to me, now or another time."

The murder of Cornstalk, which the commanding officer of the fort could not prevent, went unpunished. The tragic end of this great Ohio chieftain had in it a pathetic appeal scarcely surpassed by the butchery of the family of Logan. As the news spread among the Ohio tribes it became a decisive influence in turning their support to the British.

British Indian War Policy

Attack on Fort Henry

At the mouth of Wheeling Creek in Virginia (now West Virginia), to protect the Ohio Valley, the Americans erected Fort Henry (named in honor of Patrick Henry). This post had a garrison of fifty men under the command of Col. David Shepherd. In the summer of 1777, the agents of the British government organized their system of "barbarous war" against the Americans, which was so eloquently denounced by the venerable William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, in his speech in the House of Lords, with which American school boys have long been familiar. Col. Henry Hamilton, lieutenant governor of Canada, seems to have been the originator of this policy. He proposed to his superior officers "the making of a diversion on the frontiers of Virginia and Pennsylvania by parties of Indians commanded by proper leaders." To the suggestion of Hamilton the British cabinet made a prompt and approving response. From White Hall, London, Lord George Germain wrote a letter under date of March 26, 1777, approving the proposed organization of Indian warfare against American settlements. This letter was addressed to Sir Guy Carleton and by him forwarded to Lieutenant Governor Hamilton, at Detroit, May 21. One of the illuminating paragraphs reads as follows:

"There can be little doubt that the Indians * * * will readily and eagerly engage in any Enterprise in which it may be thought fit to employ them under the direction of the King's officers, and as it is His Majesty's resolution that the most vigorous Efforts should be made, and every means employed that Providence has put into His Majesty's Hands, for crushing the Rebellion & restoring the Constitution, it is the King's Command that you should direct Lieut. Governor Hamilton to assemble as many of the Indians of his district as he conveniently can, and placing proper persons at their Head to whom he is to make suitable allowances, to conduct their Parties, and restrain them from committing violence on the well affected and inoffensive Inhabitants, employ them in making a Diversion and exciting an alarm upon the frontiers of Virginia and Pennsylvania."

In carrying out this policy Hamilton entered upon his new commission with alacrity and zeal. He seemed delighted in the opportunity to put into execution the plans that he had suggested and for which he is chiefly to be held responsible. By his direction "two hundred and eighty-nine braves in fifteen several parties were sent out" to attack

the American settlements. This opened the war with all its attendant horrors in the valley of the Ohio and the regions south of Lake Erie. This aroused the Americans on the western border to a frenzy of fury and brought denunciation from some of the leading statesmen in Great Britain. In assailing this policy the Earl of Chatham in the House of Lords said:

"But, my lords, who is the man that, in addition to the disgraces and mischief of the war, has dared to authorize and associate to our arms, the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage? to call into civilized alliance the wild and inhuman inhabitant of the woods? to delegate to

Daniel Boone

the merciless Indian the defense of disputed rights and to wage the horrors of his barbarous war against our brethren? My lords, these enormities cry aloud for redress and punishment. But, my lords, this barbarous measure has been defended, not only on the principles of policy and necessity, but also on those of morality: 'for it is perfectly allowable,' says Lord Suffolk, 'to use all the means which God and Nature have put into our hands.' I am astonished, I am shocked, to hear such principles confessed; to hear them avowed in this house on in this country. * * * What ideas of God and Nature that noble lord may entertain I know not; but I know that such detestable principles are equally abhorrent to religion and humanity. What! to attribute the sacred sanction of God and Nature to the massacre of the Indian scalping-knife! to the cannibal savage, torturing, murdering, devouring, drinking the blood of his mangled victims! Such notions shock every precept of morality, every feeling of humanity, every sentiment of honor."[4]

[4]Quoted as adapted in the "McGuffey Readers."

Possibly this policy of the British government has been painted blacker than it really was. Lieutenant Governor Hamilton may not have been so relentless and bloodthirsty as represented. Gratehouse at Baker's Station and Williamson at Gnadenhutten certainly matched him in brutality. In excuse for these barbarous deeds some Americans have pointed to the excesses of Hamilton whose policy is a matter of record to the lasting disgrace of himself and the cause that he served.[5]

In the summer of 1777 Indian attacks on the American settlements began. The chief organized movement was directed against Fort Henry. On September 1 it was attacked by a force of 200 Indians. A portion of the little garrison marched out to meet the foe, but were ambuscaded and most of them killed. Those within the stockade maintained a vigorous defense. The day following Maj. Samuel McCullough with forty men arrived to aid the defenders. His men succeeded in entering the fort, but the gallant major was cut off and forced to flee for his life. As he was urging his steed along the high ridge leading toward Van Meter's stockade, a few miles distant, he was intercepted by a band of savages and to escape was forced to ride down a precipice 300 feet. His escape with his steed unharmed was little short of miraculous. His pursuers supposing both to have been killed gave up the pursuit and he was soon safe within the stockade toward which he had directed his flight. Soon afterward the Indians abandoned the siege of Fort Henry. Fifteen Americans were killed in the attack and five wounded.

Later in the same month "a band of Wyandots under the Half King returned to Fort Henry and succeeded in ambuscading and killing Capt. William Foremen and twenty-five volunteers who were proceeding to the defense of the fort."[6] This defensive work, however, remained in the possession of the Americans.

Boone and Kenton[7]

To this period belong some of the thrilling experiences of two noted Indian fighters. Daniel Boone was captured in Ohio, carried to Detroit,

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[5]Lieutenant Governor Henry Hamilton, from his headquarters in Detroit, waged a relentless war against the Americans on the border. George Rogers Clark called him the "scalp buyer." He gained this unenviable reputation through an intercepted letter from one of his agents who was conducting his warfare in the Ohio Valley. The letter read in part as follows: "I hereby send to your Excellency under care of James Hoyd, eight packages of scalps, cured, dried, hooped and painted with all the triumphal marks and of which consignment this is an invoice and explanation: Package No. 1, 43 scalps of Congress soldiers, inside painted red with a small black dot to show they were killed by bullets; those painted brown and marked with a hole denote that the soldiers were killed while at their farms; those marked with a black ring denote that the persons were surprised by night; those marked with a black hatchet denote that the persons were killed with a tomahawk. Package No. 2, 98 farmers' scalps; a white circle denotes that they were surprised in the daytime; those with a red foot denote that the men stood their ground and fought in defense of their wives and families. Package No. 3, 97 farmers' scalps; the green hoops denote that they were killed in the fields. Package No. 4, 102 farmers' scalps; eighteen are marked with a yellow flame to show that they died by torture; the one with a black band attached belonged to a clergyman. No. 5, 88 scalps of women; those with the braided hair were mothers. No. 6, 193 boys' scalps. No. 7, 211 girls' scalps. No. 8, 122 scalps of all sorts; among them are twenty-nine infants' scalps. * * * The chief of the Senecas sends this message: 'Father, Senecas we send you here these many scalps that you may see that we are not idle friends. We want you to send these scalps to the Great King that he may regard them and be refreshed.'" This letter was presented by Benjamin Franklin when he made his appeal to France for intervention against this savage warfare.—Griswold's "History of Fort Wayne," p. 73.

[6]Shetrone, "Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly," Vol. XXVII, p. 372.

[7]For reliable biographies of these two great hunters and Indian fighters,

where his savage captors refused to turn him over, for a ransom, to the British, and brought back to the Indian village of Oldtown on the Miami River, whence he escaped and returned to Boonesboro, Kentucky. Simon Kenton crossed the Ohio River from Kentucky in 1778, was captured by the Indians, sentenced to torture in a village in what is now Logan County, rescued by Simon Girty, who was operating with the Indians whom he excelled in "savage cruelty," condemned again to

Simon Kenton

die, this time at Sandusky, ransomed through the influence of Chief Logan, and returned to Kentucky. Kenton shares with Boone the reputation of being one of the greatest hunters and Indian fighters of the West. In the War of 1812 he served as an officer under General Harrison. His later years were spent in Logan County, where he died in 1836.

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see "Daniel Boone," by Reuben Gold Thwaites, and "Biographical Sketches of General Nathaniel Massie, General Duncan McArthur, Captain William Wells and General Simon Kenton," by John McDonald.

Fort Laurens

Early in the year 1778, a little party of Torys departed from the vicinity of Pittsburg and started on their journey through the Indian country to join the British at Detroit. The band included, all told, Alexander McKee, Mathew Elliott, Simon Girty, Robert Surphlit, a man by the name of Higgins and two negroes belonging to McKee. Surphlit was a nephew of McKee. The first three of the band figured conspicuously in the border wars of succeeding years. The date of their flight to the British is definitely fixed. It was the night of March 28, 1778.

They were soon under the protection and direction of Lieutenant Governor Hamilton, in command at Detroit.

Later in the year Gen. Edward Hand, the American officer in command at Fort Pitt, was succeeded by Brig.-Gen. Lachlin McIntosh. The forces at the fort had been strengthened by the arrival of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, under Col. Daniel Brodhead. A part of the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment remaining at Valley Forge was ordered to the fort. The assembled troops were temporarily under the command of Col. John Gibson, who gained fame in the Dunmore war by carrying the famous speech of Logan to the treaty council at Camp Charlotte.

On the right bank of the Ohio River, a short distance below the mouth of Beaver Creek, was erected Fort McIntosh, and here early in October was assembled the "largest army of white soldiers got together in the West" during the Revolution. A treaty had been made with the Delaware Indians in September, by terms of which a number of their warriors were to join the American army and permission was granted to proceed over the lands of that nation to prevent the advance of the British from Detroit.

A large detachment of continental soldiers later in the autumn of this year proceeded to a point on the Tuscarawas River about one mile south of the site of the Village of Bolivar and began, November 5, the erection of Fort Laurens, named in honor of the president of the Continental Congress. It was the intention of McIntosh to advance from this point against Detroit, but failure to receive provisions for his army made such a venture so late in the season too hazardous to be undertaken.

A garrison of 150 men was left at Fort Laurens under Colonel Gibson to complete the defensive works, while General McIntosh and his little army returned to Port Pitt. Fort Laurens was soon afterward completed and Colonel Gibson reported that he was ready "to bid defiance to the enemy." The line of approach to this military post in the wilderness had at this time been fairly well established from the mouth of Yellow Creek through what is now Columbiana and Stark counties and down Sandy Creek to its junction with the Tuscarawas a short distance above the fort.

When Simon Girty, acting under orders from the British commander at Detroit, reported the erection of Fort Laurens, plans were as promptly as possible put into execution to prevent the westward advance of the Americans. Girty marshalled a band of warriors and prepared to attack the fort and "get Colonel Gibson's scalp." Capt. John Killbuck, the Delaware chief, made known Girty's plans to Zeisberger, who promptly wrote to Colonel Gibson, warning him of the danger. The colonel does not appear to have taken very seriously the declared intentions of Girty to attack the fort and separate him from his scalp, for he declared in a letter to General McIntosh, "I hope, if Mr. Girty comes to pay a visit, I shall be able to trepan him."

Girty, however, was industriously at work collecting his Indian band and preparing for operations against the Americans in accordance with the method of savage warfare, with which he was as familiar as any painted warrior. He stealthily approached the fort and concealed

his presence from the garrison. He and his dusky followers watched the road to Fort McIntosh in the hope that they might ambush an unwary detachment as it passed along. They finally had the opportunity for which they had been patiently waiting. Capt. John Clark of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment commanded a convoy of provisions to Fort Laurens. On his way back with a sergeant and only fourteen men he was attacked January 29, 1779, by Girty and his warriors and defeated with a loss of two killed, four wounded and one taken prisoner. The remaining soldiers of the detachment fought their way back to the fort. The party under Captain Clark carried important letters from Gibson, a number of which were captured and carried to Capt. R. B. Lernault, temporarily in command at Detroit, in the absence of Hamilton, who had been captured at Vincennes by George Rogers Clark.

Girty boasted much of his success at Fort Laurens. The intercepted letters, which contained some very uncomplimentary references to himself and statements that he need expect no mercy if he fell into Gibson's hands, are thought by Butterfield to have had much influence in determining Girty's subsequent career—to have served to whet his fury against the "rebels," as he now called the Americans. It is scarcely likely, however, that, after he left his old home to join the British in open warfare against his countrymen and signalized his entry into the service of his new masters by resorting to the ambuscade, the tomahawk and scalping knife, he would have been materially influenced by what some foe should write in regard to his treason and treachery.

The friendly Delawares learned that Girty was assembling on the Sandusky a formidable force of Indians preparatory to a second attack on Fort Laurens. This information was promptly forwarded to Colonel Gibson, who seemed to be expecting it and who received it with a full appreciation of its serious import. The fort had been inadequately provisioned. Expected supplies had not arrived. The dense forests were infested with hostile savages and it was dangerous for soldiers to venture beyond their wooden ramparts.

Simon Girty, on his return to Detroit after his attack on Fort Laurens, declared that 700 or 800 warriors, assembled at Upper Sandusky, were ready to march against the fort. He asked the British commander for arms and ammunition and requested that a British officer might accompany the expedition. Capt. Henry Bird was chosen. With large supplies of provisions and ammunition and accompanied by ten British soldiers and several Indians from the vicinity of Detroit he hastened to Upper Sandusky where he found the Wyandots somewhat averse to entering at once upon the campaign. Their interest for the time seemed to center in the torture of a white captive who was about to be burned at the stake.

In the latter part of February, Bird with the British soldiers, Girty and 120 savages arrived in the vicinity of Fort Laurens. On the twenty-third of that month Colonel Gibson sent out a wagoner with eighteen men to bring in the horses belonging to the post to haul some wood. While they were within sight of the fort they were fired upon from ambush, all killed and scalped, while the astounded garrison were forced to witness this bloody spectacle which they were powerless to prevent.

The attacking force now besieged the fort. Gibson and his men did not dare to venture beyond its wooden walls. Here they were held for almost one month—from February 23 to March 20. Their scanty provisions were running very low and it appeared that they must soon choose between starvation and death at the hands of their savage foes. Fortunately the besiegers were themselves running short of supplies. Bird's Wyandot warriors, who had not entered upon the enterprise with much enthusiasm, were on the point of desertion. The siege was finally raised, and Bird returned to Upper Sandusky.

General McIntosh with 500 men at the end of March relieved the

garrison under Gibson and left 100 fresh troops in their stead under Maj. Frederick W. Vernon, with provisions for two months. Soon afterward McIntosh was succeeded in command of the western department by Col. Daniel Brodhead.

Fort Laurens was still beset by bands of Indians; the dense forest had not ceased to be an ambuscade into which it was dangerous to enter. The little garrison suffered great privations. General Washington desired the fort to be held, if possible, as he feared its abandonment would encourage the British at Detroit. In April the garrison was again on the verge of starvation. Major Vernon sent some of the soldiers to Fort Pitt. The force was now reduced to twenty-five men. This remnant, in a starving condition, was relieved by a company of regulars under Capt. Robert Ball, who left a fresh garrison of seventy-five men under command of Lieut.-Col. Richard Campbell. Finally, by order of Colonel Brodhead, the post was evacuated in August, 1779. The fort was not destroyed, but it was never again occupied. For many years it was an object of casual interest, until it yielded to the elements and gradually disappeared.

Recently the site and adjacent ground have been purchased by the State of Ohio and is now a small park in the custody of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society. This was the first fort erected by Americans within the borders of Ohio. It is fitting that the site should be improved as a memorial to the brave defenders, who in the long ago, responding to the command of Gen. George Washington, built this outpost in the wilderness of the Ohio Country and held it grimly against a relentless foe, with fortitude and patriotic devotion scarcely surpassed by the soldiers under the immediate command of "the father of his country" at Valley Forge.

Moravian Missions

Schoenbrunn

Schoenbrunn occupied a site of great natural beauty. On the west side of the Tuscarawas the spring, which gave the town its name,[8] poured forth a volume of pure cold water into a lagoon which opened into the river, affording ready access to the canoes whose thirsty oarsmen for generations had come to slake their thirst at this fountain source of refreshing waters. The spring is now dry; the lagoon, filled with gravel and silt, has become a part of the weedy shore, and the site of Schoenbrunn was so completely obliterated that some difficulty has been experienced in determining the location of its streets and buildings.

In this town were built, in 1772, the first protestant church and the first schoolhouse erected in the Ohio Country.

From a recent circular, entitled "The Romantic Story of Schoenbrunn," issued by a committee of ministers in behalf of an appropriate Schoenbrunn memorial, we learn that "it was May 3, 1772, that Zeisberger and a small company of Christian Indians arrived at the Big Spring and began the erection of temporary dwellings. On August 23, an additional company of Indian converts and their families, numbering over 200 souls, arrived under the direction of Rev. John Heckewelder and Rev. John Ettwein. The next day the town of Schoenbrunn (Beautiful Spring) was regularly laid out in the shape of a T with forty lots, each three rods wide and six rods long. The streets were four rods wide. At the end of the next year the town consisted of sixty houses of hewn timber, besides huts and lodges; a church 40 feet by 36 feet, and a schoolhouse. Every lot was fenced in, and there was a fence around the entire town and their 'God's Acre.' These Delaware Chris-

[8]Schoenbrunn means in English "beautiful spring."

tian Indians came with their missionaries from their former mission town in western Pennsylvania, which they had been forced to vacate because of the encroachments of unprincipled whites."

We learn further from the same source that these "Missionaries and their converts at Schoenbrunn formed the first temperance society and the first peace society west of the Alleghany Mountains, for they would not allow any liquor in their town, nor would they go to war. Henry Laurens, president of the Continental Congress, sent the hearty thanks of the government to the missionaries and their converts for the services they rendered in turning back war parties, in ransoming captives and in warning the officers at Pittsburg of intended massacres."

An impartial account of Schoenbrunn as it appeared to Rev. David Jones, a Baptist minister of the Gospel from New Jersey, on the occasion of his visit to the place Sunday, January 14, 1773, is in part as follows:

"In company with Mr. Duncan, set out, by reason of ice arrived not to it till afternoon. When we came worship was finishing; the minister continued but a few sentences, which were spoken by him in the English tongue, an interpreter giving the meaning to the Indians. This town is situated on high level land east side of Muskingum, about ten miles up the stream from New-Comer's Town. It is laid out in regular form—houses are built on each side of the street. The Indians moved here about August, 1772, and have used such frugality, that they have built neat log houses to dwell in, and a good house for divine worship, about twenty-two feet by eighteen, well seated, and a good floor and chimney. They are a mixture of Stock-Bridge, Mingo and Delaware Indians. Since the last war their chief residence has been about Wioming. Their conduct in time of worship is praiseworthy. Their grave and solemn countenances exceed what is commonly seen among us at such times. Their minister, the Rev. David Siezberger, seems an honest man, a native of Moravia, nor has he been many years in this country. He has been successful among these poor heathens, condescending for their sake to endure hardships. While I was present he used no kind of prayer which was not pleasing to me, therefore asked him if that was their uniform practice. He replied that some times prayer was used. Their worship began and ended with the singing of a hymn in the Indian language, which was performed melodiously. In the evening they met again for worship, but their minister, inadvertently or by design, spoke in the German language, so that by me nothing was understood. Mr. Siezberger told me that near eighty families belonged to their two towns, and there were two ministers besides himself. I was informed that one of them, whose name is Youngman, is a person of good ability. By what appeared, must say, that the conduct of the Moravian Society towards the heathen is commendable."

Both Zeisberger and Heckewelder were authors of considerable ability. They had been well educated. Some of their works are still read as original sources of the history of the times and the tribes among whom they labored. The first school book for use in the Ohio Country was written by Zeisberger and published in Philadelphia in 1776. It was entitled "A Delaware Indian and English Spelling Book for use in the schools of the Christian Indians on the Muskingum River." He also left in manuscript form a "History of the Northern American Indians." This has been edited by Archer Butler Hulbert and William Nathanial Schwarze and published by the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society. Heckewelder wrote "History, Manners and Customs of the Indian Nations, Who Once Inhabited Pennsylvania and the Neighboring States," and "Narrative of the Mission of the United Brethren Among the Delaware and Mohegan Indians." Both of these works have been published.

For a time Schoenbrunn flourished. The Christian Indians applied themselves industriously to the tilling of the soil and the beautifying of

their humble but comfortable homes. Flowers bloomed at their doorways and their gardens yielded gratifying returns in vegetables and fruits. Finally war without and dissensions within brought the town to an end. On April 19, 1777, "Zeisberger and his faithful converts gathered in their beloved church for the last service, and as they knelt in prayer they asked God to forgive the heathen Monseys who were forcing them to leave. The church was then razed to the ground to prevent its desecration. Later the entire village was destroyed by hostile Indians."

The following "Chronology of Schoenbrunn History" has recently been published:

March 14, 1771—David Zeisberger arrived at Gekelemukpechunk, the Delaware capital (Newcomerstown). That evening he preached the first protestant sermon in Ohio.

March 16, 1772—He discovered the Schoenbrunn Spring.

May 3, 1722—David Zeisberger and twenty-eight Christian Indians arrived at the Spring.

August, 1772—The first civil code in the State of Ohio was adopted by the Christian Indians for the town of Schoenbrunn.

August 23, 1772—Two additional companies of Christian Indians arrived at Schoenbrunn.

August 24, 1772—The missionaries and their Indian helpers laid out the town of Schoenbrunn.

September 19, 1772—"Finished the church, and this evening held the first service."

September 24, 1772—The elder Joshua and a company of Mohicans began Upper Town, about where Dover now stands.

October 9, 1772—Joshua and his Mohicans moved from Upper Town and began Gnadenhutten.

July 4, 1773—John Lewis Roth, the first white child in the present State of Ohio, was born at Gnadenhutten.

July 29, 1773—"Today the schoolhouse was completely finished." (This was the first schoolhouse in Ohio.)

October 24, 1773—The second church at Schoenbrunn was dedicated.

December 24, 1773—Christmas Eve Vigils and Love Feast. The children were presented with written Bible verses and lighted tapers.

January 11, 1774—"The school for children was reopened today, in which they showed great interest. Many of them arose hours before daybreak, pounded Indian corn and did their other work in order not to miss school."

February 7, 1774—"The men made palings in order to fence in our town as soon as the weather permits it."

April 3, 1774—Easter services at Schoenbrunn, in which the Easter Litany was used for the first time in the Delaware language.

January, 1776—A revival occurred among the children of the mission.

April 12, 1776—Zeisberger, Heckewelder and thirty-five converts began the building of Lichtenau, the third mission town, two and one-half miles below Coshocton.

April 19, 1777—David Zeisberger with a company of faithful converts held a short service in the church at Schoenbrunn, after which the church was razed to the ground, and the town was deserted.

December, 1779—New Schoenbrunn was founded. It was built on the western bank of the Muskingum, and about a mile farther up the river than the first Schoenbrunn.

April 6, 1780—Salem, the fifth mission town, was begun. It was situated about one and one-half miles southwest of Port Washington.

March 8, 1782—Massacre of ninety Christian Indians at Gnadenhutten.

November 17, 1808—David Zeisberger died at Goshen, near New Philadelphia, Ohio, aged eighty-seven years. He spent sixty-two years in missionary work among the Indians.

In recent years, chiefly through the initiative of the Tuscarawas County Historical Society and Rev. J. E. Weinland, pastor of the Moravian church at Dover, Ohio, a movement has been successfully inaugurated to restore the Village of Schoenbrunn and, as far as possible, the spring and the lagoon to their former states. The site of the town has been purchased with money appropriated by the General Assembly of Ohio. When improvements are completed, this property will be transferred to the custody of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society. Plans have been adopted for the erection of the church and the schoolhouse on their original sites. This is made possible by drawings and descriptions in the archives of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

The old church bell which, 150 years ago, called the Indian converts to service, has been preserved and from its ancient place will soon ring again and remind the present generation of the heroic missionary service and Christian fortitude of Zeisberger and Heckewelder who founded in the wilderness of the West the church and the school—these two potent and beneficent institutions that have contributed so much to the upbuilding of the Ohio of today.

Gnadenhutten

To the period of the Revolution belongs the massacre of the Moravian Indians at Gnadenhutten, within the present limits of Tuscarawas County. In their doctrine of non-resistance, universal brotherhood and peace, the Moravians were not unlike the Quakers. In their zeal to carry their message to the natives of the new world they were not surpassed even by the Jesuit Fathers. Among themselves they were known as "United Brethren." They came to Pennsylvania in 1741 and promptly sent missionaries among the Indians for whom they built churches and established schools. As early as 1761 a Moravian missionary by the name of Christain Post came to Ohio and began his work among the Indians on the banks of the Tuscarawas in what is now Stark County. To this day the site of his log hut is pointed out to the traveler. Post soon went back to Pennsylvania, but in 1762 returned with a young missionary by the name of John Heckwelder, who after a short residence among the Indians became an object of suspicion and was forced to return to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Later the attitude of the Indians changed and they sent an invitation to Rev. David Zeisberger to come and bring with him a colony of Moravian Indians from the missions of Pennsylvania. This was promptly and eagerly accepted, and soon afterward (May 3, 1772) five families, numbering twenty-eight persons, came and established the village of Schœn-Braun. A little later 250 more Christian Indians, under the leadership of Heckwelder, came and formed the larger settlement at Gnadenhutten. In four years the Moravian settlements had grown to over 400 persons, neat villages were laid out, churches, schoolhouses and log dwellings were erected, and the devoted missionaries, under the leadership of Zeisberger and Heckwelder, rejoiced in the visible results of their labors. A portion of the forest was cleared away, the earth was tilled, gardens were cultivated, and the foundations of Christian civilization were laid in the wilderness.

Unfortunately the Revolutionary war involved the work of these messengers of peace and their dusky disciples. The Americans held Pittsburg while the British were in possession of the military post at Detroit. The aversion of the Moravians to war made them the object of suspicion to both parties. The British ordered the Christian Indians to leave their crops and move northward, while the missionaries were taken as prisoners to Detroit. They were soon afterward released and their followers were permitted to return to their villages in February of 1782 to gather their corn.

The rough frontiersmen at Pittsburg, only too ready to accept as true rumors that these Christian Indians had been secretly aiding the British, and eager to avenge wrongs that they themselves had suffered at the hands of the unconverted savages, assembled to the number of eighty or ninety under the leadership of Col. David Williamson and started on their mission to destroy the settlements. They reached the vicinity of Gnadenhutten early in March when the Indians had almost finished the gathering of the corn. With kind words they easily deceived the unsuspecting natives, got possession of their weapons of defense, took them all prisoners and huddled them together, the women and girls in one house, and the men and boys in another. At a council their captors coolly and cruelly decreed that these unoffending creatures should all be put to death. The victims were notified and spent the night in singing and prayer. To the last some of them continued to hope that Heckwelder or Zeisberger might return to save their lives, but the awful tragedy was unsuspected and no one came to their rescue. On the morning of March 8 the ruthless butchery began. The doomed victims were cruelly slain—all except two who escaped to tell the story. This brutal and bloody work has made infamous the white savages who perpetrated it. An Ohio historian has fittingly called it "the wickedest deed in our history."

The outrage against the Moravian Indians was not to go unavenged. Not satisfied with the murders that they had perpetrated at Gnadenhutten, the savage frontiersmen recruited their numbers to over 400 and marched toward Upper Sandusky to destroy the larger number of Christian Indians who had not returned to Gnadenhutten. This band elected Col. William Crawford over Colonel Williamson to lead the expedition to the settlements on the Sandusky River. The Christian Indians heard of their coming and deserted their villages, but some of their dusky countrymen who were unconverted had no scruples against a war of vengeance. These ambushed Crawford and his men in the tall grass near Upper Sandusky and drove them back in confusion. Many of them were shot or perished in the swamps through which they tried to escape. Colonel Crawford was captured and burned at the stake with all the torture that savage ingenuity could invent. Before his death he was told by an Indian chief that he had placed himself beyond the reach of mercy. "Why so?" asked Crawford. To which the chief replied, "By joining yourself to that infamous man, Williamson, the man who but the other day murdered such a number of Moravian Indians, knowing them to be friends; knowing that he ran no risk in murdering a people who could not fight, and whose only business was praying."

Crawford was not with the party that committed the outrage at Gnadenhutten. Williamson led that expedition and accompanied the second, but escaped capture. There would have been less occasion for regret had he met Crawford's fate.

The butchery of the Indian converts at Gnadenhutten has been execrated by succeeding generations. Their sympathy for these martyrs has been signalized by raising over their remains, where they fell, a monument with the simple and appropriate inscription:

HERE
TRIUMPHED IN DEATH
NINETY
CHRISTIAN INDIANS
MARCH 8, 1782

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE MORAVIAN CONVERTS

Butterfield[9] is in error in his statements to the effect that the Moravian Indians were guilty of making a raid on the border settle-

[9]Butterfield, "History of the Girtys," p. 180.

ments and killing a number of persons among whom he specifically names a Mrs. Wallace and her child and says that her garments were discovered by Williamson's men in Gnadenhutten. Nor is there any reliable evidence that these peaceful converts had ever made war upon the Americans or that they had in their possession, as charged, any "garments and other things" which had been taken in murderous raids against the settlements. Butterfield's book, "History of the Girtys," was published in March, 1890. In February, 1891, William M. Farrar, in a carefully prepared paper read before the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, completely disproves the charges made by Butterfield.[10] Nothing was found on the persons of the Moravian Indians at Gnadenhutten to arouse the fury of the men under Williamson.

It remains only to quote, somewhat in detail, what others with opportunities to know have said in regard to the "Moravian Massacre." After describing the surprise and consternation among the Indian converts when they were suddenly seized by the followers of Williamson after they had given up their arms, and were told that they must die, Heckewelder relates in his "Narrative":[11]

"Finding that all entreaties to save their lives were to no purpose—and that some, more blood thirsty than their comrades, were anxious to begin upon them: they united in begging a short delay, so that they might prepare themselves for death—which request at length was granted them. Then asking each other's pardon whenever they had offended or grieved one another: they kneeled down, offering fervent prayers, to God their Savior—and kissing one another, under a flood of tears, fully resigned to his Will, they sang praises unto him, in the joyful hope, that they would soon be relieved from all pains, and be with him, their Redeemer.

"During the time of their devotion, the Murderers were consulting on the manner, in which they put them to death. Some were for setting fire to the houses they were in, and burning them alive. Others wanted to take their Scalps home with them, as a signal of Victory; while again others remonstrated against either of these plans, declaring that they never would be guilty of murdering a People whose innocence was so satisfactorily evinced. * * *

"The Murderers, impatient to make a beginning, came again up to them, while they were singing; and enquiring whether they were now ready for dying: they were answered in the affirmative; they adding: 'that they had commended their immortal Souls to God who had given them the assurance in their hearts that they should come to him:'—One of the party, now taking up a Cooper's Mallet, which lay at the house saying: 'How exactly this will answer for the business,' began with Abraham and continued knocking down one after the other until he

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[10]It has been recently written (by Butterfield) that it was originally the intention to take the Indians to Fort Pitt as prisoners just as Williamson and his party at first assured them would be done. But when the settlers found in the possession of the Indians the dress of Mrs. Wallace all bloody, and other property which had been taken from the settlers, the wrath of the men rose to such a pitch that it was impossible to save the lives of the prisoners, and that then, for the first time, was it determined to kill them. This is of the same quality as the other stories told in justification of the murder of the Moravian Indians. Almost all the old accounts assigned as the cause for the expedition the capture of Carpenter, the murder of John Fink and the capture of Mrs. Wallace and her children. It is now known that Carpenter returned home more than two months prior to the capture of Mrs. Wallace. He is the man who it was said saw in the Moravian towns during his captivity the bloody dress of Mrs. Wallace, which of course is absurd. Wallace believed his wife alive and a captive as much as eight months after the massacre. So the position that it was the original intention to take the Christian Indians to Fort Pitt is not tenable.—W. E. Connelley, ed. "Heckewelder Narrative," note, pp. 425-426. See also "Ohio Archæological and Historical Society Publications," Vol. III, pp. 288-289.

[11]Connelley, "Heckewelder's Narrative," pp. 423-425.

had counted fourteen, that he had killed with his own hand, now handed this instrument to one of his fellow murderers saying: 'My arm fails me! Go on in the same way! I think I have done well!' "

Heckewelder then briefly describes the killing of the remaining Indians and tells how the perpetrators of this deed, after they had set fire to the buildings, "went off shouting and yelling on having been so victorious." Frederick Leinbach described this tragedy in the following language:

"In the morning the militia chose two houses, which they called the slaughter houses, and then fetched the Indians, two or three at a time, with ropes about their necks, and dragged them into the slaughter houses, where they knocked them down; they then set these two houses on fire, as likewise all the other houses."

George Henry Loskiel in his "History of the Mission of the United Brethren Among the Indians in North America" sums up this awful affair in a few words:

"The poor innocent people, men, women and children, were led, bound two and two together with ropes, into the above mentioned slaughter houses and there scalped and murdered."[12]

Two boys escaped. Loskiel tells who they were and how they got away with their lives:

"Only two youths, each between fifteen and sixteen years old, escaped almost miraculously from the hands of the murderers. One of them, seeing that they were in earnest, was so fortunate as to disengage himself from his bonds, then slipping unobserved from the crowd, crept through a narrow window into the cellar of the house in which the Sisters were executed. Their blood soon penetrated through the flooring, and according to his account, ran in streams into the cellar, by which it appears probable that most, if not all of them were not merely scalped, but killed with hatchets or swords. The lad remained concealed till night, providentially not coming down to search the cellar, when having with much difficulty climbed up the wall to the window, he crept through and escaped into a neighboring thicket. The other youth's name was Thomas. The murderers struck him only one blow on the head, took his scalp and left him. But after some time he recovered his senses and saw himself surrounded by bleeding corpses. Among these he observed one Brother called Abel, moving and endeavoring to raise himself up. But he remained lying as still as though he had been dead and this caution proved the means of his deliverance; for soon after, one of the murderers coming in, and observing Abel's motions, killed him outright with two or three blows. Thomas lay quiet till dark though suffering the most exquisite torment. He then ventured to creep towards the door, and observing nobody in the neighborhood got out and escaped into the woods where he concealed himself during the night. These two youths met afterwards in the wood and God preserved them from harm on their journey to Sandusky, though they purposely took a long circuit and suffered great hardships and dangers. But before they left the neighborhood of Gnadenhutten they observed the murderers from behind the thicket making merry after their successful enterprise, and at last setting fire to the two slaughter houses filled with corpses."[13]

Here we may well draw the veil over this simple, straightforward account of this inexcusable outrage—this premeditated and brutal horror that beggars description.

The Burning of Col. William Crawford

As we should naturally expect, writers have appeared at different times to mitigate the offenses of Williamson and his party and magnify

[12]Loskiel, Part III, p. 180.
[13]"Ibid.," p. 181.

the horrors of the burning of Crawford. Opposed to these are those who detail the atrocities of Gnadenhutten and pass over lightly the fiendish torture and burning of Crawford. With the former must be included Consul Wilshire Butterfield, an unusually careful and reliable author who seems in this case to have resorted to a little "special pleading." After describing some border outrages by "British" Indians, including a number from Gnadenhutten, and the setting out of Williamson and his militiamen on their trail, Butterfield says:

"The force was commanded by Colonel David Williamson. Upon reaching the Tuscarawas, ninety of the 'Moravian' Indians—men, women and children—together with six of the other Indians who had come with them from the Sandusky, were captured at Gnadenhutten and subsequently all killed, except two boys who succeeded in eluding the militia. The residue of those from the Sandusky were in one of the

Burning of Colonel Crawford by Indians in 1782 in Wyandot County

other villages; these, taking the alarm, made good their escape. The militia supposed, until they learned the contrary from their prisoners, that they had captured only British Indians. When they became assured that most of the captured were 'Moravians,' they concluded to take them to Fort Pitt and deliver them to General Irvine, who commanded there, and they so informed the prisoners. But subsequently they discovered garments and other things in possession of the captives, which convinced them that they—the 'Moravian' Indians—had just been raiding into the settlement and that it was their trail which had been followed by the militia; which belief, as to about thirty of those Indians, there can be no doubt was well founded.

"Williamson's men, suddenly made desperate by what they had discovered (some of the bloody garments being recognized as having belonged to the victims of one of the raids before mentioned), resolved to put to death, without discrimination, all who were in their hands; and this resolution, as we have already mentioned, they proceeded to carry into effect. It was a ghastly retaliation, only made possible by the previous aggressions of the thirty 'Moravian' Indians and the British Indians who were with them.[14]

These statements are followed by others tending to excuse the excesses of Williamson and his followers and to leave the impression

[14] Butterfield, "History of the Girtys," pp. 155-156.

that the Moravian Indians were guilty of the offenses that the frontiersmen had set out to punish. Among other evidences to bolster up this charge is the statement that Gnadenhutten victims before their "execution" sang "war songs" and not "hymns" as reported by others who heard them.

The description of the burning of Crawford by Butterfield is in marked contrast. With Crawford was captured Dr. John Knight who witnessed and reported the torturing of the former. After describing the tying of Crawford with a rope "long enough for him to sit down or walk around the post once or twice and return the same way" and stating that Captain Pipe made a speech to the Indians to which "they all yelled a hideous and hearty assent" Butterfield thus describes what followed:

"So soon as Captain Pipe had finished his speech to the assembled savages—men, squaws and children—the Indian men took up their guns and shot powder into Crawford's naked body from his feet as far up as his neck. It was the opinion of Knight that not less than seventy loads were discharged upon him! They then crowded about him, and, to the best of Knight's observation, cut off both his ears; for, when the throng dispersed, he saw the blood running from both sides of the head!

"The fire was about six or seven yards from the post to which Crawford was tied. It was made of small hickory poles burnt quite through the middle, each end of the poles remaining about six feet in length. Three or four Indians by turns would take up, individually, one of these burning pieces of wood and apply it to his naked body, already burnt black with powder.

"These tormentors presented themselves on every side of him, so that, whichever way he ran round the post, they met him with the burning faggots. Some of the squaws took broad boards, upon which they would carry a quantity of burning coals and hot embers, and throw on him; so that, in a short time, he had nothing but coals of fire and hot ashes to walk on!

"In the midst of these extreme tortures, Crawford called to Girty and begged of him to shoot him; but the cruel renegade making no answer, he called again. Girty then, by way of derision, told Crawford he had no gun; at the same time, turning about to an Indian who was behind him, he laughed heartily and, by all his gestures, seemed delighted at the horrid scene! * * *

"Crawford, at this period of his suffering, besought the Almighty to have mercy on his soul, spoke very low, and bore his torments with the most manly fortitude. He continued, in all the extremities of pain, for an hour and three-quarters or two hours longer, when, at last, being unable to stand, he lay down upon his stomach. The savages then scalped him, and repeatedly threw the scalp into the face of Knight, telling him that was his 'great captain.'"

That this description of the tragedy is essentially true there is little room to doubt. It is an all-sufficient exhibition of the vengeance of the "noble red man" and the depravity of Simon Girty.

It is equally true that the murder of the Moravian converts, which Butterfield passes over rather lightly, presents a picture equally black and revolting.

Later History of Moravian Missions

Of the later history of the Moravian missions in Ohio much has been written. A brief sketch must here suffice. Congress in response to a popular sentiment in favor of the Moravians, in the year 1788 granted them three tracts of land embracing the sites of Schoenbrunn, Gnadenhutten and Salem. In 1789 Zeisberger returned to the valley

of the Tuscarawas and founded the Village of Goshen near the site of Schoenbrunn.

In the meantime the valley of the Tuscarawas, outside of the Moravian reservation, was rapidly settled in the years following the Revolution. Contact with the white immigrants of the frontier had a demoralizing influence upon the Indians. The selling of intoxicating liquors to them was strictly prohibited by law, but the act was evaded and not infrequently they were seen reeling under the influence of firewater. They seemed to yield more readily to the vices than to the virtues of the white man's civilization. The War of 1812 made the "Goshen Indians," as they were called, again objects of suspicion. Finally, conditions became so discouraging that even the Moravian missionaries were forced to admit that their work was practically hopeless with an environment which grew increasingly unfavorable to the industrial, intellectual and moral improvement of the Indians. To save them from utter degradation and extinction, arrangements were made for their transfer to some territory remote from the white settlements, where they would again be under the direct care of the United States Government.

The trustees of the Moravian Society relinquished their claims for the small sum of $6,654. This was preliminary to the extinction of the title of the Christian Indians to the lands set apart for them. This was arranged by treaty at Gnadenhutten between the United States and the Indians "including Killbuck and his descendants and the nephews and descendants of the late Capt. White Eyes, Delaware chief." By the terms of the treaty, which was signed by the Indians and on the part of the United States by Lewis Cass, governor of Michigan Territory, the title to the 12,000 acres of Moravian lands passed to the United States in exchange for 24,000 acres "in one of the territories to be designated by the United States and an annuity of $400." By act of Congress approved May 26, 1824, the reservations in Ohio were sold and the Moravian Indians departed never to return.

Biographical Notes

A few biographical notes on the Moravian missionaries are here included. More extended sketches are available in works devoted to their missions in the valley of the Tuscarawas.

Christian Frederick Post was born in Conitz, Prussia, in 1710. He came to Pennsylvania in 1742. From 1743 to 1749 he was a missionary to the Moravian Indians in New York and Connecticut. He returned to Europe, but came back to Pennsylvania in 1758, where he again engaged in the missionary service. He twice married Indian women and, after the death of the last, married a white woman. In 1761 he come to the vicinity of the present site of Bolivar and built a cabin just north of the southern boundary of Stark County where he undertook to establish a mission. After a time he was forced to abandon this post. He afterward attempted to establish a mission on the Bay of Honduras, which was in a measure successful. Later he united with the Protestant Episcopal Church and died at Germantown, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1785.

John Gottlieb Ernestus Heckewelder was born in Bedford, England, March 12, 1743. At the age of eleven he came with his parents to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. After attending school and serving as apprentice to a cooper, he was called to assist Frederick Post and at the age of nineteen accompanied him to the Ohio Country. After leaving Posts's cabin on the banks of the Tuscarawas, he was appointed to assist Rev. David Zeisberger at a mission in Pennsylvania. In 1772 he returned to the valley of the Tuscarawas where he remained in the mission service fifteen years. In 1792, at the request of Henry Knox, secretary of war, he accompanied Gen. Rufus Putnam to Post Vin-

cennes to treat with the Indians. He later assisted in a treaty with the Indians of the lakes. After the admission of Ohio into the Union, he held minor civil positions and was at one time associate judge of Tuscarawas County. This position he resigned in 1810 and returned to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he died January 21, 1823. In the later years of his life he devoted much time to literary work. To him and his wife, Sarah, was born April 16, 1781, Maria Heckewelder, often spoken of as the first white child born within the limits of Ohio. This claim, however, is not sustained by the records of the Moravian missions. The official diary of Gnadenhutten records the fact that on July 4, 1773, was born John Lewis Roth. There is some dispute even as to whether he was really the first white child born in Ohio, but his claim to that honor seems to be fairly well established. It is claimed, however, that the marriage of Heckewelder to Miss Sarah Ohneberg in July, 1780, was the occasion of the first wedding of a white couple within the borders of this state.

David Zeisberger was born in Zauchtenthal, Moravia, April 11, 1721. His parents, in 1736, immigrated to Georgia. Two years later he joined them; in 1743 entered the Indian school at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he became conversant with many of the Indian languages preparatory to entering upon missionary service. In the spring of 1771 he visited the Delaware capital in the Tuscarawas Valley and was received with great favor. Netawotwes, chief of the Delaware nation, granted him land on which to establish a mission. In May, 1772, with five Indian families from Pennsylvania, he laid out the town of Schoenbrunn. Before the end of the year the town contained more than sixty houses. In October, 1772, Gnadenhutten was laid out. In 1780 Salem was platted and its chapel dedicated May 22 of the same year. In 1781 the Moravian Indians and their missionaries were taken to Canada and were finally settled on the Thames River. In 1798 Zeisberger and thirty-three Indians returned to Ohio and founded Goshen near the site of Schoenbrunn. Here Zeisberger died November 17, 1808, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. At his request he was buried in the little graveyard at Goshen with his Indian converts. A substantial but modest monument marks his last resting place, while the graves of the Christian Indians have also been appropriately marked with a flat stone placed over each bearing the Indian name of the convert who rests beneath. This little churchyard in recent years has gradually become an interesting spot to tourists.

The foregoing sketches, which are copied from Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio," are here supplemented simply with the names of other missionaries who labored in this field. They are John Ross, John Jacob Schmick, John C. Jungman, William Edwards, Gottlob Seman, Michael Jung, Benjamin Mortimer.

William Edwards was born in Wiltshire, England, April 24, 1724. He died at Goshen, October 8, 1801.

AS PART OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY

CHAPTER I

AS PART OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, ITS ORIGIN AND AUTHORSHIP

The timely adoption and beneficent influences of this great charter of American liberty have been frequently the theme of the orator, the statesman and the historian. It is a little remarkable that the authorship of this important state paper has been the subject of discussion for more than a century and that it has engaged the attention of some of the eminent men of our nation. It is generally known to have entered into the great debate between Daniel Webster on one side and Thomas H. Benton and Robert Hayne on the other, but just what form this discussion took is familiar only to those who have access to the debates of Congress and have taken the time to locate and read the contributions of Benton and Webster to the solution of the problem. And while perhaps their discussion should have settled the controversy, like Congressional debates on other important themes, it failed to do so and the years following the great debate brought forth different claimants for the honor of authorship.

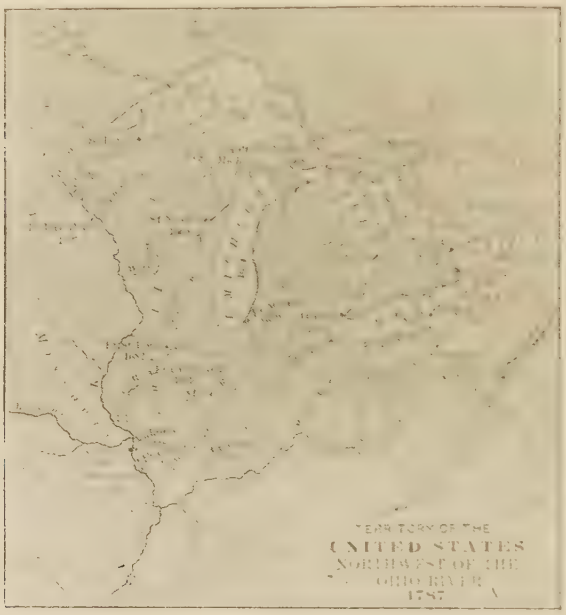
In his Ohio First Fruits of the Ordinance of 1787 Rufus King, grandson of the Revolutionary statesman by the same name who contributed in the Colonial Congress some ideas for the Ordinance, writes thus of the question of its origin:

"The authorship of this Ordinance has lately been made a subject of curious speculation. It is certain that some eminent men were differing upon it a year before its passage. But that Nathan Dane had the chief hand in forming it as it ultimately appeared, was never doubted during his life or that of his contemporaries. Mr. Webster asserted it with emphasis in both of his speeches in the great debate in January, 1830, concerning the public lands. Chief Justice Chase reiterated it in 1833 in the historical sketch prefixed to his compilation of the statutes of Ohio. Recent discoveries, however, are supposed to displace him, and Doctor Cutler is brought forward as having given the paper its stamp and character. The subject seems to have fallen under that morbid infirmity in literature which delights in denying Homer and Shakespeare their works, and sometimes have not spared even Holy Writ from its rage."

The rival claims of authorship are due to the fact that the Ordinance was over four years in the process of evolution. At the close of the Revolution many of the officers and men of the army found themselves penniless with nothing but claims upon the new Nation that they had helped to create, as a reward of their services. Discontent among them was rife and Congress was hard pressed to meet their just demands. No cash was in the treasury to pay these obligations but different original states had ceded to the Government their claims to western lands and many of these officers were willing and eager to exchange their claims for the fertile lands west of the Alleghany Mountains. An organized movement on the part of officers of the Revolutionary army was at last inaugurated for the purpose of founding a new state in the valley of the Ohio. Timothy Pickering, Revolutionary soldier and statesman, was the first apparently to draft a form of government for the purposed state. On April 7, 1783, he sent this draft

in a letter to Samuel Hodgdon. In this letter he said among other things:

"But a new plan is in contemplation—no less than forming a new state westward of the Ohio. Some of the principal officers of the army are heartily engaged in it. About a week since, the matter was set on foot, and a plan is digesting for the purpose. Enclosed is a rough draft of some propositions respecting it, which are generally approved of. They are in the hands of General Huntington and General Putnam for consideration, amendment, and addition. * * * As soon as the plan is well digested, it is intended to lay it before an assembly of the officers, and to learn the inclinations of the soldiers. If it takes, an application



THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY OF 1787

will then be made to Congress for the grant and all things depending on them."[1]

Colonel Pickering's plan, because it was the first offered for the purpose stated, is here given in full:

PROPOSITIONS FOR SETTLING A NEW STATE BY SUCH OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE FEDERAL ARMY AS SHALL ASSOCIATE FOR THAT PURPOSE.

1. That the United States purchase of the natives that tract of country which is bounded by Pennsylvania on the east, the River Ohio on the south, a meridian line drawn thirty miles west of the mouth of the River Scioto on the west—this meridian to run from the Ohio to the Miami River, which runs into Lake Erie—and by this river and Lake Erie on the north.

2. That, in the first instance, lands be assigned to the army to fulfill the engagements of the United States by the resolutions of the 16th of September, 1776, August 13th and September 30, 1780, to wit:

To a major-general .....1,100 acres
To a brigadier-general ..... 850 "

[1]Cutler, Life, Journals and Correspondence of Manasseh Cutler, Vol. I, p. 149.

To a colonel	500 acres
To a lieutenant-colonel	450 "
To a major	400 "
To a captain	300 "
To a lieutenant	200 "
To an ensign or cornet	150 "
To a non-commissioned officer and soldier	100 "
To the director of the military hospitals	850 "
To chief physician and purveyor, each	500 "
To physicians, surgeons and apothecary, each	450 "
To regimental surgeons and assistants to the surveyor and apothecary, each	400 "
To hospital and regimental surgeons' mates, each	300 "

3. That all associators who shall actually settle in the new state within one year after the purchase shall be effected, and notice given by Congress or the committee of the associators that the same is ready for settlement (such notice to be published in the newspapers of all the United States), shall receive such additional quantities of land as to make their respective rights in the whole to contain the following number of acres, to wit:

A major-general	2,400 acres
A brigadier-general	2,200 "
A colonel	2,000 "
A lieutenant-colonel	1,800 "
A major	1,600 "
A captain	1,400 "
A lieutenant	1,200 "
An ensign or cornet	1,000 "
A sergeant	700 "
Other non-commissioned officers and soldiers, each	600 "

And fifty acres more for each member of a family besides the head of it.

4. That the rights of the officers in the medical department be increased in like manner on the same condition.

5. That all officers in the other staff departments, who shall actually settle in the new state within the time above limited, shall receive rights of land in the proportions last stated, on an equitable comparison of their stations with the ranks of the officers of the line and the medical staff.

6. That this increased provision of lands shall extend to all officers of the line and staff, and to all non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who during the present war have performed in the whole three years' service, whether in service or not at the close of the war, provided they present their claims and become actual settlers in the new state by the time above limited.

7. These surplus rights being secured, all the surplus lands shall be the common property of the state and disposed of for the common good; as for laying out roads, building bridges, erecting public buildings, establishing schools and academies, defraying the expenses of government, and other public uses.

8. That every grantee shall have a house built and ——— acres of land cleared on his right within ——— years, or the same shall be forfeited to the state.

9. That, to enable the associators to undertake the settlement of the new state, the United States defray the expenses of the march thither, furnish the necessary utensils of husbandry, and such live stock as shall be indispensably requisite for commencing the settlement, and subsistence for three years, to wit, one ration of bread and meat per day to each man, woman and child; and to every soldier a suit of clothes

annually; the cost of these articles to be charged to the accounts of arrearages due to the members of the association respectively.

10. That, for the security of the state against Indians, every officer and soldier go armed, the arms to be furnished by the United States and charged to the accounts of arrearages. Ammunition to be supplied in the same way.

11. That a constitution for the new state be formed by the members of the association previous to their commencing the settlement, two-thirds of the associators present at a meeting duly notified for that purpose agreeing therein. The total exclusion of slavery from the state to form an essential and irrevocable part of the constitution.

12. That the associators, so assembled, agree on such general rules as they shall deem necessary for the prevention and punishment of crimes, and the preservation of peace and good order in the state; to have the force of laws during the space of two years, unless an assem-

"Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way"

From a study in clay, by Prof. Bruce Wilder Saville, sculptor, designed for new bridge crossing the Scioto River at Columbus on the old National Road.

bly of the state, formed agreeably to the constitution, shall sooner repeal them.

13. That the state, so constituted, shall be admitted into the confederacy of the United States, and entitled to all the benefits of the Union, in common with the other members thereof.

14. That, at the above-mentioned meeting of the associators, delegates be chosen to represent them in the Congress of the United States, to take their seats as soon as the new state shall be erected.

15. That the associators, having borne together as brethren the dangers and calamities of war, and feeling that mutual friendship which long acquaintance and common sufferings give rise to, it being also the obvious dictate of humanity to supply the wants of the needy and alleviate the distresses of the afflicted, it shall be an inviolable rule to take under the immediate patronage of the state the wives and children of such associators who, having settled there, shall die, or, by cause of wounds or sickness, be rendered unable to improve their plantations, or follow their occupations, during the first twenty-one years; so that such destitute and distressed families shall receive such public aids as, joined with their own reasonable exertions, will maintain them in a manner suitable to the condition of the heads of them; especially that the children, when grown up, may be on a footing with other children whose

parents, at the original formation of the state, were in similar circumstances with those of the former.[2]

Early in the year following the drafting of Colonel Pickering's plan a committee of the Continental Congress consisting of Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, Samuel Chase of Maryland, and David Howell of Rhode Island agreed upon a form of government for the Western Territory. On March 1, 1784, Mr. Jefferson made the following report for the committee:

The committee appointed to prepare a plan for the temporary government of the Western Territory have agreed to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the territory ceded or to be ceded by individual states to the United States, whensoever the same shall have been purchased of the Indian inhabitants, and offered for sale by the United States, shall be formed into additional states, bounded in the following manner, as nearly as such cessions will admit: That is to say, northwardly and southwardly by parallels of latitude, so that each state shall comprehend, from south to north, two degrees of latitude, beginning to count from the completion of thirty-one degrees north of the equator; but any territory northwardly of the forty-seventh degree shall make part of the state next below. And eastwardly and westwardly they shall be bounded, those on the Mississippi by that river on the one side, and the meridian of the lowest point of the rapids of the Ohio on the other; and those adjoining on the east, by the same meridian on their western side, and on the eastern by the meridian of the western cape of the mouth of the Great Kanawha. And the territory eastward of this last meridian, between the Ohio, Lake Erie, and Pennsylvania, shall be one state.

That the settlers within the territory so to be purchased and offered for sale shall, either on their own petition or on the order of Congress, receive authority from them, with appointments of time and place, for their free males of full age to meet together for the purpose of establishing a temporary government to adopt the constitution and laws of any one of these states, so that such laws nevertheless shall be subject to alteration by their ordinary legislature, and to erect, subject to a like alteration, counties or townships for the election of members of their Legislature.

That such temporary government shall only continue in force in any state until it shall have acquired 20,000 free inhabitants, when, giving due proof thereof to Congress, they shall receive from them authority, with appointments of time and place, to call a convention of representatives to establish a permanent constitution and government for themselves.

Provided, That both the temporary and permanent governments be established on these principles as their basis:

1. That they shall forever remain a part of the United States of America.

2. That, in their persons, property and territory, they shall be subject to the Government of the United States in Congress assembled, and to the Articles of Confederation in all those cases in which the original states shall be so subject.

3. That they shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other states.

4. That their respective governments shall be in republican forms, and shall admit no person to be a citizen who holds any hereditary title.

5. That, after the year 1800 of the Christian era, there shall be

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[2]Cutler, Life, Journals and Correspondence of Manasseh Cutler, Vol. I, pp. 156-159.

neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said states, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been personally guilty.

That whensoever any of the said states shall have, of free inhabitants, as many as shall then be in any one of the least numerous of the thirteen original states, such state shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the said original states, after which the assent of two-thirds of the United States, in Congress assembled, shall be requisite in all those cases wherein, by the confederation, the assent of nine states is now required, provided the consent of nine states to such admission may be obtained according to the eleventh of the Articles of Confederation. Until such admission by their delegates into Congress, any of the said states, after the establishment of their temporary government, shall have authority to keep a sitting member in Congress, with a right of debating but not of voting.

That the territory northward of the forty-fifth degree, that is to say, of the completion of forty-five degrees from the equator, and extending to the Lake of the Woods, shall be called Sylvania. That, of the territory under the forty-fifth and forty-fourth degrees, that which lies westward of Michigan shall be called Michigania; and that which is eastward thereof, within the peninsula formed by the lakes and waters of Michigan, Huron, St. Clair and Erie, shall be called Cheronesus, and shall include any part of the peninsula which may extend above the forty-fifth degree. Of the territory under the forty-third and forty-second degrees, that to the westward, through which the Assenisipi or Rock River runs, shall be called Assenisipia; and that to the eastward, in which are the fountains of the Muskingum, the two Miamis of Ohio, the Wabash, the Illinois, the Miami of the Lake, and the Sandusky rivers, shall be called Metropotamia. Of the territory which lies under the forty-first and fortieth degrees, the western, through which the River Illinois runs, shall be called Illinoia; that next adjoining, to the eastward, Saratoga; and that between this last and Pennsylvania, and extending from the Ohio to Lake Erie, shall be called Washington. Of the territory which lies under the thirty-ninth and thirty-eighth degrees, to which shall be added so much of the point of land within the fork of the Ohio and Mississippi as lies under the thirty-seventh degree, that to the westward, within and adjacent to which are the confluences of the rivers Wabash, Shawnee, Tanisee, Ohio, Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri, shall be called Polypotamia; and that to the eastward, farther up the Ohio, otherwise called the Pelisipi, shall be called Pelisipia.

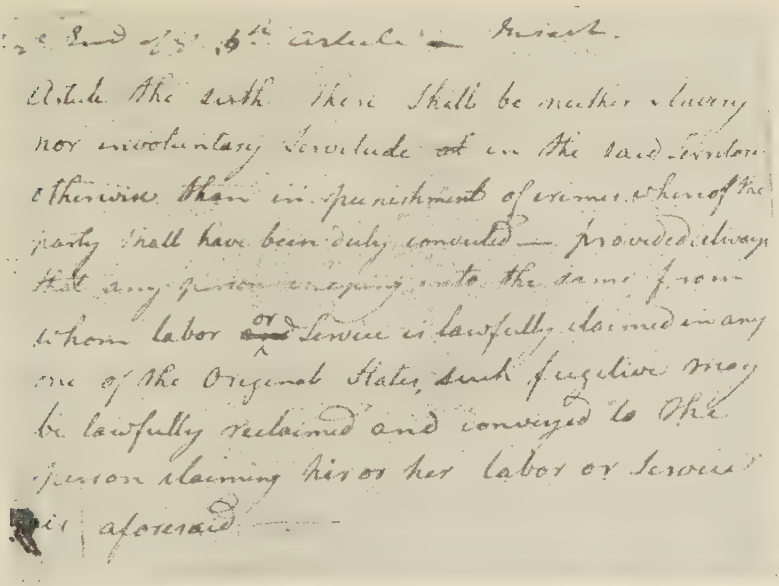
That all the preceding articles shall be formed into a charter of compact; shall be duly executed by the President of the United States, in Congress assembled, under his hand and the seal of the United States; shall be promulgated, and shall stand as fundamental conditions between the thirteen original states and these newly described, unalterable but by the joint consent of the United States, in Congress assembled, and of the particular state within which such alteration is proposed[3] to be made.

This report was recommitted to the committee and on the 22nd of March another report was made that agreed in the main with the first report. The paragraph of the original report containing the names of the new states to be formed northwest of the Ohio River was omitted entirely, but the plan of the division of the Western Territory into states by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude remained the same. Other changes included the omission of the clause against hereditary titles and the inclusion of three new "principles." One of these denied the right of future states formed under the ordinance to "inter-

[3]Smith, The St. Clair Papers, Vol. II, pp. 603-605.

fere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled" or "with the ordinance and regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona-fide purchasers."[4] Lands belonging to the United States were exempt from taxation and non-resident owners of lands were not to be taxed at a higher rate than residents. Principle No. 5 in the original draft prohibiting slavery after the year 1800 on motion of a delegate from North Carolina was stricken from the ordinance. Thomas Jefferson and the delegates from the Northern states voted to retain it but it failed by the vote of one state in the Congress and was dropped from the ordinance.

From the adoption of the plan of government for the Western



Sixth Article of the Ordinance of 1787
In the handwriting of Nathan Dane

Territory until the enactment of the famous Ordinance of 1787, these resolutions reported by the committee of which Thomas Jefferson was chairman were nominally in force in the Western Territory. Someone has well observed that the Ordinance of 1784 was the law of the Territory but inoperative until it was finally repealed. Through this period there was practically no migration to the West.

In the Continental Congress other important measures were introduced that did not pass. Among these was one proposed by James Monroe. After Jefferson had gone to France to represent the United States there, Monroe became actively interested in the formation of a government for the Western Territory. He made a visit to the Ohio country and concluded that the division of the Western Territory into states entirely by artificial lines as favored by Jefferson was not practical. He thought that natural boundaries in part should supersede the artificial boundaries. In a report made to Congress March 24, 1786, by a committee of which he was chairman, it was provided that the United States should have power to form not more than five nor less than three states of the territory northwest of the Ohio.

Later another Congressman from Virginia, William Grayson, made a motion to divide this territory in the following manner: "An east

[4]Barrett, Evolution of the Ordinance of 1787, p. 26.

and west line touching the most southern part of Lake Michigan should separate the territory into two parts. There should be three states between this line and the Ohio, formed by the meridians at the mouth of the Wabash and the great Miami rivers. Lake Michigan would divide the country north of the line into two parts, and these were to be states." This made five states. The motion was lost, but the suggestion was not forgotten. Other motions and resolutions that did not carry also contributed to the final result.

There had been in Congress from time to time, after the adoption of Jefferson's plan in 1784, manifestations of a desire for a new ordinance for the government of the Western Territory. On September 19, 1786, a committee, consisting of William S. Johnson of Connecticut, Charles Pinckney of South Carolina, Melancthan Smith of New York, Nathan Dane of Massachusetts, and John Henry of Maryland, was appointed to propose a plan of temporary government of the territory, and made a report. On April 26, 1787, the same committee reported another ordinance which was read the second time on May 9. It was called up for its third reading on May 10. William Frederick Poole thus characterizes the report:

"Mr. Force has printed its full text. That Mr. Dane or any other Northern man should have served on a committee which drafted such an ordinance, and called for its third reading on the 10th of May, 1787, is evidence that there were very crude ideas in Congress at that time as to what an ordinance defining the fundamental laws of the Northwestern Territory should be. It had no resemblance to the ordinance which passed on the 13th of July. It had no restriction of slavery, none of those sublime principles as to personal and civil rights, education, religion and morality, and the obligation of contracts, which appeared in the later ordinance. It had no articles of compact; in short, it had none of those provisions which have made the Ordinance of 1787 so beneficial and renowned."[5]

As the form and substance of this report is extensively criticised by Mr. Poole, it is here reproduced in full for purposes of comparison:

An Ordinance for the Government of the Western Territory

It is hereby ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, that there shall be appointed, from time to time, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress.

There shall be appointed by Congress, from time to time, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked by Congress. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the General Assembly, and public records of the district, and of the proceedings of the governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months to the secretary of Congress.

There shall also be appointed a court, to consist of three judges, any two of whom shall form a court, who shall have a common-law jurisdiction, whose commissions shall continue in force during good behavior. And to secure the rights of personal liberty and property to the inhabitants and others, purchasers in the said districts, it is hereby ordained that the inhabitants of said districts shall always be entitled to the benefits of the act of habeas corpus and of the trial by jury.

The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the districts such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which shall prevail in said district until the organization of the General Assembly,

[5]Poole, North American Review, April, 1876.

unless disapproved of by Congress, but afterwards the General Assembly shall have authority to alter them as they think fit; provided, however, that said Assembly shall have no power to create peerages.

The governor for the time being shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, and appoint and commission all officers in the same below the rank of general officers; all officers of that rank shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township as he shall find necessary for the preservation of peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

The governor shall, as soon as may be, proceed to lay out the district into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature, so soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, within the said district. Upon giving due proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties and townships as aforesaid, to represent them in the General Assembly; provided, that for every five hundred free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives amount to twenty-five; after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the Legislature: provided, that no person shall be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he be a citizen of one of the United States, or have resided within such district three years, and shall likewise hold, in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same: provided also, that a freehold or life estate in fifty acres of land in the said district, if a citizen of any of the United States, and two years' residence if a foreigner, in addition, shall be necessary to qualify a man as elector for the said representative.

The representatives thus elected shall serve for the term of two years, and in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the time.

The General Assembly shall consist of the governor, a legislative council, to consist of five members, to be appointed by the United States in Congress assembled, to continue in office during pleasure, any three of whom to be a quorum; and a House of Representatives, who shall have a legislative authority complete in all cases for the good government of the said district: provided, that no act of the said General Assembly shall be construed to affect any lands the property of the United States; and provided, further, that the lands of the non-resident proprietors shall in no instance be taxed higher than the lands of residents.

All bills shall originate indifferently either in the Council or House of Representatives, and, having been passed by a majority in both Houses, shall be referred to the governor for his assent, after obtaining which they shall be complete and valid; but no bill or legislative act whatever shall be valid, or of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue, and dissolve the General Assembly when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The said inhabitants or settlers shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and to bear a proportional part of the burdens of the government, to be apportioned on them by

Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other states.

The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall at any time think proper to appoint in such district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity; the governor before the president of Congress, and all other officers before the governor, prescribed on the 17th day of January, 1785, to the secretary of war, mutatis mutandis.

Whensoever any of the said states shall have of free inhabitants as many as are equal in number to the one-thirteenth part of the citizens of the original states, to be computed from the last enumeration, such state shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the said original states: provided the consent of so many states in Congress is first obtained as may at that time be competent to such admission.

Resolved, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, be and the same are hereby annulled and repealed.[6]

Comparing this report with the Ordinance of 1784 one cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that in spite of Mr. Poole's criticism of the former it does furnish in large measure a practical frame of government that in Jefferson's original plan was vaguely left to the people of the territory. In fact the style and language of the later report very closely resembles in most of its paragraphs the great ordinance that was subsequently adopted. In other words the committee had made considerable progress toward the evolution of a practical form of government for the Western Territory. It must be noted that thus far effort had been directed by Congress for a plan of government embracing all the Western Territory—the portion south of the Ohio River as well as that north and west of it. It should be noted, too, that the latter report leads up almost to the articles of compact which were the distinctive and crowning feature of the great ordinance.

Mr. Poole seems to think that there is a wonderful contrast between the literary style of the report of April 26, 1787, and the ordinance adopted July 13 of the same year.[7] If we limit the comparison to the corresponding sections in the two documents, it is certainly somewhat difficult to tell which as a matter of style is superior. If Mr. Dane was the author of the former of the two there is no reason, it would seem, why with the aid naturally accorded by the committee he might not have been the author of the latter.

But Mr. Poole, as we shall see later, was thoroughly convinced that neither Jefferson nor Dane had any claim to authorship worthy of serious consideration.

For convenient comparison the full text of the ordinance is here reproduced:

The Ordinance of 1787—An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio[8]

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said territory, for the purpose of temporary government, be one

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[6]Smith, The St. Clair Papers, Vol. II, pp. 608-610.

[7]Poole, The Ordinance of 1787 and Dr. Manasseh Cutler as an Agent in Its Formation, p. 15. (Reprint from North American Review for April, 1876.)

[8]The text from which this is printed is found in Journals of the American Congress, Vol. IV, pp. 752-4.

The text here used has been somewhat changed in form though not in word from the text as it passed Congress. The variations are not material. The articles of compact there read "Article the First, Article the Second," etc. There are also immaterial changes in capitalization and punctuation. See the text by Peter Force in The St. Clair Papers, pp. 612-618.

district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates, both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to, and be distributed among their children, and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild, to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them: And where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate, shall have in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate, her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her, in whom the estate may be, (being of full age) and attested by three witnesses; and real estates may be conveyed by lease and re-lease, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed and delivered by the person being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery; saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, St. Vincent's, and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed, from time to time, by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in 1,000 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed, from time to time, by Congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office; it shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department; and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings, every six months, to the secretary of Congress: There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common-law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district, such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress, from time to time; which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the Legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

The governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the governor

shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein other wise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed, from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature.

So soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly; provided, That for every 500 free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to 25; after which, the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the Legislature; provided, that no person be[9] eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years; and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee-simple, 200 acres of land within the same: Provided also, that a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the states, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years; and in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township, for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term. The General Assembly, or Legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a House of Representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum; and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to-wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected, the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and, when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress; one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the council, the said House shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws, in all cases, for good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and

[9]Many texts have "shall be," but in the original it is "be."

declared. And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when, in his opinion, it shall be expedient.

The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity, and of office; the governor before the president of Congress, and all other officers before the governor. As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and House assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory: to provide also for the establishment of states, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original states, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest:

It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original states, and the people and states in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to-wit:

Art. 1st. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments in the said territory.

Art. 2d. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writs of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate; and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that shall, in any manner, whatever, interfere with, or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide, and without fraud previously formed.

Art. 3d. Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty, they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity, shall, from time to time, be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

Art. 4th. The said territory, and the states which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein, as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable

thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure, by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other states; and the taxes for paying their proportion, shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the Legislatures of the district or districts, or new states, as in the original states, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts or new states shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and Saint Lawrence, and carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other states that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

Art. 5th. There shall be formed in the said territory, not less than three, nor more than five states; and the boundaries of the states, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession, and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to-wit: The western state in the said Territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle state shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincents to the Ohio; by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami, to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern state shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: provided however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three states shall be subject so far to be altered, that if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two states in that part of the said territory, which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said states shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such state shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and state government: provided the constitution and government so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the state than 60,000.

Art. 6th. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

Done by the United States in Congress assembled, the 13th day of

July, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence the 12th. CHAS. THOMSON, Secy.

The authorship of the ordinance first became a subject of general interest throughout the United States through the prominence given it in the great Webster-Hayne debate. This discussion took a wide range. It is believed that the prominence of those who had a part in it as well as the importance of the subject itself fully justifies a somewhat extended reproduction of what was said, not in the form of paraphrase, but in the language of the distinguished participants.

In the United States Senate, on January 20, 1830, in his first speech on the Foote resolution, which precipitated the famous debate with Hayne, Daniel Webster spoke as follows on the Ordinance of 1787 and its authorship:

"At the foundation of the constitution of these new Northwestern states, lies the celebrated Ordinance of 1787. We are accustomed, sir, to praise the lawgivers of antiquity; we help to perpetuate the fame of Solon and Lycurgus; but I doubt whether one single law of any lawgiver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked and lasting character than the Ordinance of 1787. That instrument was drawn by Nathan Dane, then and now a citizen of Massachusetts. It was adopted, as I think I have understood, without the slightest alteration; and certainly it has happened to few men to be the author of a political measure of more large and enduring consequence. It fixed forever the character of the population in the vast region northwest of the Ohio, by excluding from them involuntary servitude. It impressed on the soil itself, while it was yet a wilderness, an incapacity to sustain any other than freemen. It laid the interdict against personal servitude, in original compact, not only deeper than all local law, but deeper also than all local constitutions."

Senator Thomas H. Benton of Missouri preceded Hayne in reply to the first speech of Webster on the famous Foote resolution. He undertook to break the effect of that speech by ridicule and an appeal to the records. Benton's biographer seems to think that the senator capped the climax of his reply to Webster in calling that senator to account for ascribing to Nathan Dane the credit of writing the Ordinance of 1787. Here is what Benton said on this point in reply to Webster:

"He has brought before us a certain Nathan Dane, of Beverly, Massachusetts, and loaded him with such an exuberance of blushing honors as no modern name has been known to merit or to claim. Solon, Lycurgus, and Numa Pompilius are the renowned legislators of antiquity to whom he is compared, and only compared for the purpose of being placed at their head. So much glory was earned by a single act, and that act, the supposed authorship of the Ordinance of 1787, for the government of the Northwestern Territory, and especially of the clause in it which prohibits slavery and involuntary servitude. Mr. Dane was assumed to be the author of this clause, and upon that assumption was found, not only the great superstructure of Mr. Dane's glory, but a claim also upon the gratitude of Ohio and all the Northwest, to the unrivalled legislator who was the author of their happiness, and to this quarter of the Union which was the producer of the legislator. So much encomium and such grateful consequences, it seems a pity to spoil—but spoilt they must be; for Mr. Dane was no more the author of that ordinance than you or I, who about that time were 'mewling and puling in our nurse's arms.' That ordinance and especially the non-slavery clause, was not the work of Nathan Dane of Massachusetts, but of Thomas Jefferson of Virginia. It was reported by a committee of three, Messrs. Jefferson of Virginia, Chase of Maryland, and Howard of Rhode Island—a majority from the slave states, in April, 1784, nearly two years before Mr. Dane became a member of Congress. The clause was not adopted at that time, there being but six states in favor of it

and the articles of confederation, on questions of that character, requiring seven. The next year, 1785, the clause with some modification, was moved by Mr. King, of New York, as a proposition to be sent to a committee, and was sent to the committee accordingly; but still did not ripen into a law. A year afterwards, the clause and the whole ordinance was passed, upon the report of a committee of six members, of whom the name of Mr. Dane stands No. 5, in the order of arrangement on the Journal. There were but eight states present at the passing of the ordinance, namely, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia; and every one voted for it. So passes away the glory of this world. But yesterday the name of Nathan Dane, of Beverly, Massachusetts, hung in equipoise against half the names of the sages of Greece and Rome. Poetry and eloquence were at work to blazon his fame; marble, and brass, and history, and song were waiting to perform their office. The celestial honors of the apotheosis seemed to be only deferred for the melancholy event of the sepulchre. Today all this superstructure of honors, human and divine, disappears from the earth. The foundation of the edifice is sapped; and the superhuman glories of him who, twenty-four hours ago, was taking his station among the demigods of antiquity, have dispersed and dissipated into thin air—vanishing like the baseless fabric of a vision, which leaves not a rack behind."[10]

At first reading this reply seems to have demolished the structure erected to Dane by Webster, but that distinguished statesman shortly afterward, on January 26, 1830, in his second speech on Foote's resolution, better known as his reply to Hayne,[11] first devoted some attention to Benton and sustained at some length his claim for Nathan Dane. In his speech that covered two days and touched on many phases of his plea for the Union "now and forever, one and inseparable" he again spoke as follows of the Ordinance of 1787 and the claim of Nathan Dane to authorship:

"Having had occasion to recur to the Ordinance of 1787, in order to defend myself against the inferences which the honorable member has chosen to draw from my former observations on that subject, I am not willing now entirely to take leave of it without another remark. It need hardly be said, that that paper expresses just sentiments on the great subject of civil and religious liberty. Such sentiments were common, and abound in all our state papers of that day. But this ordinance did that which was not so common, and which is not even now universal; that is, it set forth and declared it to be a high and binding duty of government itself to support schools and advance the means of education, on the plain reason that religion, morality and knowledge are necessary to good government, and to the happiness of mankind. One observation further. The important provision incorporated into the Constitution of the United States, and into several of those of the states, and recently as we have seen, adopted into the reformed constitution of Virginia, restraining legislative power in questions of private right, and from impairing the obligation of contracts, is first introduced and established, as far as I am informed, as matter of express written constitutional law, in this Ordinance of 1787. And I must add, also, in regard to the author of the ordinance, who has not

[10]Congressional Debates, Vol. VI, part 1, 1829-1830, p. 96.

[11]Senator Hayne followed Senator Benton in the controversy relative to the Ordinance of 1787, but added nothing new. What he said on the subject of slavery, however, in the course of his argument, is of interest here:

I can truly say that slavery, in the abstract, has but few advocates or defenders in the slave-holding states, and that slavery as itself, an hereditary institution, descended upon us from our ancestors, would have fewer advocates among us than it has, if those who have nothing to do with the subject would only let us alone. The sentiment in favor of slavery was much weaker before those intermeddlers began their operations than it is at present. Benton, Thirty Years View, Vol. I, p. 136.

had the happiness to attract the gentleman's notice heretofore, nor to avoid his sarcasm now, that he was chairman of that select committee of the old Congress, whose report first expressed the strong sense of that body, that the old Confederation was not adequate to the exigencies of the country, and recommended to the states to send delegates to the convention which formed the present Constitution.

"An attempt has been made to transfer from the North to the South the honor of this exclusion of slavery from the Northwestern Territory. The journal, without argument or comment, refutes such attempts. The cession by Virginia was made in March, 1784. On the 19th of April following, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Jefferson, Chase and Howell, reported a plan for a temporary government of the territory, in which was this article: 'That, after the year 1800, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said states, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted.' Mr. Spaight of North Carolina moved to strike out this paragraph. The question was put, according to the form then practised, 'Shall these words stand as a part of the plan?' New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, seven states, voted in the affirmative; Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina, in the negative. North Carolina was divided. As the consent of nine states was necessary, the words could not stand, and were struck out accordingly. Mr. Jefferson voted for the clause, but was overruled by his colleagues.

"In March of the next year (1785), Mr. King of Massachusetts, seconded by Mr. Ellery of Rhode Island, proposed the formerly rejected article, with this addition: 'And that this regulation shall be an article of compact, and remain a fundamental principle of the constitutions between the thirteen original states, and each of the states described in the resolve.' On this clause, which provided the adequate and thorough security, the eight Northern states at that time voted affirmatively, and the four Southern states negatively. The votes of nine states were not yet obtained, and thus the provision was again rejected by the Southern states. The perseverance of the North held out, and two years afterwards the object was attained. It is no derogation from the credit, whatever that may be, of drawing the Ordinance, that its principles had before been prepared and discussed, in the form of resolutions. If one should reason in that way, what would become of the distinguished honor of the author of the Declaration of Independence? There is not a sentiment in that paper which had not been voted and resolved in the assemblies, and other popular bodies in the country, over and over again."

It may be of collateral interest to note here that the eulogistic references of Webster to Ohio and the Ordinance of 1787 precipitated the famous Webster-Hayne Debate. These references have already been quoted in part only. Webster traced the rapid development of Ohio from an unbroken wilderness to a prosperous state of one million inhabitants. "This new member of the Republic," said he, "has already left far behind her a majority of the old states. She is now by the side of Virginia and Pennsylvania; and in point of numbers, will shortly admit no equal but New York herself."

When the Senate convened on January 21, 1830, Mr. Hayne gave evidence that he had been deeply stirred by Webster's reference to slavery as a source of weakness to Kentucky and the South. He declared that "he would not deny that some things had fallen from that gentleman [Webster] which rankled here [touching his breast], from which he would desire, at once, to relieve himself." Webster had discharged his fire "in the face of the Senate." He [Hayne] hoped that Webster would "now afford him the opportunity of returning the shot."

"I am ready to receive it," said Webster. "Let the discussion proceed."

The memorable debate then proceeded.

After reading the discussion relative to the authorship of the Ordinance of 1787 by such distinguished statesmen one naturally wonders what Nathan Dane himself had to say on the subject. The discussion, of course, aroused much interest throughout the country. In answer to a letter of inquiry, addressed to John H. Farnham, secretary of the Indiana Historical Society, Nathan Dane wrote as follows:

"Beverly, Mass., May 12, 1831.

"Dear Sir: A few days ago I received your letter of April 12, 1831, inclosing the printed constitution and circular of the Indiana Historical Society. It is truly gratifying to observe the rapid, the respectable, and the substantial manner in which the Northwestern Territory is settled. In your letter you say: 'We have been accustomed in Indiana to regard you as the author and supporter of the Ordinance of 1787; that was the opinion until a senator from Missouri (Colonel Benton) in the Senate, session '29 and '30, denied your agency,' etc. As you express a strong desire 'to receive an authentic history of the Magna Charta of no less than three states, to be deposited in the archives of your society, I send enclosed the printed note 'A' as the best concise account extant of the ordinance and its formation. The note is a part of an appendix to the ninth volume of my General Abridgment of American Law, with occasional notes and comments.

"As to the article excluding slavery, an important one, though perhaps not more so than the provision against impairing contracts, two questions arise: Who first thought of excluding slavery from the Northwestern Territory? Who caused the article to be made a part of the ordinance? The committee that reported the plan of April, 1784, including an article against slavery, very imperfect (as stated in the printed note), consisted of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Chase, of Maryland, and Mr. Howell, of Rhode Island. As Mr. Howell was from a non-slave-holding state, an active and able member, might he not more probably first think of excluding slavery? Be that as it may, the slave article in the plan of 1784 was very deficient, and the plan being adopted and the slave article rejected, there was an end of it. The next year, '85, Mr. King of Massachusetts, moved to add a slave article, better in words, but imperfect in substance; this being only committed, a slave article was no longer proposed by any committee. When the Ordinance of '87 was reported to Congress, and under consideration, from what I had heard, I concluded that a slave article might be adopted, and I moved the article as it is in the ordinance. It was added, and unanimously agreed to, I thought to the great honor of the slave-holding states.

"As it may be asked, how does this motion appear, it is proper to add: In the Missouri debate (as stated in the note) expressions were used that made it proper to inquire in whose handwriting the ordinance was. Mr. Otis, then in the Senate, caused inquiry to be made, and received from Daniel Brent a certificate, of which the following is a copy:

" 'I have the pleasure to send you a printed copy of the Ordinance of 1787, found among the old papers of Congress, with the draft in manuscript of the sixth article introduced into that ordinance. We can find nowhere the report of the committee upon which the ordinance was founded, but I presume the handwriting of the amendment will be sufficient for your purpose.'

"Mr. Otis, in his letter to be, says that the amendment (the slave article) was in my handwriting. These facts show who caused the slave article to be made a part of the ordinance. In fact, the plan of 1784 was so very imperfect that it could not be amended to answer

any purpose, nor could materials be found in it to form a thirteenth part of the ordinance of July 13, 1787. Your obedient servant,

"N. DANE.

"John H. Farnham, Salem, Indiana."

(Inclosure)

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE THAT REPORTED THE ORDINANCE OF 1787

NATHAN DANE

Nathan Dane was born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, December 29, 1752. He was the son of a well-to-do farmer and one of a family of twelve children. Chiefly through his own efforts he prepared for entrance to Harvard College and after a four-year course was graduated, "with high reputation," from that institution in 1778. He taught school in Beverly, Massachusetts, studied law with Judge William Wetmore of Salem, Massachusetts, was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law in Beverly in 1782.

His public and political record may be summarized as follows: He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1782-1785; a delegate to Congress, 1785-1787; state senator, 1790-1791, 1794-1797; judge of the Court of Common Pleas a short time in 1794; member of a committee to revise the laws of Massachusetts, 1795, 1811; presidential elector in 1812; member of the Hartford convention of 1814; member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention of 1820; died in Beverly, Massachusetts, February 15, 1835.

This is a brief sketch of the life and public services of Nathan Dane, a statesman whose fame has not been proportionate to his constructive work of large, enduring and beneficent results. It was his privilege to frame the Ordinance of 1787 and to render conspicuous service in the final stages of its adoption. Assuredly the readers of history, especially those who live in the states framed for the Northwest Territory, will wish to know something of the personality and attainments of this statesman who had to his credit this signal achievement before the end of his thirty-fifth year.

He was a man of tireless industry. From the day that he entered upon the practice of the law, he applied himself faithfully to his profession with gratifying success. In the State Legislature and the Continental Congress he was known as a hard and conscientious worker and was for that reason, as well as his recognized ability, assigned to membership in practically all important committees. He was recognized as a ready and effective debater when such ability was more highly regarded than it is today. In the practice of the law, however, he avoided as far as possible trials before judge or jury; always exerting his influence to settle cases out of court.

If he were living today he would probably be classed as a conservative. He had no sympathy with the political iconoclast and the demagogue, and yet he regarded with favor and never failing interest all measures of practical and rational reform. Hence his desire to prevent the extension of slavery in the Northwest Territory. In this connection it is worth while to remember that he and his colleagues were pioneers in the anti-slavery movement. It was not until 1788, the year after the adoption of the ordinance, that William Wilberforce inaugurated the movement against the slave trade in the British Parliament.

Mr. Dane was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Temperance Society—"the earliest organization of the kind in this country, if not in the world,"—served as its president and gave it liberal financial support. He was reared on a farm, had an abiding interest in agriculture and was for years an active member of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the Essex

Historical Society and of the American Antiquarian Society. He founded the Dane law professorship in Harvard College in 1829. In 1831 he contributed liberally to the fund for the erection of the Dane Law College, "thus giving to the Cambridge Law School" an assured place and opening up to it a prosperous future.

In 1816 Harvard College conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Through life Nathan Dane was a hard student, "devoting steadily from twelve to fourteen hours a day" in the last twenty-five years of his life to research and literary work. He was best known by his "A General Abridgment of American Law," in nine volumes. In 1782 he commenced the preparation of a voluminous work entitled, "A Moral and Political Survey of America," which was never published. His biographer states that if the volumes had been issued as they were written they would have been received with interest, but when the work was finished, much that was "prophecy had become history" and ideas, "bold and aggressive when they were committed to writing" at the time of his death were "mere truisms."

"Doctor Dane's studies," we are told, "were not confined to law and history." A Puritan of the strictest type, he devoted Sunday to religious studies. He read the scriptures in the original Hebrew and Greek. He attended church regularly, although for years, because of his deafness, he could not hear a word of the sermon.

Why he did not enter the military service in the Revolution is not known. He appears to have been in college at that time. The fact that without a military title he was frequently honored by the suffrage of his fellow citizens is a tribute to his evident ability and patriotism. His participation in the Hartford convention was unfortunate for his fame, but in that assembly he was associated with others whose motives and fidelity to country were above reproach.

He had no children, but children of his kindred always had a place in his home. He adopted and educated his nephew, Joseph Dane, who served as representative in Congress from Maine.

One who knew him well in his later years pays Nathan Dane this personal tribute:

"No man can have led a more entirely blameless life than Doctor Dane. I was brought up in his near neighborhood and never heard him spoken of but with unqualified respect and veneration; and I have been told by those of nearly his own age that not the slightest reproach or stain ever rested on his good name."

Richard Henry Lee

Richard Henry Lee of Virginia was one of the delegates to Congress whom Nathan Dane mentioned as especially helpful in framing the Ordinance of 1787. Lee was twenty years older than Dane and had rendered, as will be seen, conspicuous public service prior to 1787. Henry Lee was also a delegate from Virginia to this same Congress, although he was not present when the ordinance passed through its different stages and was adopted. Writers have very naturally confused these two men. They were from the same state; they were members of Congress, they were subsequently United States senators and both had served in the Revolution. It was Henry Lee who delivered the famous eulogy on Washington and declared him "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." It was Richard Henry Lee who, in the second Continental Congress, introduced the famous resolution declaring "that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states." It was Richard Henry Lee who signed the Declaration of Independence and it was he who served harmoniously with Nathan Dane on the committee that reported the Ordinance of 1787.

Richard Henry Lee was born in Stratford, Westmoreland County,

Virginia, January 20, 1732. When quite young he was sent to England and educated at the academy of Wakefield, in Yorkshire. In 1752 he returned to Virginia. His father was wealthy and he had ample means to prepare for his chosen profession, the law. In 1757 he was appointed justice of the peace for Westmoreland County. In 1761 he was elected to the House of Burgesses and continued to serve in that body for twenty-seven years. At first, modestly distrustful of his own ability, he took no part in debate. His first speech was on a motion to stop the importation of slaves by a tax so heavy as to "put an end to that iniquitous and disgraceful traffic within the colony of Virginia." It is said that his hatred of slavery overcame his natural backwardness and he made a "powerful speech, containing the germs of the principal arguments used in later days by Northern abolitionists. He opposed the Stamp Act of 1765, not only in the House of Burgesses but as captain of a militia company. He was a staunch friend of Samuel Adams and active in all the work leading up to the meeting of the first Continental Congress. In that body he was a member of the committee that prepared addresses to the King of Great Britain and to the colonies. In the second Congress he drew up the address to the people of Great Britain and a last petition to the King.

On June 7, 1776, he led in the movement to release the colonies from allegiance to Great Britain and offered his famous resolution already quoted. Illness prevented his presence in Congress later to frame the declaration, and that honor fell to Thomas Jefferson, while the honor of making the principal speech in support of it went to John Adams.

Few men were more active during the Revolution in support of the patriot cause. In four years he is said to have served on more than 100 committees. At times he was called from Congress to serve in the legislative body of Virginia where his presence was more urgently required. His activities were sometimes varied by military service, chiefly in recruiting the militia of his state.

Briefly stated, he was a delegate in the Continental Congress, 1774-1780, and served as its president in 1784; a signer of the Declaration of Independence; colonel of militia; again delegate in the Continental Congress in 1787; member of the Virginia convention of 1788; elected to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1789, until his resignation in 1792; died in Chantilly, Virginia, June 19, 1794.

It was certainly fortunate that Nathan Dane had with him on the committee that framed the ordinance a statesman so thoroughly equipped and so naturally in sympathy with his own views.

Melancton Smith

Melancton Smith was born in Jamaica, Long Island, in 1724. He was educated at home, where facilities were somewhat limited. He was elected sheriff of Dutchess County, New York, in 1777; a member of the First Provincial Congress that met in New York City, May 23, 1775; a commissioner in 1777 for detecting and defeating conspiracies against the state; served in the Continental Congress as a representative of the State of New York, 1785-1788; represented Dutchess County in the convention that assembled to consider the ratification of the Federal Constitution; moved to New York City in 1785. A little later he served in the General Assembly of the State of New York; supported Governor Clinton for reelection in 1792; was later circuit judge. He died in New York City, July 29, 1798, of yellow fever, his being the first fatal case of the epidemic in that year.

He was a man of great native ability. Chancellor Kent declares that he was early noted "for his love of reading, tenacious memory, powerful intellect and for the metaphysical and logical discussions of which he was master. He and Richard Henry Lee were the two men that

Nathan Dane stated were in hearty sympathy with him and very materially assisted in the preparation of the Ordinance of 1787.

Melancton Smith had a son and a grandson who bore and honored his name. The former served in the second war with England and became a major of the Twenty-fifth Infantry and later colonel of the regiment. The latter, the son of the veteran of 1812, became an officer in the American Navy and served with distinction in the Civil war. He participated in the attack on Port Hudson and Fort Fisher. He was commissioned commodore July 25, 1866, and rear admiral July 1, 1870.

Edward Carrington

Edward Carrington was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, February 11, 1749. He was a Revolutionary soldier, commissioned lieutenant colonel in 1776; was captured by the British while serving in the South; afterwards exchanged and quartermaster general to General Greene; participated in the battle of Hobkirk's Hill and in the siege of Yorktown; he was a delegate from Virginia to the Continental Congress, 1785-1787; was foreman of the jury in Aaron Burr's trial for treason, 1807; died in Richmond, Virginia, October 28, 1810.

John Kean

John Kean was born in South Carolina in 1756. He was a Revolutionary soldier; was taken prisoner and suffered on a prison ship in 1781. He was a delegate to Congress from South Carolina, 1785-1787; served on a commission to settle accounts between the United States and individual states; was cashier in the United States bank at Philadelphia; died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May, 1795.

Notes

Note A

As after the lapse of forty-three years, some for the first time claim the Ordinance of July 13, 1787, as a Virginia production; in substance Mr. Jefferson's, it is material to compare it with his plan or resolve (not ordinance) of April, 1784, in order to show how very groundless the assertion of Senator B. is, that the Ordinance of '87 was "chiefly copied" from his plan. To those who make the comparison, not a word need be said to refute his assertion—on the face of them the difference is so visible and essential—but thousands read his speeches, extensively published, where one makes this comparison. It is surprising, at this late day, that this claim is made for Virginia, never made by herself.

As but few possess the journals of the Old Congress, in which Mr. Jefferson's plan of '84 and the Ordinance of '87, formed by the author, are recorded, it is proper here, concisely, to point out the material difference between them. 1st. The plan of '84 is contained in two pages and a half; the Ordinance of '87 in eight pages. 2d. The first page in the plan, or resolve, of '84, is entirely omitted in the Ordinance of '87.

3d. From the remaining page and a half of the plan there appears to be transferred to the ordinance in substance, these provisions, to-wit: 1st. "The said territory and the states which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation." 2d. "To all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto." 3d. "The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay their part of the federal debts, contracted, or to be contracted, to be apportioned on them, by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure, by which apportionments thereof

shall be made on the other states." 4th. "The Legislatures of those districts, or new states, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil, by the United States in Congress assembled; nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary, for securing the title to such soil to the bona fide purchasers." 5th. "No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States." 6th. "And in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents." It will be observed the provisions 4, 5 and 6, some now view as oppressive to the West, were taken from Mr. Jefferson's plan—the residue of the Ordinance of '87 consists of two descriptions, one original as the provisions to prevent Legislatures enacting laws to impair contracts previously made—to secure to the Indians their rights and property—part of the titles to property made more purely republican and more completely divested of feudality than any other titles in the Union were in July, 1787—the temporary organization was new—no part of it was in the plan of '84. The other description was selected mainly from the constitution and laws of Massachusetts, as any one may see who knows what American law was in '87—as 1st. Titles to property, by will, by deed, by descent and by delivery, cited verbatim in the seventh volume of this Abridgment, pages 389-390. Here it may be observed that titles to lands once taking root are important, as they are usually permanent. In this case they were planted in 400,000 square miles of territory, and took root as was intended. 2d. All the fundamental, perpetual articles of compact, except as below, as 1st. Securing forever religious liberty. 2d. The essential parts of a bill of rights declaring that religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. These selections from the code of Massachusetts, as also the titles to property have created for her an extensive and lasting influence in the West, and of the most republican, liberal and beneficial kind.

The organization, providing officers to select or make, to decide on and execute laws, being temporary, was not deemed an important part of the Ordinance of '87. Charles Pinckney assisted in striking out a part of this in 1786.

The sixth article on compact, the slave article, is imperfectly understood—its history is—in 1784 a committee, consisting of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Chase and Mr. Howell, reported it, as a part of the plan of 1784. This Congress struck out; only two members south of Pennsylvania supported it—all north of Maryland, present, voted to preserve it, so to exclude slavery. It was imperfect, First, as it admitted slavery till the year 1800. Second, it admitted slavery in very considerable parts of the territory forever, as will appear on a critical examination, especially in the parts owned for ages by French, Canadian and other inhabitants, as their property, provided for only in the Ordinance of '87. In this Ordinance of '87 slavery is excluded from its date, and forever from every part of the whole "territory of the United States, northwest of the River Ohio," over all of which the ordinance established government.

The amended slave article, as it is in the Ordinance of '87 was added on the author's motion, and, as the Journals show, was not reported.

In the said seventh volume published in 1824 full credit is given to Mr. Jefferson and Mr. King, on account of their slave article, too limited—amended in July, 1887, by extending the ordinance of that date, so the slave article in it, over the whole territory and to take effect from the date. In 1802 the Indian article was made a fundamental part of the Southern compact—the provision as to impairing contracts was afterwards adopted into the Constitution of the United States, also into the several state constitutions, and after forty years' experience into that of Virginia.

In the great Missouri debate in 1820, etc., one Southern member, at least, viewed this ordinance as a Northern usurpation; especially, as to the six articles of compact. Mr. B. in 1830 claims it an honor to Virginia and Mr. Jefferson. Colonel Carrington, of Virginia, as chairman of the committee pro forma, reported the ordinance, but formed no part of it. Of late years this ordinance has been made a subject of particular importance, as proving the authors of it have afforded essential means in promoting the prosperity and rapid growth of the West—it was found in the great Missouri debate the Southern attempt to run it down would not do. As a Western senator said, in that debate, in Congress, it had been the cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night in settling the country—others, to the same purpose. On this and some other discoveries, this Northern usurpation, as Charles Pinckney viewed it, is now claimed as a Southern production to prove Southern friendship to the West—also to prove even in '87 the East did nothing in building up the West. In this point of view the East will not readily yield its just claim in that business—a claim not denied for forty years and more.

On the whole, if there be any praise or any blame in this ordinance; especially in the titles to property and in the permanent parts; so the most important, it belongs to Massachusetts, as one of her members formed it and furnished the matter with the exceptions, following. First, he was assisted in the committee of '86 in the temporary organization, almost solely by Mr. C. Pinckney, who did so little he felt himself at liberty to condemn this ordinance in that debate. Secondly, the author took from Mr. Jefferson's resolve of '84 in substance the said six provisions in the fourth article of compact as above stated. Thirdly, he took the words of the slave article from Mr. King's motion made in 1785, and extended its operation, as to time, and extent of territory, as is above mentioned—as to matter his invention furnishing the provisions respecting impairing contracts and the Indian security, and some other smaller matters, the residue, no doubt, he selected from existing laws, etc. In regard to the matter of this note, it is a portion of American law properly and conveniently placed in this appendix.—The particular form of this note is in answer to many requests, lately made, by members of Congress and others to be informed respecting the formation, the detail and authorship of this ordinance, which in forty years has so often restrained insolvent acts, stop laws, and other improper legislation impairing contracts.[12]

The debate in which Webster, Benton and Hayne participated and the discussion throughout the country that followed in regard to the authorship of the Ordinance of 1787 and other matters involved in this famous forensic battle led the Pennsylvania Historical Society to extend an invitation to Edward Coles, governor of Illinois, 1822-1826, to deliver before that body an address that was expected to definitely and finally settle all questions raised in regard to the ordinance. Mr. Coles had been elected governor of Illinois in an exciting contest by a plurality of only fifty votes. He ran on a platform which pledged him to maintain the provision of the ordinance which excluded slavery from the Northwest Territory. He was thoroughly familiar with the efforts that had been made to introduce slavery into Illinois and Indiana. His interesting address is a valuable contribution to the history of the stirring times through which he lived and administered the office of chief executive in the state of Illinois. It is a succinct and authoritative statement of the efforts to introduce slavery in that state and the State of Indiana in violation of the sixth article of compact in the ordinance. Mr. Coles' effort, however, to prove that Thomas Jefferson deserved the credit for authorship of that ordinance is not so fortunate. It shows

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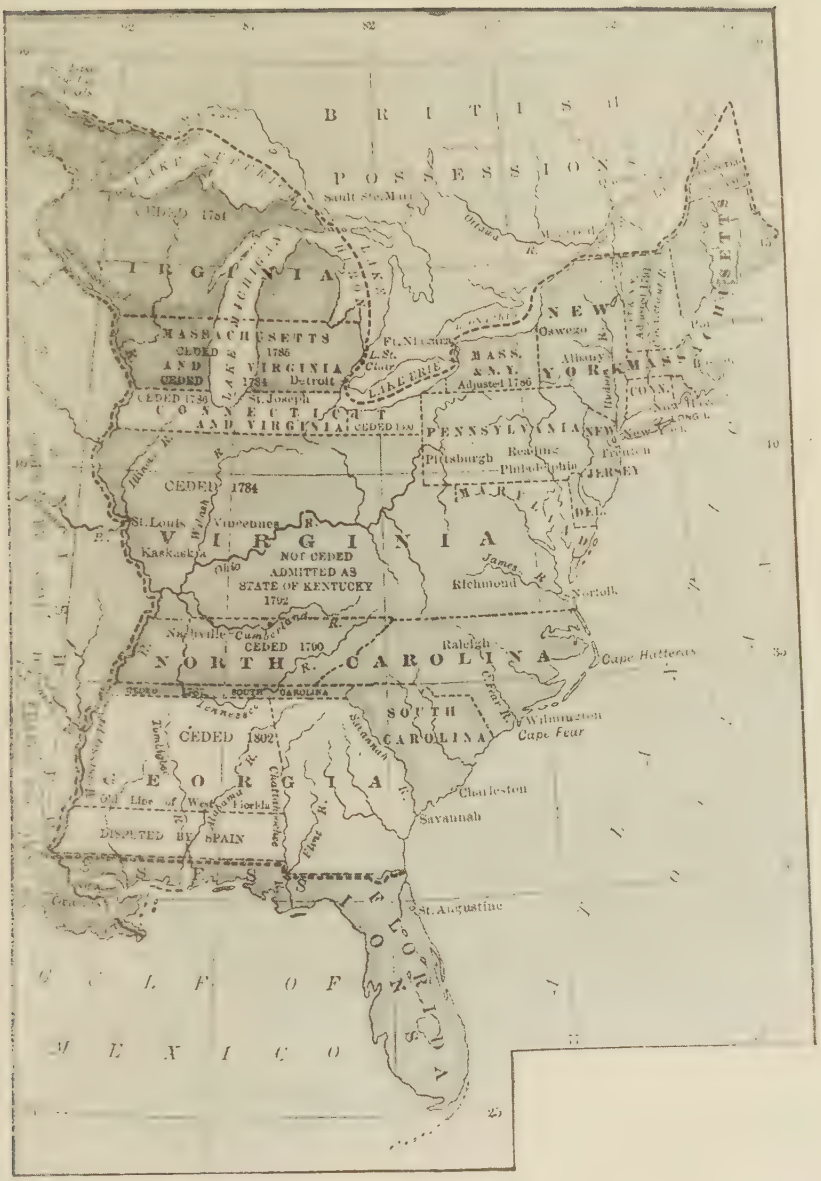
[12]Dane, Abridgment of American Law, Vol. IX, Appendix Notes, pp. 74-76.



COLONIAL CHARTER CLAIMS

that he was not familiar with the successive steps in the evolution of that great charter which superseded the Ordinance of 1784 which was drawn and introduced by Jefferson. Governor Coles stated at the outset that he had not been able, because of advanced age and physical infirmaties, to make the thorough research for information on this subject that he desired. His investigation, however, seems to have led him to the conclusion that there could be no question in regard to Jefferson's title to the honor of authorship. In support of this view he said in the course of this address:[13]

"A comparison of the plan of government, as drawn by Mr. Jefferson, and that finally adopted by Congress, both of which I have endeavored briefly to sketch, will show: First, that with Mr. Jefferson, originated the idea of a compact between the original states and the new states to be formed out of the territories, unalterable but by their joint consent. Second, that his plan of government or ordinance was intended to apply to all territory, ceded or to be ceded by individual states to the United States; while the ordinance passed by Congress confined it to territory previously acquired—that is to the territory northwest of the River Ohio. Third, that by Mr. Jefferson's plan or ordinance the territory was to be formed into distinct states, whose names and boundaries were designated; with the provision that they might form a temporary government; adopt the constitution and laws of any one of the original states, such laws being, however, subject to alteration by themselves; have a representation in Congress, though without a vote; and when they should have 20,000 inhabitants, form a permanent state government, and be admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states—all which provisions were those which formed substantially the ordinance as finally adopted by Congress, though it was so far qualified, that a state could not claim a right of admission into the Union until it had 60,000 inhabitants; to which were added in more detail the form of territorial government and some specific regulations in regard to the inheritance and conveyance of property. Fourth, that to the provisions which Mr. Jefferson originated and inserted in his plan, making it a matter of compact that the new states should forever remain a part of the United States; be subject to the government of Congress, and the articles of confederation; bear their share of the federal debts; adhere to a republican form of government, and admit no one to citizenship who should hold an hereditary title—to these the ordinance as adopted by Congress added provisions to protect the public lands from interference and taxation; to preserve as highways some of the great rivers; and to enlarge the enumeration of the personal rights of the citizen. Fifth, that the most important clause in Mr. Jefferson's plan—that which provided that 'after the year 1800 of the Christian era there should be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, in any of the said states, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been personally guilty'—was adopted by Congress with no change, except the ommission of the postponement of its operation until 1800, and the introduction of the clause for the restoration of fugitive slaves.

"Some of the above particulars would not have been stated so fully but for a claim which has been made to the authorship of the ordinance on behalf of Nathan Dane, of Massachusetts. To show a misconception somewhere, and in a word, the groundless character of this claim, it is only necessary to state that Mr. Dane took his seat in Congress for the first time, on the 17th of November, 1785, more than eighteen months after the ordinance had been conceived and brought forth by its great author, and been adopted by Congress, with certain alterations, the principal one of which, on motion of Mr. King, had been in effect cancelled and the original provision restored nearly in the words of Mr.

[13]Delivered June 9, 1856.

Jefferson, eight months before Mr. Dane took his seat in Congress. The Journals of Congress do not show that Mr. Dane had any particular part in forming the ordinance, beyond serving on two of the several committees to which it was referred. What he did on those committees, I have no means of knowing. He may have been active and instrumental in working into the ordinance his favorite provisions about titles to property; and thus his phrase may be rendered intelligible, where he says that he had 'formed it mainly from the laws of Massachusetts.' "[14]

In his "Thirty Years' View" Senator Benton draws attention to the argument of Edward Coles supporting Jefferson's claim to authorship of the Ordinance of 1787. In regard to the debate in the Senate and the view of Mr. Coles he says:

"Mr. Webster was present when I read these extracts, and said nothing. He neither reaffirmed his previous statement, that Mr. Dane was the author of the ordinance, and that 'this great measure was carried by the North, and by the North alone.' He said nothing; nor did he afterwards correct the errors of his speech; and now they remain in it, and have given occasion to a very authentic newspaper contradiction of his statement, copies, like my statement to the Senate, from the Journals of the old Congress. It was by Edward Coles, Esq., formerly of Virginia and private secretary to President Madison, afterwards governor of the State of Illinois and now a citizen of Pennsylvania, resident of Philadelphia. He made his correction through the National Intelligencer of Washington City; and being drawn from the same sources it agrees entirely with my own. And thus the South is entitled to the credit of originating and passing this great measure—a circumstance to be remembered and quoted, as showing the South at that time in taking the lead in curtailing and restricting the existence of slavery."[15]

Senator Benton and Governor Coles base their arguments on the assumption that the ordinance was before Congress from the time Jefferson introduced his resolutions for the government of the Western Territory to July 13, 1787. After a thorough examination of the manuscript journals and accompanying documents of the Continental Congress, Peter Force prepared a paper on the history of the ordinance which is published as an appendix to Vol. 2 of the St. Clair papers. At the conclusion of his painstaking review he says:

"It appears, then, that, instead of having 'this ordinance under deliberation and revision for three years and six months,' in five days it was passed through all the forms of legislation—the reference, the action of the committee, the report, the three several readings, the discussion and amendment by Congress, and its final passage."

In his survey Mr. Force elsewhere says:

"This committee did not 'merely revise the ordinance;' they prepared and reported the great bill of rights for the territory northwest of the Ohio."

The conclusive arguments and claims successively submitted, however, did not settle the question of authorship to the satisfaction of William Frederick Poole, a reputable research authority, who has left his series of indexes to periodical literature that have placed students and librarians under a perpetual obligation to him. Mr. Poole thought he had discovered new light on this controversial subject and in his contribution to the North American Review for April, 1876, he gave the public the benefit of his research and conclusions. He finds inaccuracies all along the line of previous discussions and summarizes a few of them in the following paragraph:

"Several ordinances for the government of the Northwestern Territory were before Congress from 1784 to 1787, and the first authentic information concerning them appeared in a paper prepared by Mr. Peter

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[14]Coles, History of the Ordinance of 1787, pp. 13-15.
[15]Benton, Thirty Years View, Vol. I, p. 135.

Force of Washington, and printed in the National Intelligencer of August 26, 1847. Mr. Force, when searching for materials for his 'American Archives,' found a parcel of manuscripts containing the original reports relating to these several ordinances, with the changes and amendments attached, their precise condition at different times, and memoranda of the disposition made of them. His paper embodied a statement of these facts. Governor Coles, writing nine years later, was not even aware of the existence of Mr. Force's paper, and hence his statements and his conclusions were strangely inaccurate. Mr. Force's statement, valuable as it is, falls far short of being a complete account of the ordinance. It, however, developed the fact, for the first time, that, instead of being under consideration for three years and six months, as Governor Coles and some other writers have asserted, it was, in the brief space of four successive days, drafted de novo, reported to Congress, took its first, second and third reading, and was enacted by the unanimous vote of all the states present. Mr. Force was amazed at this sudden action, and confesses his inability to explain it. It is the good fortune of the writer to have in his possession original and contemporary manuscripts, and other authentic evidence, which will show how this sudden action was brought about, and who was the person that inspired and controlled this action.

Mr. Poole dwells upon the plan of government that was submitted on July 9, 1787, and finds it not at all like the ordinance adopted five days later. This is what he says of it:

"Among the papers found by Mr. Force was the original draft of this ordinance as it stood on the 10th of May, and as it came down without amendment to the 9th of July, only five days before the real Ordinance of 1787 was passed. Mr. Force has printed its full text. That Mr. Dane or any other Northern man should have served on a committee which drafted such an ordinance, and called for its third reading on the 10th of May, 1787, is evidence that there were very crude ideas in Congress at that time as to what an ordinance defining the fundamental laws of the Northwestern Territory should be. It had no resemblance to the ordinance which passed on the 13th of July. It had no restriction of slavery, none of those sublime principles as to personal and civil rights, education, religion, and morality, and the obligation of contracts, which appeared in the later ordinance. It had no articles of compact; in short, it had none of those provisions which have made the Ordinance of 1787 so beneficial and renowned."[16]

Mr. Poole has much to say about the style of the ordinance and points to that as evidence that Dane could not have been its author. Among other things he says:

"What Doctor Cutler, Mr. Dane, Colonel Carrington, or any other member of the committee contributed to the ordinance, the public records of the time are silent concerning. Mr. Dane doubtless wrote the draft and performed the clerical duties of the committee. Its style, however, which is smooth, compact and elegant, is not the style of Mr. Dane, which was loose, ragged and inelegant. * * * Some other hand than Mr. Dane's must have been concerned in its formation and revision."[17]

Somebody, however, must have written the ordinance. We can not assume that like Topsy "it just happened." Doctor Poole would not have us think so. He has in reservation information which, in his opinion, clears up all obscurities and irrefutably establishes the authorship for a new claimant. With what satisfaction he must have viewed the surprise that he had in store for those interested in historical research and disputed authorship. He approaches the point of interest thus:

"It is evident from the investigation we have followed that some

[16]Poole, The Ordinance of 1787 and Dr. Manasseh Cutler, in North American Review for April, 1876.

[17]Ibid.

sudden and potent influence was brought to bear upon Congress in the early days of July, 1787, which changed the whole current of action respecting the organic law for the government of the Northwestern Territory, which inspired new ideas and suddenly crystallized in the matchless specimen of legislation which we are considering. What was that influence? To this inquiry we will now direct our attention."[18]

He then proceeds to describe the sudden appearance on July 5, 1787, of his claimant in New York City. The reverend gentleman drove up "In his one-horse sulky to the 'Plow and Harrow,' a tavern in the Bowery, and sent his horse for entertainment to the Bowery barns." He had business with Congress. He wished to purchase a large tract of land for the Ohio Company. "His name was Manasseh Cutler."

Dr. Poole then proceeds to tell what happened:

"While the good Doctor was in New York transacting this business, the Ordinance of 1787 was drafted and passed. The writer has in his possession the manuscript journal Doctor Cutler kept during this period, and only extracts from it have ever been printed. This journal supplements the material which Mr. Force discovered, and shedding light upon those few days in July, enables us to see why, how and by whom, that sudden action of Congress was inspired."[19]

A peculiar difficulty that those who have essayed to prove that Mr. Dane is entitled to little or no credit for the authorship of the ordinance is found in the fact that the report of the committee which was made by the chairman, Col. Edward Carrington, contained no mention whatever of slavery. The last section of the compact embraces this important provision and there is no dispute as to how it was placed there. Upon that question all are agreed. On July 12, when the ordinance was before Congress, Nathan Dane offered this article of the compact. In his letter to Rufus King he gives a very good reason for offering it as he did. Not only has he stated this at different times, but his statement is corroborated by the Journal of Congress and the testimony of contemporaries. More than that, the identical article in his own hand writing as he offered it has been found with the manuscript Journals of Congress. The importance of this article, too, has been generally conceded. Mr. Poole admits its supreme importance.

The question naturally arises, if Mr. Dane had little or nothing to do with the authorship of the ordinance, how does it happen that he had the sagacity to offer this important provision at the opportune moment and secure its adoption? Doctor Poole has tried to answer this question. This is what he says:

"Mr. Dane assumed, however, the responsibility, under an entire misapprehension of the sentiments of Congress, of withholding the anti-slavery clause till the second reading. What would the ordinance have been for the purpose for which it was intended without that clause?"[20]

Yes, indeed. What would the ordinance have been without that clause? It would have been more unfortunate than "Hamlet with Hamlet left out." And what would it have been without that clause in just the form in which it was presented by Nathan Dane? He took the original proposal offered by Thomas Jefferson in 1784; but he cut from it the postponement to the year 1801—fourteen years hence when slavery would probably have been established throughout the Northwest Territory. The form in which he offered the article made the anti-slavery clause immediately operative. He added, it is true, the provision for the return of fugitive slaves, a provision that in any event would have been made by Congress under the constitution. By virtue of this

[18]Poole, The Ordinance of 1787 and Dr. Manasseh Cutler, in North American Review for April, 1876.

[19]Ibid.

[20]Poole, The Ordinance of 1787 and Dr. Manasseh Cutler, in North American Review for April, 1876.

article as it was added to the ordinance the inhabitants of all the states formed from the Northwest Territory may proudly and truly say that their home-land was from the very beginning dedicated to universal liberty.

But in this digression as to the importance of the sixth article of the compact, we shall not forget Doctor Poole's statement that Nathan Dane who was little more than a clerk of the committee had the audacity to withhold from the report this article, which is assumed to have been agreed upon, and that the statesman, Edward Carrington, in offering

JEFFERSON'S PROPOSED STATES IN NORTHWEST TERRITORY

the report had not discovered that Dane had withheld this important provision.

This statement made by Doctor Poole and others of a similar character in his carefully prepared contribution to the North American Review in 1876 seems to have been accepted without much question. So well was he satisfied that he had made an important contribution to the early history of the Northwest Territory and so generally had his views on this subject been approved, that as president of the American Historical Association he made it the subject of his annual address before that body in Washington, December 26, 1888. In this address he speaks as follows of the authorship of the ordinance:

"In view of its sagacity and foresight, its adaptation for the purpose it was to accomplish and the rapidity with which it was carried through Congress, the most reasonable explanation as it seems to me, of the origin of the ordinance is, that it was brought from Massachusetts by Doctor Cutler, with its principal and main features developed; that it was laid before the land committee of Congress on July 9 as a sine qua non in the proposed land purchase, and that the only work of the ordinance committee was to put it in a form suitable for enactment.

The original draft may have been made by either of the eminent men who were the directors of the Ohio Company—Rufus Putnam, Manasseh Cutler or Samuel Holden Parsons, but more likely was their joint production."

And thus Doctor Poole finally disposes of Nathan Dane and with a sweep of the pen consigns him to oblivion as the mere "scribe of the committee."

It must be admitted, however, that Doctor Poole's later surmise is more reasonable than his former one. Doctor Cutler was without doubt a very able man. But he could not be so busy as represented in his "Journal," visiting congressmen and dining with friends in the five days spent in New York City and at the same time dash off with apparent ease the Ordinance of 1787 and the act authorizing the land purchase for the Ohio Company.

But while the latter surmise is more plausible it has nothing to sustain it in the contemporaneous records of Congress or the journal and correspondence of Doctor Cutler and his associates. Doctor Poole's views, however, in the annual address before the American Historical Association went far toward confirming, in the popular mind, the claim of Doctor Cutler.

In the year 1889, the conclusions of writers of American History seem very generally to have trended toward agreement in regard to the origin of the ordinance. A writer in the Pennsylvania Magazine thus describes the concensus of opinion:

"It has been the theme of a number of essays and addresses called forth by the celebration in 1888 of the centennial anniversary of the settlement at Marietta under the auspices of the Ohio Company. These investigations have been so numerous that any further consideration of the matter may look like a work of supererogation; but in all that has appeared, that we have met with, the same conclusion has been reached, that when Doctor Cutler visited New York in July, 1787, to negotiate for the purchase of a tract of land for the Ohio Company, he shaped the ordinance adopted by Congress on July 13, 1787, for the government of the Northwest Territory. Some indeed go so far as to argue that Doctor Cutler brought the ordinance with him from New England and made the adoption of certain provisions found in it a sine qua non in the purchase of land."[21]

The authors of monographs and addresses to this effect are so numerous that they can not be quoted here. Among them are Senator George F. Hoar and Dr. Edward Everett Hale, both of whom delivered addresses at the Marietta celebration April 7, 1888. An address before the American Antiquarian Society by John M. Merriam, frequently quoted, contains this statement:

"The precise articles in the final ordinance which were due to the foresight and wisdom of Putnam and Cutler can not now be precisely pointed out. It seems probable, however, in view of the earlier stand taken by Putnam and Pickering and their associates, that provisions for the support of religion and education and the prohibition of slavery were among the terms of the negotiation. It is only upon this supposition that the readiness of Congress to agree upon the sixth article (that prohibiting slavery) can be explained."[22]

Dr. B. A. Hinsdale in his volume entitled "The Old Northwest" throws his support to the claims of Doctor Cutler and cites Doctor Poole's contribution to the North American Review and the journals of Manasseh Cutler as the authoritative sources for information on this subject. He also quotes with approval Bancroft's distribution of the honors of authorship which reads as follows:

"Thomas Jefferson first summoned Congress to prohibit slavery in

[21]Stone, The Ordinance of 1787, in The Pennsylvania Magazine, Vol. XIII, p. 309.

[22]Ibid, p. 310 (quoted).

all the territory of the United States; Rufus King lifted up the measure when it lay almost lifeless on the ground and suggested the immediate instead of the prospective prohibition; a Congress composed of five Southern states to one from New England and two from the Middle states, headed by William Grayson, supported by Richard Henry Lee, and using Nathan Dane as scribe, carried the measure to the goal in the amended form in which King had caused it to be referred to a committee; and as Jefferson had proposed, placed it under the sanction of an irrevocable compact."[23]

This testimony from Bancroft contains no reference to Doctor Cutler. It was first published before his name was prominently connected with the probable authorship. It serves the purpose, however, of disposing of Dane "as scribe" and thus aids in removing a troublesome obstruction to those claiming the chief honor for Doctor Cutler.

In the meantime the "Life, Journals and Correspondence of Manasseh Cutler" by his grandchildren, William Parker Cutler and Julia Perkins Cutler, was published in two ample volumes in 1888 and two years later appeared the "Life and Times of Ehpraim Cutler," by Julia Perkins Cutler. This gave a large circle of readers whose interest had been aroused by frequent references to these unpublished volumes an opportunity to read and carefully consider the value information that they contained.

Quotations are here given from these works setting forth the claims of Doctor Cutler to the authorship of the Ordinance of 1787:

"Early in July, 1787, Congress was called upon to consider an application such as had never before been made. It was a proposition to undertake the permanent occupation of that distant wilderness in a systematic manner of settlement, upon a large scale, embracing distinctly the idea of a 'new state,' as cherished by the projectors of the scheme. When Doctor Cutler placed this scheme before Congress he could appeal honestly and urgently for the establishment there of such civil and social institutions as would meet his own wants and those of his neighbors as pioneer settlers. He could say with propriety: 'If we venture our all, with our families, in this enterprise, we must know beforehand what kind of foundations we are to build on.' Hence, his first effort was to attend to the organic law.

"There is sufficient historic data to satisfy the inquirer that this was the situation when, on the 10th of July, 1787, Doctor Cutler made the following entry in his journal: 'This morning another conference with the committee. As Congress was now engaged in settling the form of government for the Federal Territory, for which a bill has been prepared, and a copy sent to me (with leave to make remarks and propose amendments), which I had taken the liberty to remark upon and propose several amendments, I thought this the most favorable time to go on to Philadelphia.' July 19th, after his return from Philadelphia, he says: 'Called on members of Congress very early in the morning, and was furnished with the ordinance establishing a government in the Western Federal Territory. It is in a degree new modeled. The amendments I proposed have all been made, except one, and that is better qualified. It was that we should not be subject to continental taxation unless we were entitled to a full representation in Congress. This could not be fully obtained, for it was considered in Congress as offering a premium to emigrants. They have granted us representation with the right of debating, but not voting, upon our being first subject to taxation.'

"The next inquiry is, what influence did he exert at that time and under these circumstances in the formation of the ordinance? It had evidently been a subject of discussion after he had reached New York, and before he went to Philadelphia, or it would not have been submitted

[23]Quoted from Hinsdale, in The Old Northwest, p. 274.

to him. There is no record of the precise amendments that he suggested; and it is quite probable that his advice extended to and covered the whole subject, as his journal shows constant intercourse with the members before his visit to Philadelphia. It was during this first portion of his time that the governmental ordinance was under discussion, and he did not enter fully upon his negotiation for a purchase of land until his return from Philadelphia, after the passage of the governmental ordinance. The following traditional testimony is presented as worthy of acceptance in establishing his claims to the authorship of some of its most important principals:

"Dr. Joseph Torrey, of Salem, Massachusetts, wrote to Judge Ephraim Cutler, January 30, 1847, as follows: 'At a recent professional call at Hamilton (Doctor Cutler's home) Brother Temple produced large files of Ohio documents, but I had time only for a hasty examination. I saw among these documents the Ordinance of 1787 on a printed sheet. On its margin was written that Mr. Dane requested Doctor Cutler to suggest such provisions as he deemed advisable, and that at Doctor Cutler's instance was inserted what relates to religion, education, and slavery. These facts have long been known to me as household words.'

"Hon. Daniel Webster solicited and obtained the examination of Doctor Cutler's journal. Subsequently, Temple Cutler wrote to his brother Ephraim: 'Webster is now convinced that the man whose foresight suggested some of these articles was our father.'

"Ephraim Cutler has left the following written statement of his recollections: 'I visited my father at Washington during the last session he attended Congress (1804-1805). In his boarding house he occupied a room with the reverend gentleman who represented the Hampshire and the Connecticut River counties, whose name I have forgotten. We were in conversation relative to the political concerns of Ohio, the ruling parties, and the effect of the (Ohio) constitution in the promotion of the general interest, when he observed that he was informed that I had prepared that portion of the Ohio Constitution which contained the part of the Ordinance of 1787, which prohibited slavery. He wished to know if it was a fact. On my assuring him that it was, he observed that he thought it a singular coincidence, as he himself had prepared that part of the ordinance while he was in New York negotiating the purchase of the lands for the Ohio Company. I had not then seen the journal he kept while he was in New York at that time.' In another written memoranda Judge Cutler refers to this conversation with his father, and states as the reason why his prohibition of slavery, as well as the recognition of religion, morality, and knowledge, as foundations of civil government, were incorporated into the ordinance, and provision made in the land purchase for their support, arose from the fact that 'he was acting for associates, friends and neighbors, who would not embark in the enterprise, unless these principles were unalterably fixed.' "[24]

The publication of the works from which quotation has been made gave opportunities for a more careful and deliberate consideration of the testimony that they bear in regard to the authorship of the Ordinance of 1787. It soon became apparent that the claims of Dr. Manasseh Cutler to this honor were not as well sustained as many had at first concluded. In a discriminating, impartial and carefully prepared contribution by Frederick D. Stone to the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography for the year 1889 we find a distinct descent from the views advanced by Doctor Poole and the numerous writers who followed his lead.

After carefully reviewing everything that occurred in the Continental

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[24]Cutler, Life, Journals and Correspondence of Manasseh Cutler, Vol. I, pp. 342-344.

Congress from the introduction of the resolutions by Jefferson in 1874 up to the adoption of the ordinance Mr. Stone says:

"This in brief is all the contemporaneous evidence there is, and the reader has before him an epitome of everything of that character on which the conclusion is based that Doctor Cutler and his colleagues were virtually the authors of the Ordinance of 1787. In reviewing it, we wish it distinctly understood that we would gladly accord to Doctor Cutler all the honor that has been claimed for him were it not that we consider such a verdict at variance with the truth of history and unjust to many others who did much to create the ordinance."[25]

In controverting the assumption of Doctor Poole set forth in his address before the American Historical Association Mr. Stone says:

"There is nothing but argument to support the assertion that the government of the territory was the subject of conversation between Cutler and Putnam and Cutler and Parsons when the good doctor was on his way to seek an interview with Congress."[26]

Continuing the writer adds:

"The interviews, it will be noted, were brief. With Putnam, Cutler spent but the portion of a day; with Parsons he remained longer, but the greater part of the time being Sunday was occupied in preaching for and visiting Mr. Huntington. And here let us ask, Which is the most probable, that this instrument, so admirably suited for the work it was to perform, whose wisdom has called forth such unstinted praise, and which exercised so powerful an influence in shaping the destinies of the country,—which is the most probable, that this should have been the result of the hasty visits that Cutler paid to Putnam and Parsons, or the work of a deliberative body, appointed for the purpose, composed of men some of whom had already given the matter serious attention, and all more or less familiar with the character of the work required, having at their command the archives of Congress containing the record of all that Congress, or the committees of Congress, had ever done in the matter?

"There is not a scintilla of evidence that Doctor Cutler ever made the adoption of what are claimed as his views in the Ordinance of 1787 a sine qua non in the purchase of land."[27]

In considering the reported interview of Judge Ephraim Cutler with his father in Washington relative to the anti-slavery clause of the ordinance Mr. Stone declares:

"This is not good historical evidence; but suppose it all true, does it show anything but that he suggested what had been again and again before Congress for consideration?"[28]

Further on in regard to the same subject he adds:

"So far from Doctor Cutler's considering the prohibition of slavery in the territory an essential matter that would influence him in purchasing land of Congress, it does not appear to us that it had any weight with him whatever. If it had been otherwise we do not believe he would have chosen the very time the question was coming up before Congress for consideration to have left New York and visited Philadelphia."[29]

The writer proceeds at length with his unanswerable logic to thoroughly discredit the argument that Doctor Cutler was entitled to the national credit for the authorship of the ordinance. He then draws attention to the work of Nathan Dane:

"To Nathan Dane we would accord a much higher place than that of a scribe. He appears to us to have been rather the intelligent com-

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[25]Stone, The Ordinance of 1787, in The Pennsylvania Magazine, Vol. XIII, p. 322.

[26]Ibid, p. 323.

[27]Stone, The Ordinance of 1787, in The Pennsylvania Magazine, Vol. XIII, p. 323.

[28]Ibid, p. 324.

[29]Ibid, pp. 325-326.

piler. He was familiar with the action of Congress on territorial affairs. It was on his motion that the committee appointed in 1786, of which Monroe was chairman, for reporting a government for the Western states, and in September he was made a member of that committee. He was also a member of Johnson's Committee, and while on it, with the assistance of Pinckney, drafted the report presented on May 9, 1787. In his letter to King, written three days after the passage of the ordinance, he says he drew it, and that it passed, a few words excepted,

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as he originally formed it. This would be conclusive regarding authorship were it not for his subsequent statements and the proof we have that much of it was the work of others, which leads to the supposition that he did not intend to claim originality, but construction."[30]

In 1891 was published with many citations of authority and an exhaustive bibliography a very interesting monograph by Jay A. Barrett entitled "Evolution of the Ordinance of 1787." In the concluding chapter he considers very briefly the part that Doctor Cutler may have had in the creation of this ordinance. After a reference to the plan of Timothy Pickering and others in 1783 containing a positive slavery prohibition and the sentiment of the officers of the army who were

[30] Stone, The Ordinance of 1787, in The Pennsylvania Magazine, Vol. XIII, p. 336.

interested in the West in favor of the inclusion of such a provision, Mr. Barrett observes:

"Doctor Cutler must have been aware of this sentiment, and if it was his endeavor to suit the associators of the company, he would have mentioned this, along with other things, as desirable amendments. If, on the other hand, Doctor Cutler consulted his own opinion in the matter, it is not so certain that he would have cared much for an anti-slavery clause. His later history at least does not show that he was a very ardent champion of that cause. He was one of the representatives from Massachusetts in the Eighth Congress; and when it was moved, on January 18, 1805, to begin on the Fourth of July of that year to emancipate gradually the slaves within the national district, Manasseh Cutler voted against the measure. Twice in the consideration of this question did he oppose an anti-slavery move. He may have had special reasons for thus recording his vote; but, to say the least, it does not show on his part any great anxiety in the cause of anti-slavery."

It is a rather remarkable fact, in view of all that has been written on the subject, that the "Life, Journals and Correspondence of Manasseh Cutler" in two volumes aggregating 1,019 pages does not contain a single reference from the manuscripts that he left in regard to his views of slavery or its exclusion from the Northwest Territory. The index has five distinct references to this subject but not to any written opinion that Doctor Cutler left in regard to it. There are reminiscences of the views that he entertained, but it is still occasion for surprise that he passed through the period of the controversy without leaving any statement of his own attitude toward it.

It is not necessary, however, to depend upon hypotheses, analogies, inferences and learned speculation for light on this interesting and important subject. The document, which it would seem should have settled all questions in regard to the source and drafting of the ordinance, is the letter from Nathan Dane to Rufus King, written only three days after the passage of the ordinance and before any question had been raised in regard to its authorship. It is a modest, straightforward statement without any effort to magnify the work that he had done in the preparation of this great state paper. Here it is in full:

"New York, July 16, 1787.

"To the Hon. Rufus King, Esq., Philadelphia.

"Dear Sir—I am obliged to you for yours of the 11th inst.; with pleasure I communicate to you what we are doing in Congress, not so much from a consciousness that what we do is well done, as from a desire that you may be acquainted with our proceedings. We have been much engaged in business for ten or twelve days, for a part of which we have had eight states. There seems to be a disposition to do business and the arrival of R. H. Lee is of considerable importance. I think he serves, at least in some degree, to check the effects of the feeble habits and lax mode of thinking of some of his countrymen. We have been employed about several objects—the principal of which have been the government inclosed[31] and the Ohio purchase; the former you will see is completed and the latter will probably be completed tomorrow. We tried one day to patch up[32] M——'s p. system of W. Government—started new ideas and[33] committed the whole to Carrington, Dane, R. H. Lee, Smith and Kean. We met several times, and at last agreed on some principles—at least Lee, Smith and myself. We found ourselves rather pressed. The Ohio Company appeared to purchase a large tract of Federal lands—about six or seven millions of acres—and we wanted to abolish the old system and get a better one for the government of the country, and we finally found it necessary to adopt the best system we

[31]The Ordinance of 1787, adopted on 13th July.
[32]The initials refer possibly to the plan proposed by Mr. Monroe.
[33]This quotation is not closed.]

could get. All agreed finally to the inclosed plan except A. Yates. He appeared in this case, as in most others, not to understand the subject at all. I think the number of free inhabitants, 60,000, which are requisite for the admission of a new state into the Confederacy, is too small; but, having divided the whole territory into three states, this number appears to me to be less important. Each state in the common course of things must become important soon after it shall have that number of inhabitants. The Eastern state of the three will probably be the first, and more important than the rest, and will no doubt be settled chiefly by Eastern people; and there is, I think, full an equal chance of its adopting eastern politics. When I drew the ordinance (which passed, a few words excepted, as I originally formed it) I had no idea the states would agree to the sixth article, prohibiting slavery, as only Massachusetts of the Eastern states was present, and therefore omitted it in the draft; but finding the House favorably disposed on the subject, after we had completed the other parts, I moved the article, which was agreed to without opposition. We are in a fair way to fix the terms of our Ohio sale, etc. We have been upon it three days steadily. The magnitude of the purchase makes us very cautious about the terms of it and the security necessary to insure the performance of it.

"We have directed the board to examine and report on Holkar's affair.

"Massachusetts Legislature was prorogued on the 7th inst., having continued the Tender Act, as it is called, to January, 1788; and having passed no other act of importance, except what I presume you have seen respecting the raising of troops and the power of the governor to pursue the rebels.[34] You ask me how I like my new colleagues. Sedgewick, you know, we all esteem; but I fear he will not make his attendance an object. Thacher I am not acquainted with. I do not know whether Mr. Otis, at his period of life, and under his misfortunes, will enter with vigor into Federal politics. I wish his accounts with the Union had been settled, etc.

"Nothing more worth particular notice.

"Your affectionate friend,

"Hon. R. King." "N. Dane."

"P. S. States present, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Brother Holten is rather an invalid; is not able to take an active part in business, but I think supports pretty good Eastern politics."[35]

The following comment by Charles R. King, grandson of Rufus King, is appropriate and just. It was evidently written long before the publication of the "Life and Correspondence of Rufus King." This work we learn was in course of preparation many years. The letter to Rufus King, which is the subject of this comment, had previously been published at different times. The editor is therefore mistaken in saying that it is "now for the first time made public." This statement was probably true at the time it was written but not at the time of publication. The inference drawn that Mr. Carrington "probably declined to report the ordinance" is not warranted in view of the published statement of Mr. Dane himself in his "Note" in the Appendix to Vol. 9 of his "Abridgment of American Law," which appears on a previous page of this contribution. The language of Dane in that note is, "Colonel Carrington, of Virginia, as chairman of the committee, pro forma, reported the ordinance, but formed no part of it." Otherwise the following comment of Charles Rufus King seems to us to be conclusive:

"This letter, now for the first time made public, was written, it will be seen, three days only after the passing of the famous ordinance,

[34] Refers to Shay's Rebellion.

[35] Pages 289-291, Vol. I, The Life and Correspondence of Rufus King, Comprising His Letters, Private and Official, His Public Documents and Speeches, edited by his grandson, Charles R. King, M. D. (New York, 1894).

before there was any controversy about it, and without consciousness, so far as the modest tenor of the whole letter can witness, of the priceless value of the act thus perfected. The course of the preparation, discussion, and final adoption of the ordinance is related with entire simplicity. No doubt, therefore, can now be entertained that Mr. Dane did frame the ordinance throughout; that it was he who directed the mode of presenting it to the House and carrying it through all its stages.

"Mr. Carrington of Virginia, named first on the committee, and, therefore, by usage its chairman, did not, as appears by this letter, agree with the majority of the committee, and, therefore probably declined to report the ordinance, devolving that duty on Mr. Dane, who stood next on the list, and who was in the majority. This explains what heretofore has not been understood, how Mr. Dane, the second on the committee, came to be its reporter; and the almost literal accuracy is hereby established of the account given by Daniel Webster, in his oration against Hayne, on the Foot resolutions, in the United States Senate, in 18—, that this ordinance 'was drawn by Nathan Dane, and adopted by Congress without the slightest alteration.' 'A few words excepted,' says Mr. Dane, 'and the ordinance passed as I originally formed it.'

"Having thus established the conclusiveness of the claim of authorship of the Ordinance of '87 for Nathan Dane, and shown that to Rufus King, and indirectly to Timothy Pickering, belongs the suggestion of the provisos contained in it against slavery and for aids to religion and knowledge, and for assuring forever the common use, without charge, of the great national highways, of the Mississippi, the Saint Lawrence, and their tributaries and their carrying-places, to all citizens of the United States; and having, at the same time, by spreading in extenso, before the readers of this chapter, both the resolution of Mr. Jefferson, of April, '84, and the Ordinance of '87, put it within their reach to compare these instruments, and thus ascertain how much of one is borrowed from, or is suggested by, the other, it may be said in conclusion that, in endeavoring to assign to each of the prominent actors in this great scene his due merit and responsibility, no desire has been felt, nor, it is hoped, manifested even unconsciously, of magnifying any one at the expense of others. Enough of enduring reputation for each and all must forever honor the names of Dane and Jefferson, of Pickering and King, for the part taken by each in the long, laborious, and eventful struggle, which had so glorious a consummation in the ordinance consecrating forever, by one imprescriptible and unchangeable muniment, the very heart of our land to Freedom, Knowledge, and Union."[36]

After a survey of the numerous arguments on the subject, Mr. Frederick D. Stone very properly, it seems to us, reaches the conclusion expressed in the following sentences:

"The fact is, the ordinance was a political growth. Step by step its development can be traced in the proceedings of Congress. Monroe's plan, imperfect as it was in form when reported, provided for a more advanced state of civilization than Jefferson's and in some respects was an improvement on it. Johnson's ordinance was an elaboration of Monroe's plan. The Ordinance of 1787 contained the most important features of each, together with suggestions that had been made from time to time, and what could be found in the constitutions and laws of the states. There is no necessity of going outside of Congressional circles to account for its production or passage."

Gratification and surprise has frequently been expressed that the ordinance should have unanimously passed the Continental Congress at a time when there were represented in that body only three Northern states and five Southern states.

Elsewhere we have presented some of the leading considerations

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[36]King, Charles R., Life and Correspondence of Rufus King, Vol. I, pp. 291-292.

that were influential with Southern members of Congress in bringing them to the support of the ordinance with the anti-slavery clause and they need not be repeated here. The delegates from the South ceased to oppose it when its operation was limited to the territory northwest of the Ohio River and a provision was added authorizing the return of fugitive slaves. The Southern delegates had finally concluded that it would be advantageous for them to have a monopoly of cheap labor south of the River Ohio.

The literary style of the ordinance has been praised by many writers. Some of them have it seems to us justly observed that in this respect it does not measure up to the standard of the Constitution of the United States which was in process of evolution at the same time. There is certainly not the striking difference in mere style that Dr. Poole intimates between the report made March 16, 1787 and the corresponding part of the ordinance as finally adopted. It would seem in view of the many features that were undoubtedly discussed at different times in the Continental Congress that it is clearly within the range not only of possibility but of probability that Nathan Dane was equal to the task of arranging the principles agreed upon in the form of an ordinance. The sixth article of compact bears at least one mark of haste in preparation—a sentence which could be much improved by a strict application of grammatical rules. The first sentence of the third article, so often quoted with approval, on its face suggests what was not evidently intended; namely, that schools and the means of education should be forever encouraged for the purpose, not only of promoting morality and imparting knowledge but also to teach religion.

Dr. Poole is probably in error when he declares that the authorship of the ordinance was never assigned to Nathan Dane in the lifetime of Dr. Manasseh Cutler. There is an intimation that this was probably not true in the letter written to Dane April 12, 1831, by John H. Farnham of Salem, Indiana, to which reference has already been made. Mr. Farnham says, "We have been accustomed in Indiana to regard you as the author and supporter of the Ordinance of 1787; that was the opinion until a senator from Missouri (Colonel Benton) in the Senate, session '29-'30, denied your agency." The implication here is that Dane had generally been regarded as the author. In his letter to Rufus King his authorship is freely stated without thought that it would be contradicted by anyone familiar with the facts at the time.

Of course there is all sort of room for quibbling as to what constitutes authorship and there has been a disposition to point out Mr. Dane's inconsistency in stating in one place that he did not claim originality for his contribution to the ordinance and in another place pointing out that certain provisions had originated with him. He evidently in one instance was referring to originality of the matter in the various clauses and sections and in the other simply referring to the fact that he had been the first since the measure had been up for final consideration to propose the portions of the ordinance that he specifically names.

Strictly speaking, much of the ordinance can be traced back to the Magna Charta wrested from King John if essential essence is considered. The same thing is true of other state papers of this period, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. Daniel Webster very appropriately observes:

"It is no derogation from the credit, whatever that may be, of the drawing of the ordinance, that its principles had before been prepared and discussed, in the form of resolutions. If one should reason in that way, what would become of the distinguished honor of the author of the Declaration of Independence. There is not a sentiment in that paper which had not been voted and resolved in the assemblies, and other popular bodies in the country over and over again."

Truly it may be said in conclusion that in the sense in which Thomas Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of Independence, in that

sense Nathan Dane was the author of the Ordinance of 1787. The provision prohibiting slavery at the last moment had not been included. Thomas Jefferson was in Paris. Doctor Cutler was visiting friends in Philadelphia but this plucky young statesman and indefatigable worker was in the Continental Congress in the City of New York with his anti-slavery provision prepared and waiting for the psychological moment in which to present it. That moment came and Nathan Dane included in the provision just what could be enacted under the favorable circumstances that had developed and was thus the decisive influence in making the great ordinance what some of its admirers have proudly claimed for it, the Magna Charta of American Freedom.

CHAPTER II

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY UNDER GOVERNOR ARTHUR ST. CLAIR

For the administration of the government of Northwest Territory under the ordinance, Congress on October 5, 1787, elected the following officers: Arthur St. Clair, governor; James M. Varnum, Samuel Holden Parsons and John Armstrong, judges; and Winthrop Sargent, secretary. Armstrong declined and John Cleves Symmes was appointed instead. Judge Varnum died January 10, 1789. The ten laws passed in 1788 had the approval of all the judges, except Symmes, who participated in the passage of only two, the third and fourth.

The first Congress, by act approved in August, 1789, adapted the provisions of the Ordinance to the new federal constitution. Under this act, the governor, judges and secretary of the territory were appointed by the president, with confirmation by the senate. "In case of the death, removal, resignation or necessary absence of the governor," the secretary of the territory became acting governor[1]. Under this act the president appointed, August 20, 1789, Judges Parsons and Symmes. On the same date he also appointed William Barton who declined.

On September 12, 1789, George Turner was appointed the third judge. March 31, 1790, Rufus Putnam became judge in place of S. H. Parsons, deceased. December 22, 1796, Joseph Gilman succeeded Judge Putnam, who had resigned to become surveyor general. In the same year Turner removed from the territory and resigned, but his place was not filled until February 12, 1798, by the appointment of Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr.

These were the men who directed the government of the Northwest Territory during the first stage of territorial development as outlined in the Ordinance. A governor and three judges were competent to make the laws and also administer them. Thus for ten years all the functions of territorial government were performed by four men, though they delegated some measure of home rule to counties through local courts and other officials.

Governor St. Clair arrived at Fort Harmar at the mouth of the Muskingum July 9, 1788. On July 15 the governor, with Judges Parsons and Varnum, "made public entry at the bower in the City of Marietta, where he was received by General Rufus Putnam and all of the citizens," this ceremony marking the formal establishment of civil government in the Northwest Territory. After "a concise and dignified speech," the governor directed the reading by Secretary Sargent of the Ordinance as the "Constitution for the government of the territory."

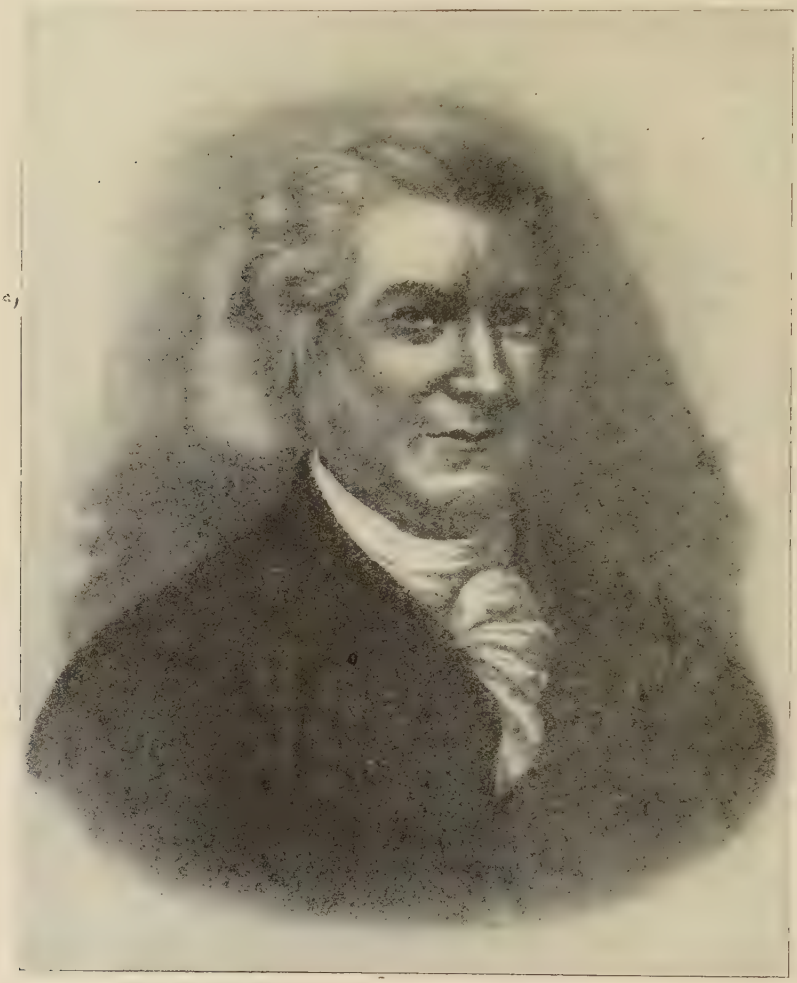
"The governor and the judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt, and publish in the district, such laws of the original states, criminal or civil, as may be necessary." Under this authority from the Ordinance, the governor and the judges at once took up their task as law-makers. The two judges, Parsons and Varnum, drafted a law for the organization of the militia. The governor was not sparing of his criticism, and though a militia law was framed and became the first chapter[2] of

[1]Act of Congress, approved, August 7, 1789.

[2]The chapter numbers used on this and succeeding pages refer to the chapters of the territorial laws as arranged in Chases's Statutes of Ohio and the Northwestern Territory.

"laws of the governor and judges under the Ordinance of 1787," St. Clair then and afterwards regarded it and others similarly passed as of "doubtful obligation." This law was "published at Marietta July 25, 1788."[3]

A second law proposed by the judges, having to do with division of real estate held in common, met a still more effective veto from the governor, and was not passed, but the veto marked the beginning of an



ARTHUR ST. CLAIR

antagonism that persisted in all the subsequent relations of the governor and other members of his administration. July 31, 1788, the judges, referring to the sentence from the Ordinance above quoted, declared it was within the right and power of a majority of the judges to enact laws without the consent of the governor, claiming that the phrase "a majority of them" applied to the governor and judges sitting as a legislative body. It was their contention evidently that when the governor and judges sat as a legislative body, the governor had only the rights of a chairman, could cast a deciding vote, but could not veto a decision

[3] "The first ten laws purport, in their titles to have been 'published' merely; the laws following, to chapter 36 inclusive, purport to have been 'passed'; all the other laws of the governor and the judges purport to have been 'adopted and passed.'"—Chase.

made by two or more votes. His answer to this was: "It is true, the punctuation would favor the construction you seem inclined to put upon it; but I believe it is not the true sense, and that Congress intended that the assent of the governor should be necessary to all laws adopted during this stage of the temporary government, as well as to all laws formed by the general assembly, after it shall have been organized."

From this he went on to discuss the question whether he and the judges, within the intention of the Ordinance, had any power at all to "enact" laws. He insisted that they were authorized only to select laws already tested by the experience of the original states. While his contention may have seemed academic and "too fine a point," it was not an opinion asserted to serve his immediate ends. In his address at the opening of the government on July 15, St. Clair said: "During that period (of temporary government) the judges, with my assistance, are to select from the laws of the mother states, such laws as may be thought proper for you." Again on the 29th of the same month—"they (the present legislature) have power to adopt laws only."

In his address to the judges at the opening of their legislative session May 29, 1795, Governor St. Clair reiterated his views: "It has always been my opinion, gentlemen, that whenever the laws of the territory were considered by the Legislature of the United States, in a constitutional point of view, they would be annulled. And, although I gave way to the mode that has been pursued in forming them, and have assented to many of them, it was not till after long altercation with the first judges, Mr. Parsons and Mr. Varnum, that it was gone into. I found myself, in some measure, forced to it; for I was not happy enough to be able to convince them of its impropriety, and unless the one or the other receded, society must have been in a state of anarchy, and I preferred submitting to what my mind disapproved of rather than that the community should be left in such a situation, not doubting that Congress would soon correct it."

The laws of 1788, ten in number, provided for the organization of the militia; for the establishment of inferior courts; for the punishment of crimes, and the limitation of actions; prescribed the duties of ministerial officers, regulated marriages, and appointed oaths of office. Says Salmon P. Chase in his historical introduction to "The Statutes of Ohio": "That the governor and the judges in the enactment of these laws exceeded their authority, without the slightest disposition to abuse it, may be inferred from the fact that, except two, which had been previously repealed, they were all confirmed by the first territorial legislature."

Besides assisting in the making of laws and appointing military and civil officials, the governor on July 26 created the county of Washington, comprising nearly half the present State of Ohio. The supreme court of the territory consisted of the three judges appointed by the president. The second law of the territory, published August 23, provided for a county court of quarter sessions and a county court of common pleas, while the third law, August 30, provided for a court of probate. In Washington County, Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper and Winthrop Sargent were appointed justices of the peace, with Return J. Meigs clerk of the quarter sessions court, and on September 2 came the formal inauguration of the judiciary with the opening session of the court of common pleas in Campus Martius.

The first acts of territorial government were performed at Marietta, then the only white settlement within the present state of Ohio. The advance guard of the Ohio Associates had arrived there May 7, 1788, just two months before Governor St. Clair. In the same year John Cleves Symmes had made his purchase on the Ohio between the Miami rivers, and on a tract sold by him Patterson and Ludlow with a small party located December 26, 1788, and in the course of the winter a town was surveyed and laid out by Colonel Ludlow. The first name given it

was Losantiville. On June 1, 1789, a party of soldiers arrived and began the building of Fort Washington, and a few months later General Harmar took command. Governor St. Clair moved his headquarters to this post, and in 1790 he created the County of Hamilton, embracing a large area between the two Miami rivers. About the same time he changed the name Losantiville to Cincinnati, in honor of the military society of Cincinnati.

At this period there was no seat of government, properly so called. The governor resided at Cincinnati, but laws were passed whenever they seemed to be needed, and promulgated at any place where the territorial legislators happened to be assembled. Before the year 1795, says Chase, "No laws were, strictly speaking, adopted. Most of them were framed by the governor and judges to answer particular public ends; while in the enactment of others, including all the laws of 1792, the secretary of the territory discharged, under the authority of an act of Congress, the functions of the governor." In 1792 Congress passed an act giving to the governor and judges authority to repeal, at their discretion, the laws made by them. The same act permitted a single supreme or superior judge to hold court "in the absence of the other judges."

In July and August, 1790, Winthrop Sargent, secretary, acting as governor, with Judges Symmes and Turner, formulated the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth laws of the territory, "passed at Vincennes." Three other laws were "passed" by Governor St. Clair, Symmes and Turner at Cincinnati in November, 1790, and seven in June and July, 1791. Secretary Sargent, acting as governor, with Judges Symmes and Putnam, in 1792, formulated thirteen laws, all "passed August 1, 1792." These thirty-six laws in all comprised the body of territorial law up to the year 1795.

Wayne's victories in the meantime had brought security to the frontier. Accordingly, "in 1795 the governor and the judge undertook to revise the territorial laws and establish a complete code of statutory jurisprudence, by adoptions from the laws of the original states, in strict conformity to the provisions of the Ordinance."[4] St. Clair had issued a proclamation for a meeting of the legislature (himself and the judges) as early as July 25, 1793, but it was not until May 29, 1795, that the first formal session was held in Cincinnati.

"This is the first recorded meeting of a legislative body within the present limits of Ohio and the territory northwest of the Ohio river. This legislature chose its officers and assembled in regular session until it concluded its labors and provided for the publication of the laws it adopted in the Maxwell Code, the very first book printed in the 'Northwestern Territory.'"

"This Legislature, in the modern terminology, was unicameral; it consisted of a single body. Governor Arthur St. Clair by virtue of his office presided. Judges John Cleves Symmes and George Turner were the floor members. All told there were just enough present to conduct in a formal way the legislative proceedings; one member to make a motion, another to second it and the presiding governor to put it to a vote. The fourth member, Judge Rufus Putnam, did not attend any of the sessions. * * * The proceedings were conducted with dignity and decorum. The sessions were open to the public. The address of Governor St. Clair, when we consider that it was delivered in the presence of a legislative body consisting of only two members besides himself, certainly rises to the dignity of the occasion. Its tone is elevated and patriotic. It reveals the things that claimed the attention of those charged with the government of this new territory, then the western frontier of civilization on this continent. The reply to the address of the governor presented by Judges Symmes and Turner was worthy of the men who wore the judicial ermine and exercised legisla-

[4]Salmon P. Chase, Preliminary Sketch of the History of Ohio.

tive authority in this formative period of the history of the region over which they presided."[5]

The session continued until August 15, and in that time thirty-eight laws were adopted, comprising chapters 37-74 in the laws of the territory. In formulating these laws the governor and the judges adhered more strictly to the letter of the Ordinance. The source of each law was indicated in its title, for example: "A law subjecting real estate to execution for debt. Adopted from the Pennsylvania code, and published at Cincinnati," etc. Twenty-five of the laws were taken from the Pennsylvania statutes, six from Massachusetts, three from Virginia.

Chase's comment on the Maxwell Code was as follows: "The judiciary underwent some changes. The general court was fixed at Cincinnati and Marietta, and a circuit court was established with power to try, in the several counties, issues in fact depending before the superior tribunal, where alone causes could be finally decided. Orphans' courts, too, were established, with jurisdiction analogous to but more extensive than that of a judge of probate. Laws were also adopted to regulate judgments and executions, for the limitation of actions, for the distribution of intestate estates, and for many other general purposes. Finally, as if with a view to create some great reservoir, from which whatever principles and powers had been omitted in the particular acts might be drawn according to the exigency of circumstances, the governor and judges adopted a law providing that the common law of England, and all general statutes in aid of the common law, prior to the fourth year of James I, should be in full force within the territory. * * * The other laws of 1795 were principally derived from the statute book of Pennsylvania. The system thus adopted was not without many imperfections and blemishes; but it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good."

In the period of the governor and judges as legislators, no further legislation was enacted until 1798 when the laws designated as chapters 75-85 were adopted and published May 1, 1798, by Winthrop Sargent, acting as governor, and Judges Symmes, Gilman and Meigs. Four of these laws were adopted from the statutes of Kentucky, which was not one of the original states. The laws therefore were never constitutionally in force within the territory.

In 1798, Sargent having been appointed governor of Mississippi Territory, resigned. His successor as secretary of the territory was William Henry Harrison, a representative of the rising tide of Jeffersonian democracy in the West.

The Second Stage of Territorial Government

"Before the end of the year 1798 the Northwestern Territory contained a population of 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age, and eight organized counties. The people were now entitled under the Ordinance to a change in the form of their government. That instrument provided that, upon giving proof to the government that there were five thousand free males, of full age, in the territory, the people should be authorized to elect representatives to a territorial legislature. This privilege was however confined to freeholders, in fee simple, of fifty acres within the district. No others were entitled to vote, and only freeholders in fee simple of two hundred acres, within the district, were eligible as representatives. When chosen, the house of representatives were to assemble in convention and nominate ten freeholders of 500 acres, of whom the president, under the constitution, was to appoint five, who were to constitute the legislative council. Representatives were to serve two and councilmen five years. The

[5]C. B. Galbreath, in Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, January, 1921.

two houses were to constitute a territorial legislature, with power to make any laws not repugnant to the national constitution or to the Ordinance of 1787. The judges were thenceforth to be confined to purely judicial functions. The governor was to retain his appointing power, his general executive authority, and to have an absolute negative upon all legislative acts. It is difficult to preceive any very strong reasons for preferring this form of government to that originally instituted. It is true, the people elected persons of their own choice to make laws, and were now to be represented by a delegate in the National Congress, and, so far, there was something gained. But the governor now had an absolute negative, which he had not before, and here was something lost. The power of the governor, under the new order, was more absolute than under the old. Dependent on the people for nothing, and responsible to them in no respect, he was subject to no control but that of a public opinion, which might be disregarded with impunity."[6]

An election for choosing the representatives was ordered by Governor St. Clair in December, 1798. The representatives met at Cincinnati February 4, 1799, and made the nominations for members of the council.

First General Assembly of the Northwest Territory

First Session, September 16 to December 19, 1799

Only one member of the council and four representatives appeared on the day set for the legislature to convene, and it was not until September 24 that the two houses were organized and ready to proceed to business. Edward Tiffin was elected speaker of the house of representatives. Henry Vander Burgh was elected president protempore of the council, and on November 25 chosen president. Governor St. Clair in his address called attention to the laws which had been enacted by the governor and judges; observed that doubts had been expressed from the bench as to their validity, and advised that they should be repealed and their place supplied by others, or confirmed by a law for that purpose. The first law of the general assembly, approved October 28, was entitled "an act to confirm and give force to certain laws enacted by the governor and judges of the territory." These laws, thus confirmed, were those, except such as had been previously repealed, that had been passed prior to the Maxwell Code of 1795.

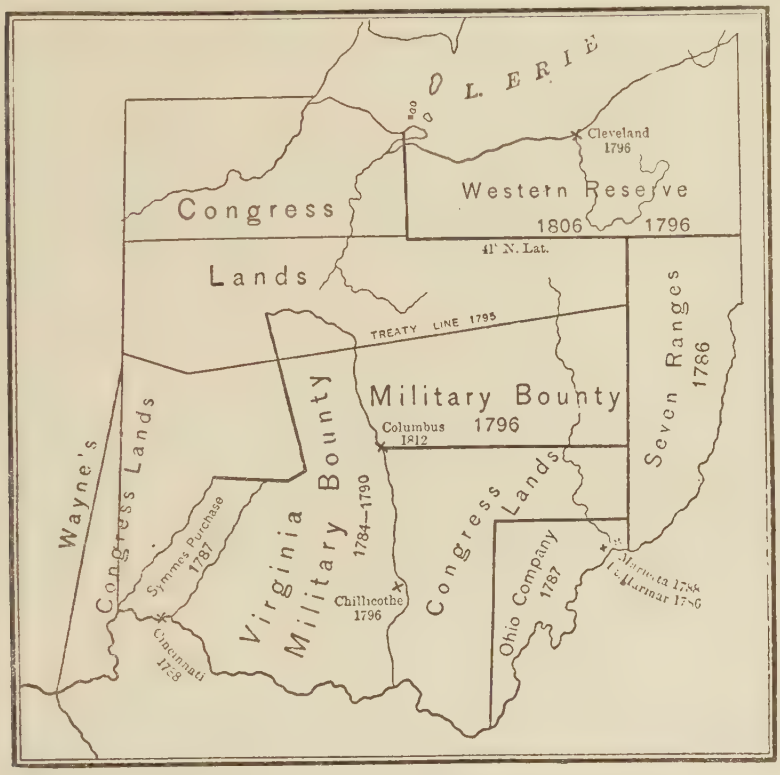
The laws passed at this session were designated as chapters 86-122 in the laws of the territory. In reviewing the work of the legislature, Chase said: "This act (the one confirming the early laws), as well as every other which originated in the council, was prepared and brought forward by Jacob Burnet, afterwards a distinguished judge and senator, to whose labors at this session the territory was indebted for some of its most beneficial laws. The whole number of acts passed and approved by the governor was thirty-seven. Of these, the most important related to the militia, to the administration of justice, and to taxation. * * * The tax for territorial purposes was levied upon lands; that for county purposes, upon persons, personal property, and houses and lots. During this session a bill authorizing a lottery for a public purpose, passed by the council, was rejected by the representatives. Thus early was the policy adopted of interdicting this demoralizing and ruinous mode of gambling and taxation."

The governor, under the Ordinance, had power to "prorogue or dissolve the general assembly" and this power he exercised on December 19, 1799. In his speech on that occasion he enumerated eleven acts to which he had seen fit to give his absolute veto. These acts he had not returned to the legislature, he explained, because the two houses

[6]Chase, Preliminary Sketch of the History of Ohio.

were under no obligation to consider the reasons on which his veto was founded; and, at any rate as his negative was unqualified, the only effect of such a return would be to bring on a vexatious and probably fruitless altercation between the legislative body and the executive. Of the eleven acts six related to the erection of new counties. The power to establish new counties the governor claimed to be vested, by the Ordinance, in him and not in the legislature.

"As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house, assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a



EARLY SURVEYS AND LAND GRANTS

right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government."[7]

One of the first acts of the general assembly at this session was the election of a delegate to Congress. St. Clair desired the post for his son, Arthur St. Clair Jr., the attorney general of the territory. But by a vote of eleven to ten the honor was given to William Henry Harrison. The vacancy thus made in the office of secretary of the territory was filled December 30, 1799, by appointment of Charles Willing Byrd, who likewise represented the faction opposed to Governor St. Clair.

William Henry Harrison represented Ohio in the last session of Congress held at Philadelphia. Two important acts affecting the interests of the Northwest Territory were credited to Harrison in that session. The first was the act of May 7, 1800, dividing the territory and creating the territory of Indiana from the western part; of this territory Harrison became, the following year, the first governor. The boundary line between the two territories, as proposed in this act, ignored the Ordinance line, a line "due north from the mouth of the

[7]Ordinance of 1787.

Great Miami." Instead, the boundary was to be a line beginning on the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River; thence running to Fort Recovery; thence north until it intersected the territorial line between the United States and Canada. This line included within the "eastern division of the territory northwest of the Ohio River" not only Cincinnati but its contiguous populous territory in the triangle west of the present Ohio boundary. The seat of government for the eastern division was fixed at Chillicothe until otherwise ordered by the territorial legislature. St. Clair had advocated the Scioto River as the boundary line, with Marietta as the capital of the easternmost division, Cincinnati of the middle, and Vincennes of the third division. With the inhabitants of the Western Reserve and the original Marietta colony preponderating, the eastern division would then be federalist, and as the territory's population would not warrant statehood for some years to come, St. Clair, it was charged, could in this way prolong his regime. These matters, however, properly belong in the discussion of statehood, which is the subject of another chapter.

On May 10, 1800, Congress passed what was known as the "Harrison land law," a law which, says the historian, McMaster, "Did far more for the good of his country than his great victory over the Prophet at Tippecanoe, or his defeat of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames." Under the law of 1796 the smallest unit of Ohio public lands that could be purchased was 640 acres, at two dollars an acre with credit of one one-year on half the purchase. Under the new law, local land offices were to be opened at Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Marietta and Steubenville, and sales were to be made in units of half sections or 320 acres, the payment of the purchase price being spread over four years. "The substantial fact remains that under the Harrison law, the United States became the partner of every settler who wished to try his luck upon the public domain, required him to put up 50 cents an acre in advance and took its chance with him as to the success or failure of the enterprise. Whether it was a good system for the country, or a vicious inducement to speculation and evasion of obligations, remained to be seen. * * * It opens a fresh chapter in settlement."[8]

Second Session, November 3 to December 9, 1800

In accordance with the act of Congress of May 7, 1800, the second session of the first general assembly of the Northwest Territory convened, at the call of the governor, at Chillicothe, with Edward Tiffin as speaker of the house, and Robert Oliver president of the council. Since Harrison had been made governor of Indiana Territory, a new territorial delegate was elected, William McMillan being chosen for the Congress ending March 4, 1801, while Paul Fearing, the first attorney admitted to the bar in Northwest Territory, was chosen delegate for the two years following. On the work of this session Chase says: "This was a shorter session than the preceding, and the legislation was less important. The increasing unpopularity of Governor St. Clair was evinced by the debates and votes upon the answer to his speech. An argumentative remonstrance relative to the erection of new counties, and to the mode of exercising the veto power, was presented to him on behalf of both houses, to which he returned a long and labored reply, but conceded nothing. After this the legislature retired from the controversy, but many began to look forward to admission into the Union, as a way of escape from a role which they thought harsh and oppressive."

In his address at the opening of the legislature, the governor said: "My term of office will soon expire. It is, indeed, very uncertain whether I shall ever meet another assembly in the character I now hold; for I well know that the vilest calumnies and greatest falsehoods are

[8] "History of the American Frontier," Frederic L. Paxson.

Massie, Morrow and Worthington. After the bill was passed, a mob composed of advocates of statehood, together with Chillicothe citizens enraged at the proposition to remove the capital, took possession of the town for two nights.

The legislators who had voted against the division bill brought in a minority resolution. Petitions for statehood were circulated throughout the territory. A formal list of grievances against Governor St. Clair and a request for his removal were also drawn up. The emissary chosen to present these matters to President Jefferson was Thomas Worthington. A concise statement of the final issue of the matter is found in the words of Chase's Preliminary Sketch:

"A change in the national government had been recently effected, and the favorers of a state government within the territory were, in general, members of the ascendant party. This circumstance favored the views of Mr. Worthington and his friends. The bill for the alteration of boundaries met with no favor from Congress; but, on the contrary, an act was passed (April 30, 1802), in conformity with the wishes of the opponents of that measure, authorizing the formation of a state government. This act was so framed as to exclude the inhabitants of that part of Michigan east of the line running north from the mouth of the great Miami from all share in framing the new constitution. This arrangement was complained of by many, and with much appearance of reason, as a transgression of the spirit of the Ordinance, and was ascribed to a desire to secure the political influence of the new state for the ascendant party.

"The constitution convention assembled at Chillicothe on the first day of November, 1802. All the original opponents of the alteration of boundaries, except two, were present as members, while of those who had advocated that measure in the legislature, but two or three had been successful at the polls. A decided majority of the members belonged to the party in favor of the national administration. On the third day of the session, Governor St. Clair, by permission, addressed the convention. In the course of his remarks he animadverted, with severity, upon the exclusion of Wayne county from representation in convention, and earnestly advised the postponement of the formation of a state government, until the increase in population should entitle the people of the original eastern division to form a constitution and demand admission into the Union under the Ordinance without any curtailment of boundaries. The governor's observations on this occasion were deemed by President Jefferson sufficiently reprehensible to warrant his immediate removal from office; though the convention was so little affected by them that, when on the same day the question was taken on a resolution declaring it expedient at that time to form a constitution and state government, a single vote only was given in the negative."

The humiliation of being removed from an office in which he had served fourteen years was increased by the manner in which the dismissal was delivered to St. Clair. The secretary of state, James Madison, under date of November 22, 1802, addressed St. Clair the following letter: "The President observing, in an address lately delivered by you to the convention held at Chillicothe, an intemperance and indecorum of language toward the legislature of the United States, and a disorganizing spirit and tendency of very evil example, and grossly violating the rules of conduct enjoined by your public station, determines that your commission of governor of the Northwestern Territory shall cease on the receipt of this notification." This letter was enclosed in one directed to Charles Willing Byrd, the secretary of the territory and the open political enemy of St. Clair.

To this letter St. Clair made a stinging reply, which is appended to this chapter. In the humiliation of defeat he exhibited his fighting spirit. He went down with colors flying and winged "a Parthian arrow" at his victorious foes.

Important events of far-reaching influence are sometimes shaped by the temperament of one person. Had St. Clair been of the type of Edward Tiffin he probably would have been the first governor of Ohio and the state would have been launched under Federalist auspices and not under the banner of the Jeffersonian democracy.

The duties of the office of governor, during the few weeks that remained of the territory, developed on Secretary Byrd.

"St. Clair lost the satisfaction of carrying to fulfillment the colonial venture over which he had presided from the start. The Virginia democracy finished what New England soldiers had begun."[10]

Letter of Arthur St. Clair to James Madison, Secretary of State, in answer to a communication notifying him of his dismissal from the office of Governor of the Northwestern Territory:

"Cincinnati, December 21st, 1802.

"Sir:—Your letter of the 22d of November, notifying me that the President had determined that upon receipt of that letter my commission of governor of the Northwestern Territory should cease, was delivered to me by Mr. Secretary Byrd on the 14th day of this month.

"I request you, sir, to present my humble thanks to the President for that favor, as he has thereby discharged me from an office I was heartily tired of about six weeks sooner than I had determined to rid myself of it, as he may have observed from an address—not to the Convention, but—to the people, on the 8th instant.

"I cannot, however, agree with the President that in my address to the Convention, which is assigned as a reason for my being dismissed, there was either 'intemperance or indecorum of language towards the Legislature of the United States, or a disorganizing spirit of evil tendency and example,' unless an honest and true representation of facts deserve these epithets, or that 'the rules of conduct enjoined by my public station' were in any way violated, unless it is understood that the rule of conduct is an implicit, blind obedience.

"As the Convention, sir, was to meet in pursuance of an act of Congress, whereby the election of the members was to be made according to the law of the Territory that had existed, but had been long repealed, a sense of duty led me to cause the election to be made conformably to the spirit of the act and the existing laws of the Territory, as they could not be made conformably to the words of it; and when the Convention was met, I had done with it in my public capacity.

"Every citizen has a right to address that body, either openly or in writing, and that right was common to me with the rest; and I believe, sir, it is a paramount duty which every man owes to the community of which he is a member, to give warning, either to the representatives or to the body, when he sees the rights of that community invaded—from whatever quarter the invasion may come—and direct them, if he can, to the means of warding it off or of repelling it; and I scruple not to say that the violent, hasty and unprecedented intrusion of the Legislature of the United States into the internal concerns of the Northwestern Territory was, at the least, indecorous and inconsistent with its public duty. And I might add that the transferring of about five thousand people, without their knowledge or consent, from a country where they were in possession of self-government, to another where they will be, at least for some time, deprived of that privilege and subjected to many other inconveniences, was something worse than 'intemperate and indecorous'; and that, had it happened in Germany, where such things have happened, no man in America would have hesitated to have used a harsher term.

"Degraded as our country is and abject as too many of her sons have become, there is still a vast proportion of them who will be at no loss for the proper term.

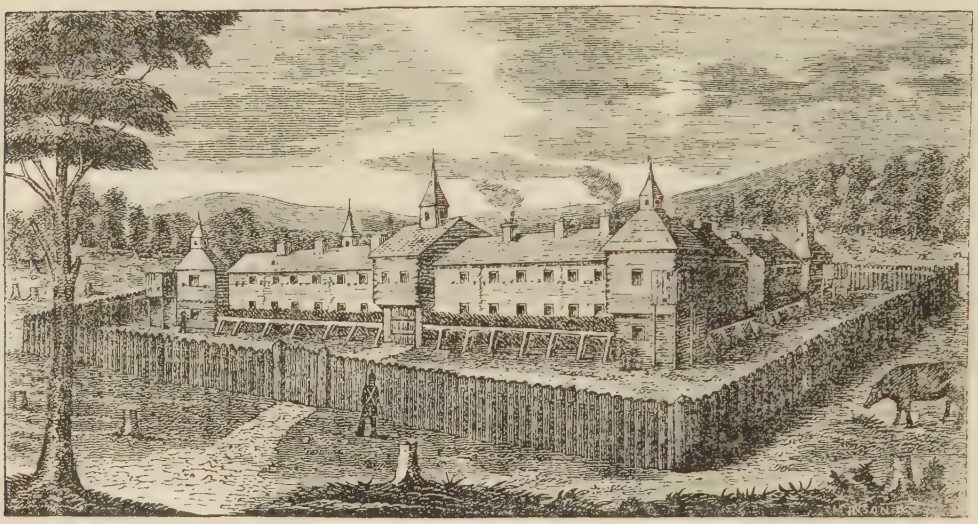
[10]Paxson, History of the American Frontier.

"Be pleased, sir, to accept my thanks, too, for the peculiar delicacy you observed in committing the delivery of your letter, and furnishing him with a copy of it, to Mr. Byrd, against whom there was in your hands, to be laid before the President, complaints of something more than mere 'indecorum'—the total neglect of, and refusal to perform, his official duty.

"It is such strokes as this which serve to develop character and, like the relief in painting, bring out the figure distinctly in its proper place.

"It produced, however, no other emotion in me but that kind of derision which physiognomists tell us is the involuntary expression on the countenance of a certain mental sensation which I do not choose to name, and never fails to produce it.

"With due respect, I am, etc.,
"AR. ST. CLAIR."



CAMPUS MARTIUS, IN 1791.

First Celebration of Independence Day in the Northwest Territory

Though the Ohio Company colony had been established at the mouth of the Muskingum less than three months, the 4th of July, 1788, was observed by the soldiers and settlers in a manner befitting the occasion anywhere. Hildreth's Pioneer History is the source of the following account.

The day opened with the firing of the federal salute, of thirteen guns, at Fort Harmar, on the opposite bank of the Muskingum from Marietta. At half past twelve General Harmar, with the ladies, officers and other gentlemen of the garrison arrived at the city, where were assembled the gentlemen of the Ohio Company and the other people who composed the settlement. A sumptuous dinner was provided by the inhabitants, and eaten under a bowery which stretched along on the bank of the Muskingum. The table was supplied with venison, bear meat, buffalo, and roasted pigs, procured from Williams' settlement (on the Virginia side of the Ohio), with a variety of fish. Many patriotic toasts were drank, as follows:

1. The United States.
2. The Congress.
3. His most Christian Majesty.

4. The United Netherlands.
5. The Friendly Powers throughout the World.
6. The new Federal Constitution.
7. His Excellency General Washington and the Society of Cincinnati.
8. His Excellency Governor St. Clair and the Western Territory.
9. The memory of those who have nobly fallen in defense of American freedom.
10. Patriots and Heroes.
11. Captain Pipe, chief of the Delawares, and a happy treaty with the natives.
12. Agriculture and Commerce, Arts and Sciences.
13. The amiable partners of our delicate pleasures
14. The Glorious Fourth of July.

The celebration occurred five days before the arrival of Governor St. Clair, but one of the judges of the Territory was present, General Varnum, and he delivered the oration, which was the first political address ever made in what is now the state of Ohio.

Referring to the promise of stable government under the new constitution, he said: "Every class of citizens will be equally protected by the laws; and the labor of the industrious will find the reward of peace, plenty and virtuous contentment. Until the new constitution shall have so far operated as to require the possession of Niagara and Detroit, we may possibly meet with some disturbances from the natives; but it is our duty as well as our interest to conduct toward them with humanity and kindness. We must at the same time be upon our guard, and by no means suffer the progress of our settlement to be checked by too great a degree of confidence. * * *

"Many of our associates are distinguished for wealth, education and virtue, and others, for the most part, are reputable, industrious, well informed planters, farmers, tradesmen and mechanics.

"We have made provision, among our first institutions, for scholastic and liberal education; and conscious that our being as well as prosperity depend upon the Supreme Will, we have not neglected the great principles and institutions of religion.

"The United States have granted to us, in common with the whole territory, a most excellent constitution for a temporary government; they have provided for its regular administration, and placed at its head a gentleman of the first character, both for the many amiable virtues of his private life, and for the eminent talents and unshaken fidelity with which he has sustained the most important appointment. We mutually lament that the absence of His Excellency will not permit us, upon this joyous occasion, to make those grateful assurances of sincere attachments which bind us to him by the noblest motives that can animate an enlightened people. May he soon arrive."

CHAPTER III

GENERAL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR'S EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS

Col. Winthrop Sargent's Diary of the Campaign

Much has been written on the ill-fated expedition of Gen. Arthur St. Clair against the Indians in 1791. On March 4 of that year, he was appointed major general of the United States Army. For some time the Indians had been virtually at war with the whites. Attacks were frequently made against settlers, their homes were burned and the border was subjected to the horrors of savage warfare. The Government realized that these depredations must be checked or migration to the West must be abandoned.

A military force, designed to punish the Indians for their misdeeds and put an end to their desolating incursions, was assembled and organized at Fort Washington. Considerable difficulty was experienced in preparing for the advance into the Indian country. The levies were slow in assembling. Complaint was made of the character of the militia, especially those from Kentucky who were declared to be "raw and unused to the gun or the woods."[1] General St. Clair was much disappointed with the men from that state, one-half of whom could "certainly serve no other purpose than to swell their number."[2] A subordinate officer sarcastically declared, "If the leading patriots of Kentucky don't turn out rascals, then some men that I know are greatly mistaken."[3] There is on record the further general complaint of the "material" of which "the bulk of the army was composed; men collected from the streets and prisons of the cities, hurried out into the enemy's country, and with the officers commanding them totally unacquainted with the business in which they were engaged."[4] General Harmar, who by rather sad experience had learned the serious and dangerous character of a campaign against the Indians in their forest retreat, refused to accompany the expedition and was surprised to see St. Clair undertake the command under the discouraging conditions that had been manifest since the troops began to assemble at Fort Washington.[5]

On September 18 the troops had advanced and commenced building Fort Hamilton on the present site of the City of Hamilton, named in honor of Alexander Hamilton, then secretary of the treasury. Here Here Gen. Richard Butler, second in command, and Capt. Ebenezer Denny, aide-de-camp to General St. Clair, joined the army. The entire force numbered 2,300 noncommssioned officers and privates fit for duty. A detachment was left as a garrison at Fort Hamilton, and the main army proceeded on its northward march.

On October 14th the site of a new fort was selected forty-four miles from Fort Hamilton. This was called Fort Jefferson. The site was in the present County of Darke, six miles south of Greenville. It is now marked by a monument. After completing this fort the army continued its march northward.

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[1]Mayor Ebenezer Denny, "Military Journal," p. 140.
[2]Ibid.
[3]Ibid.
[4]Ibid, p. 170.
[5]Denny, "Military Journal," p. 170.

General St. Clair was in poor health, suffering from the gout and unable to walk. He realized that his ability to keep the army together depended upon keeping it continually in motion. As they penetrated the Indian country the difficulties and dangers of the expedition became more apparent. On the 30th of October sixty of the militia deserted, intending to plunder the convoys of provisions that were following the army in the rear. Major Hamtranck with 300 men selected from the First United States Regiment followed the deserters to apprehend them if possible and prevent their plundering of the stores on the way to the army.

The expedition, considerably reduced in numbers, proceeded to a point twenty-nine miles from Fort Jefferson, ninety-seven miles from Fort Washington and fifteen miles south of the Miami villages, where it encamped November 3 on the banks of a tributary to the Wabash River. It was here on the morning of November 4 before sunrise that the Indians commenced their attack.

There are a number of accounts by participants of what followed in this disastrous battle. There is the report of St. Clair under date of November 9, 1791, to the secretary of war and his "Narrative of the Campaign Against the Indians," published in 1812. There are accounts by Maj. Ebenezer Denny in his "Military Journal"[6]; by Benjamin Van Cleve in "The American Pioneer"[7]; by Thomas Irwin, in the "Ohio Archæological and Historical Society Publications"[8]; by Maj. Jacob Fowler, in Cists "Advertiser" (1844), reproduced by Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio."[9]

The following diary of Col. Winthrop Sargent, adjutant general of the army, who was with the expedition from the time it left Fort Washington until its shattered ranks returned, is here given because of his prominence in the early history of the Northwest Territory and his opportunity to know all the details of the campaign. His record of events as he saw them has not, until recently, been generally available to Ohio readers. For this reason it is here reproduced without essential omission.

Diary

In this diary (principally intended as a record of meteorological observations) brief memorandums of public transactions in which the author has borne a part or been officially interested are frequently made, and on the 16th of June, being appointed adjutant general of the army operating the Western Indians, the movements and casualties of the troops with all immediately connected circumstances, were minutely detailed in their order to the close of the campaign, and afforded proper documents for a narrative thereof. The unfortunate defeat upon the 4th of November, by involving the loss of all his papers, excepting some loose notes, has put it out of his power to take up even the march of the army with any degree of regularity at an earlier period than the 7th of October.

From memorandums of some of the officers, and a reference to the Acts of Congress, the following succinct prefatory statement is made, to perpetuate a right understanding of the commencement, progress and failure of the expedition under Major-General St. Clair, and as a necessary introduction to the writer's minute account of the action upon the 4th of November, 1791.

In addition to the First United States Regiment, which, by an act of Congress of April 30, 1790, it was provided should consist of twelve hundred and sixteen non-commissioned officers and privates, a second,

[6]Pp. 165-168.
[7]Vol. II, pp. 150-153.
[8]Vol. X, pp. 378-380.
[9]Vol. II, pp. 226-228.

to consist of nine hundred and twelve, was granted by a law passed the 3d of March, 1791; authorizing at the same time the President to cause to be enlisted at his discretion any number of men not exceeding two thousand, under the denomination of levies, for the term of six months; and in case there should be a failure in obtaining the due complement for the First or Second Regiment, to make up the same either of levies or militia,—thus providing for an army of four thousand one hundred and twenty-eight non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians.

That a part of this force was destined for the Southern States there can be no doubt. Small garrisons were necessary for Venango, Fort Harmar, Forts Washington, Knox and Steuben; and the posts necessary to preserve a communication upon our march from Fort Washington, it must have been intended should have been garrisoned from this army also. With the residue the General was to have marched to the site of the Miami towns and there established himself. There was no alternative—his orders were positive.

It was not until the 3d of March, as has been observed, that the bill authorizing the raising a second regiment, levies, etc., passed into a law, and so unsuccessful was the recruiting service, and so many obstacles in the way of marching the men to the frontier, that upon the last of May (the time of my arrival at headquarters, Fort Washington) the whole effective strength was little more than one company and the garrisons at the posts before mentioned were small indeed.

By memorandums of Mr. Inspector Mentzees, it appears that upon June 13th, Captain Armstrong's company of the First Regiment, and Captain Kirkwood's of the Second, arrived at headquarters.

Upon the 14th, Captain M——'s company, of the First Regiment.

Upon the 22d, Major Fike's battalion of levies from the territory southeast of the Ohio, not exceeding two companies.

Upon the 27th, Major Gaither, with parts of his own Maryland battalion and Patterson's, of Jersey.

Upon the 1st of August, General Wilkinson marched from headquarters to the Indian towns with some Kentucky mounted volunteers. General Scott did the same thing before him, and the principal effects of both these expeditions were an enormous public expense.

August the 14th, such of the First and Second United States Regiments as had arrived, with Rhea's, Gaither's and Patterson's levies, encamped at Ludlow's Station, upon Mill creek, five miles advance of Cincinnati. This movement, it was expected, by abstracting the men from the debaucheries of the town, would preserve them in better health and condition for service and acquaint them in some degree with camp duties, of which officers as well as men were generally very ignorant. Another advantage in advancing this little army was the opening a road towards the Miami and reconnoitering the proper position whereon to erect a fort of deposit.

Upon the 29th, Lieutenant-Colonel Darke arrived with Beddinger's battalion of Virginia levies, some detachments for the Maryland and Jersey levies, together with Beattie's and Doyle's companies of the First United States Regiment.

September 5th, Beddinger's battalion marched for Ludlow's Station. Up to this time, the immediate command in camp was with Major Hamtranck, General St. Clair being either stationary at Fort Washington, or in Kentucky, upon the necessary arrangements for the campaign and to make up, if possible, the very great deficiencies of the regular and levy corps by volunteers or draughts from the militia. At this period, or on the 4th, Lieutenant-Colonel Darke assumed the command in camp.

Upon the 6th, Captain Bradford moved from Fort Washington with two pieces of field artillery, etc., and upon the same day the troops marched from Ludlow's Station for the Miami; the distance, about eighteen miles; a road to be cut the whole way through consid-

erable woods, and three days elapsed before their arrival. About the 10th the work, now called Fort Hamilton, was commenced; but the troops were very indifferently supplied with tools.

Upon the 8th, Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson arrived with Butler's and Clark's battalions of Pennsylvania levies. With these troops, as well as with Major Gaither, came a considerable number of pack horses and some intended for the dragoons. Hardships and inattention, during a long and tedious water-passage, had unfitted them for the arduous service to which they were devoted.

Upon the 10th, General Butler and the quartermaster general arrived, with Major Hart, three companies of the Second United States Regiment, and a company of riflemen, commanded by Captain Faulkner.

FORT RECOVERY MONUMENT

Upon the 11th, two other companies of the Second United States Regiment, together with a detachment of artillery and five field pieces were put in motion to join the camp.

Upon the 18th, I accompanied General St. Clair to camp, and remained stationary with the army during the residue of the campaign. His frequent absences from the territory, to this period, by vesting the executive duties of the civil government in me, had made it necessary that my military services should in some degree be dispensed with.

From the 20th to the 27th, General St. Clair at Fort Washington, and the command of the army with Major Hamtranck. Large fatigue parties constantly at the works upon the Miami. About the last of September Captain Ford joined the army with five pieces of artillery.

From the 1st to the 9th of October, General St. Clair absent from the army, and the command with General Butler. Previous to the General's leaving camp, he was pleased to publish the order of march, battle and encampment.

Upon the morning of the 4th of October we beat the General. Some deficiencies of pack horses postponed the march till twelve o'clock, when the army was put in motion by two columns from their encampment at the prairie near Fort Hamilton, crossed the Miami (the fording of which at this time was not deep) and advanced three miles, opening two roads, about two hundred and fifty yards apart, as they marched; the pack horses and bullocks moving in the center interval of wood, and the artillery in the front, centre and rear of the columns.

Upon the 5th, General Butler so far changed the disposition prescribed by the commanding general as to advance the artillery by a single broadcut road of twelve feet. Five pieces in front, and dressing with the heads of columns marching by single files about one hundred yards on right and left; the ammunition and baggage horses following immediately this artillery, and the five additional pieces bring up the rear, covered by the rear guard et cetera; the bullocks between the road and the columns. The woods were everywhere so compact as made the opening of a road extremely tedious. Bridges were frequently to be thrown over streams and ravines, and the infantry, though marching by single files, were necessitated to cut their way at every every step. Our progress was consequently slow, and we made only a distance of ——— miles.

Upon the 6th, we advanced in the same order and gained —— miles.

The march of the 7th and succeeding days to the defeat and return of the army to Fort Washington, with a description of the country we passed over and a particular account of the action upon the 4th of November, 1791, is entered in this diary.

Upon the 10th of October Colonel Oldham joined the army with upwards of three hundred Kentucky militia. Upon paper, we now stood respectable in numbers; the accompanying report of the morning immediately preceding our defeat will show the effectives. The absence of the First Regiment and desertions from the militia has very much reduced us; with the residue there was too generally wanting the essential stamina of soldiers. Picked up and recruited from the offscourings of large towns and cities; enervated by idleness; debaucheries and every species of vice, it was impossible they could have been made competent to the arduous duties of Indian warfare. An extraordinary aversion to service was also conspicuous amongst them and demonstrated by the most repeated desertions, in many instances to the very foe we were to combat. The late period at which they had been brought into the field left no leisure or opportunity to attempt to discipline them. They were, moreover, badly clothed, badly paid and badly fed.

Their ammunition, powder particularly, was, with sufficient reason, I apprehend, supposed to be of very inferior quality, although some experiments since the campaign have tended to confirm another opinion. That our magazines, however, contained some very bad powder, sent out for the use of the army, and that this powder, in a number of instances, was served out, I am full well convinced. Captain Faulkner and Major Clarke have both made complaints to me upon this subject, and Major Ferguson has very frequently represented to me that the military stores and arms were sent on in most infamous order.

The various arrangements in the different departments resting with the commanding general almost altogther, he was worn down by the fatigues before the commencement of the campaign. Early in May he arrived at Fort Washington, and before the army took the field was compelled to make three journeys into Kentucky. It was not until the 10th of September, as had been observed, that the quartermaster general joined the army; all his arduous duties were therefore with the General to that date. Great delinquencies continued with the contractor, even to the defeat of the army, and were beyond a doubt one amongst the many primary causes of that misfortune. To correct,

remedy or avert, was the province of the General, and helped to accumulate his difficulties.

Friday, the 7th of October, 1791.—Fair weather and strong southwest wind all day. Moved at ten o'clock this morning and marched four and a half miles; thirty-seven and a half from Fort Washington by a direct course, but the necessity of deviation, to avoid fallen timber and for the advantage of ascending and descending hills, sometimes considerably lengthens the way. The country we have passed over this day has been rougher than in any of the preceding marches, but good wheat-land with much and various sized timber; many springs and small runs of water; lime and some sandstone.

Saturday, the 8th of October.—Fair and pleasant weather, with moderate southwest wind.

The army moved at ten o'clock, and made a march of six and three-fourths miles; distance from Fort Washington, forty-four and one-fourth miles. The country level or small irregularities only, and upland of good soil and well watered by small runs. A stream of twenty feet meanders in the line of march, which, of course, was several times crossed by troops and upon the banks of which is very rich land. The flank guards fired unsuccessfully upon an Indian this day; the first we have seen upon our march.

Sunday, the 9th of October.—Fair and pleasant weather, with moderate southwest wind. The army moved at ten o'clock, distance four miles, over gently swelling lands, with several small streams; good soil, and but little underbrush; timbered with large oak, hickory, ash, walnut, sugartree and a considerable proportion of beech, which seems indeed to abound in lands of every description in this country.

Monday, October 10th.—Fair weather and moderate southwest wind. Moved at eight o'clock this morning; our march eight miles, and fifty-six miles from Fort Washington. The country level, of good soil and open woods, composed of great variety of timber, with many small runs of water and two streams of fifteen feet, with some large sandstone. We passed an old Indian camp yesterday and several today, and have observed some fresh tracks. Lieutenant-Colonel Oldham, from Kentucky, with nearly three hundred militia, joined the army.

Tuesday, the 11th of October.—Fair weather and light southwest wind. In motion this morning at eight o'clock; distance, six and a quarter miles, and sixty-two and a quarter from Fort Washington. The country rich, level and well watered, though not so plentifully as in the preceding marches; the woods open and timber good. This day, at one o'clock, we were halted by a swamp or sunken "prairie" in our front, which appears extensive to right and left. One mile in rear of this is a stream of six feet, gliding gently to the westward.

Wednesday, October 12th.—Fair weather and light north wind. Last evening and this morning the country was reconnoitered to the right and left, down the swamp. Upon the left and west it was crossed by a single horseman and some foot, though with considerable difficulty, the horse sinking to his belly and the distance being between two and three hundred yards. A mile or two more westerly this party came into a large, well-beaten path, running north and south. Upon the right an old Indian path was discovered, through which the army marched, being put in motion at twelve o'clock. Our distance, five miles, and sixty-seven and a half from Fort Washington. The given course till this day has been north seventeen degrees west, but in the last five miles we have moved thirty degrees east of north, in order to clear the defile mentioned. The country has been of open woods and young timber, with several small runs from the swamp, upon which the soil is rich, but generally, our way being upon a gentle ridge, the quality of the land is inferior to any we have passed over. We have discovered many Indian tracks this day, with old and new camps of warriors and hunters, and

had almost surprised some of them. Our parties were near enough to shoot down a single Indian and seize upon his gun, although he was carried off or concealed near his camp, in which a considerable quantity of fresh peltry was found, and some blankets, and near it four or five horses were taken. Our encampment this evening is in a pretty bottom of good land, with a gentle stream of ten feet passing through it, and, from appearances, almost at the head of the swamp.

Thursday, October 13th.—Light northerly wind and fair weather all day. Ice made in shallow vessels one-twentieth of an inch thick last night. The army has advanced one mile this day, and are sixty-eight and a half miles from Fort Washington. Encamped in two lines facing to the front and rear, the militia in the rear of the whole and the horse upon the flanks, covered by Faulkner's company of riflemen. The artillery disposed in the first and second line, in the intervals between the battalion, the whole occupying (from some unevenness in the ground) a length of more than one thousand yards. In the distance from our last encampment, we have passed a ridge of indifferent soil. On this ground we are to halt for some days, to erect a small fort of deposit.

Friday, the 14th of October.—Heavy rain for two hours before daylight; cloudy until ten o'clock, with moderate west wind; the residue fair and wind strong. Notwithstanding that the orders of the General are very pointed against firing, and a penalty of one hundred lashes is directed to be inflicted for the crime, the militia and the levies are every day guilty of it, and more particularly at the present encampment. Game, it is true, is very plenty and presents a strong temptation, but the consequences are extremely injurious to the service, and tend, amongst other improprieties, to destroy all order in the army. Two hundred men, properly officered, have been this day on duty in clearing the face of the ground for a fort, and laying the foundation. It is a square work, with one-hundred-and-fourteen-feet sides, with four small bastians; to be built of rough logs, laid horizontally, and the barracks and store rooms to compose the curtains. The situation is a pretty, rising ground, terminating in gentle and low descents to east and west, to a prairie. A continuation of swelling grounds to the north for a considerable distance, and a small prairie near, on the south, with a stream eight feet in that direction and a good spring at less than thirty yards distance.

The provision of tools for this work, Fort Hamilton on the Miami, and the great services for which they must be wanted, has been scanty in the extreme. Eighty axes only can be furnished by the quartermaster, and of these, thirteen are borrowed from the troops, who are but ill supplied for this season of the year. Besides the axes, are one saw and one frow. Of spades and mattocks we have sufficient.

Saturday, October the 15th.—Rain the latter part of last night and all this day, with moderate northeast wind. The fatigue party of two hundred men at work upon the fort, and to be continued till the business is completed. A detachment, ordered out to surprise an Indian camp discovered by one of the militia yesterday five miles distant, returned without being able to find it. Information received from Fort Washington this day of the arrival of twenty Chickasaw Indians there, upon their way to Congress.

Sunday, October the 16th.—Rain all last night and until eleven o'clock this day, with northeast wind; residue fair and mild, with moderate wind from the southwest.

Monday, October the 17th.—Rain the latter part of last night and this afternoon, with cloudy weather and moderate northwest wind all day. The army was served with all the flour in the magazines this day, amounting to one day's rations only; and of liquor there is but sufficient for tomorrow's issue. With the best disciplined troops, the General would at this season have much to apprehend. The roads are becoming very bad, and forage almost exhausted. The resources of the con-

tractor are so limited that we can not look forward to any considerable supply of rations. The militia discontented, and under no subordination and the time of service for the levies very near expiring. Melancholy considerations, these, to the whole army; but distressing beyond measure must they be to the commanding general, whose reputation is to be hazarded upon events extremely precarious. Two soldiers of the artillery and one of theFirst United States Regiment were apprehended this afternoon, attempting to desert to the enemy.

Tuesday, October the 18th.—Rain almost all last night, with some hail; the morning cloudy, and faint sun at noon, with moderate northwest wind all day. A militia-man was shot through the thigh yesterday by an Indian, five miles from our camp, but was protected by a companion who advanced to his assistance, and after lying concealed all night in the bushes, he was this day brought in. Several Indians have been discovered in our vicinity, and five or six men are missing but whether by desertion, or to the enemy, is uncertain. About six thousand weight of flour was brought to camp this evening, which, with two hundred and forty bullocks of three hundred weight each, is our whole stock of provisions; and the daily issues, including for women and retainers, amounts to nearly twenty-seven hundred rations per diem.

Wednesday, October the 19th.—Moderate northerly wind and cloudy weather all day, except two hours of sun at noon. Provisions have become so scarce, and the means of transportation to our camp so uncertain, that the General has redirected nearly three hundred baggage-horses in addition to fifty of the contractor's, to Fort Hamilton, to bring on flour, and ordered that the officers and others entitled to extra rations shall be limited to a single one, and the troops are put to half allowance of bread.

Thursday, October 20th.—The morning pleasant, with sunshine; strong northeast wind and cloudy during the day; moderate and northwest wind in the evening, clouds dispersing and appearance of fine weather. No appearance of Indians for a day or two last past near our camp and some of the soldiers who were supposed to have been taken by them are come in, after having been lost in the woods. Discontentment and murmuring prevails in the militia camp at being put to half-allowance of flour, notwithstanding they are served with beef for the deficiency, and they talk loudly of returning home. Upon an order for an escort to some provisions from Fort Hamilton this day, the commanding officer assured the General that his men could not be depended on, for they would indisputably all desert, and Captain Faulkner's company of riflemen was put upon this duty, although their services are essential in camp. The militia has never been enrolled in the general roster for duty, because it has been deemed inexpedient, and, indeed, they have rendered no service whatever; but produce, by their example and general conduct, much disorder and irregularity amongst the soldiery.

Friday, October the 21st.—Fair weather and moderate northerly wind till noon; residue cloudy, with a small flight of snow and strong wind. The troops have this morning been served with one quarter of a ration of flour for the morrow and the whole stock is now expended. Dependence upon the contractor, even while the army halts, has become precarious indeed, and the General has ordered the quartermaster to Fort Washington for the purpose of ascertaining precisely the ultimate resources. In case the contractor should find himself inadequate to our supplies, Mr. Hodgedon is directed to make every exertion, either jointly with him, or independently, to effect the desired purpose. Ice made last night in small vessels around our tent half an inch in thickness. By a single observation of Major Ferguson the latitude of the fort erecting here is found to be forty degrees, four minutes and twenty-two seconds.

Fair weather and moderate northwest wind all this Saturday, the 22d of October, and sixteen thousand pounds of flour has been brought to camp in the course of the day under an escort of sixty militia, which augments the corps to upwards of three hundred and forty only, as a dozen men deserted from them last night. The fatigue for the fort has been reduced to sixty men this day, and one captain, one subaltern, the sick and those unable to march are ordered to remain as a garrison to the work. The army to hold itself in readiness to march at the shortest notice.

Sunday, October the 23d.—Fair weather and light northwest wind. The fort, which, in compliment to the secretary of state, has been called Jefferson, being almost completed, Captain Shalor, with nearly ninety men (invalids), took possession of it this morning. Two pieces of artillery are to be left for the defence of the place, and the army, being now without horses, is under the necessity of depositing all its baggage; the military and ordnance stores must also for the present remain here; and tents, with entrenching tools, only carried. These will be transported in four-ox teams, which, upon all occasions, we have found very useful; indeed, they seem better, for a thousand obvious reasons, than packhorses to attend the movements of a large army. A few horses, indeed, for pushing forward light pieces of artillery, may be necessary, but the great burden of transportation I am more than ever persuaded, from attentive observation, should rest upon oxen. The General has been under the necessity of executing three soldiers today; one of them for shooting a brother soldier and threatening the life of an officer, and two for desertion. These last mention seem rather unfortunate than extremely criminal, though it appears that their intention was to have robbed their officers and have gone to the enemy, by the information of a third person, whose general character has been extremely infamous, and who is believed by the immediate officers of the condemned to have been the author of the plan. Yet he made oath to a court martial that he was seduced by them into it, and escaped with his life, being sentenced to receive one hundred lashes at five different times. The General's humanity is well known, but desertions have become so prevalent as to be very alarming, and examples (in terrorem) are necessary. It seems indeed to be the opinion of some officers of experience that pardon to deserters under any circumstances encourages very much the crime and is a mistaken clemency, producing, in a course of service, more capital punishment than would probably be necessary if the troops were once assured that death must be the inevitable consequence of abandoning their colours.

Monday, October the 24th.—Calm and cloudy, with mild weather; some small rain towards the evening. The army moved this morning at nine o'clock, marching by the Indian path nearly a north course over rich, level grounds of fine young white oak, walnut, hickory and ash timber, with some sandstone, and encamped (after a march of five and a half miles, and seventy-four from Fort Washington) upon high ground with open woods at the bank of a handsome stream of forty feet running east, and which, itis supposed, discharges itself into the Great Miami below Tawintwa. We have passed no water in this day's march, though there is no doubt but we might have found it in a short distance either to the right or left. Many new and old camps have been observed near our route and they are very plenty about this encampment. The ashes at some of them were warm upon our arrival, and we are probably now upon the last hunting-grounds of the Indians. The army is disposed of in two lines, with the artillery and cavalry upon the right and left, and the militia in the rear and towards the left flank of the army, about half a mile distant, near a considerable wet prairie.

Tuesday, October the 25th.—Rain almost all the last night and small showers until four P. M. with light and variable wind; the

residue fair, and moderate wind from the northwest. A detachment of fifty men from the militia with the deputy surveyor have marched this morning to explore the country for twenty miles to the northwest, and a party of twenty as an escort for two days to return some horses, on their way to Fort Hamilton. The army halts from the impossibility of being supplied with beef or flour for any forward movement at present. By despatches received this day it appears that no magazines are established at Fort Hamilton, and that our horses sent back must proceed of course to Cincinnati, and even there supplies are precarious. So that any further operations have become doubtful. Small delays alone will render it impracticable for the General to advance, as the time of service for some of the levies is nearly up, and their example of going off, if followed by the militia, will render our force contemptible indeed.

Wednesday, October the 26th.—Damp, cloudy day and light northwest wind. The militia were moved across the creek this day up a pretty defensible piece of ground, half a mile in advance. The country to the northwest for nineteen miles has been found by the deputy surveyor to be principally upland, timbered with young white oak and hickory. A large beaten path, running north and south, was crossed by him about ten miles from camp and his party had nearly surprised a camp of five Indians in that distance, the rear of whom were fired upon but escaped into a small swamp and made off, leaving their blankets and some peltry behind them. Parties of observation have been twelve miles upon an east course, and found the stream upon which we are encamped fully eighty feet wide; in about three miles it makes a sudden turn to the northwest, but in a short distance flows in an opposite direction. One of the militia is supposed to have fallen into the hands of the savages the last evening, as he was observed by two of his companions who were out hunting to be pursued by them.

Thursday, October the 27th.—Cloudy, and light north wind, with damp weather all day. The twenty Chickasaw Indians mentioned to have been at Fort Washington arrived in camp this day. Piamingo, who is now their king, with Colbert and some other character of distinction, are among the number. These people have the most inveterate animosity to all the Indian tribes northwest of the Ohio, but most particularly to the Kickapoos, and have been at war with the whole of them from time immemorial. We have with us also one of the Cubashe Indians, who was upon a visit to his friends in captivity with us, and who offered his services to the General. I have been expecting that this poor fellow, who is indisposed, would be under some dreadful apprehensions from these guests, as every species of cruelty is mutually practiced by their nations, but he has demeaned himself like a man upon the occasion, and they have politely condescended to take him by the hand, as our friend. This is the day of issuing provisions to the troops and the contractor has it not in his power to serve them with more than a single ration of flour, but we expect such a supply on the morrow as will enable us to move forward for a few marches. Beyond that, our prospects are gloomy; no magazines established, and even an uncertainty of a supply at Fort Washington, with the difficulties of transportation every day increasing by the season and to become still greater, as we add to our distance, may make events fatal to the whole army. But the General is compelled to move on, as the only chance of continuing our little army. Thirteen men of the Virginia troops have insisted upon their discharges this day; almost the whole battalion will speedily follow their example, and in a short time the period of enlistments with the other battalions will begin to expire. So that the only prospect of effecting the purpose of the campaign is by immediately marching the army so far into the enemy's country that they may be afraid to return in such detachments as shall from time to time be entitled to claim their discharges.

Friday, October the 28th.—The morning and until twelve o'clock cloudy; residue fair with light northwest wind all day. We had a soldier killed and scalped this morning three miles from camp. He was hunting with another man, who received a shot in his body, but has strength enough to run half a mile and conceal himself in the bushes till night, when he joined the army, and, most probably, will die of his wound. About ten thousand weight of flour was brought to camp this evening.

Saturday, October the 29th.—Fair weather and pleasant with light northwest wind. The Chickasaw Indians, with an officer and five privates, are gone out for a short war excursion. There appears some little discontent in the party, but resting principally with Piamingo and Colbert, the former of whom came out from his nation expressly to go to Congress, and Colbert for hostility, and therefore, although Piamingo has altered his intention, yet the other insists he can not yield to him in the field. The division of them might put it out of their power to meet any war parties of Indians upon equal terms, and from this consideration the chief voluntarily follows Colbert as his leader. This man had latterly had one brother killed, and another wounded, by the Western Indians.

Sunday, October the 30th.—Strong south wind all last night and this day, with warm weather. A fatigue party with one hundred and thirty non-commissioned officers and privates were detached yesterday morning to open a road forward, under cover of two hundred militia. They were to work until three o'clock this day, and then return to the army. This has been the usual strength of our fatigues for this purpose, but they have heretofore been covered by the piquets, and never preceded the army more than three or four hours. The army was put in motion this morning at nine o'clock, and have marched seven miles over a level country, with oak, hickory, maple, buckeye and some beech, and have encamped upon a small run of poor water, near the commencement of a very brushy piece of land, eighty-one miles from Fort Washington. One spring and two or three runs of water, issuing from low land or stagnant marshes, and of bad quality, have laid in our route.

Monday, October the 31st.—A strong gale the last night from the west northwest, and brisk wind from the same quarter, with fair weather, all day. The impossibility of getting forward with all the baggage of the army, and the expectation of flour, has determined the General to halt this day. Some military stores that were brought on to the last encampment from Fort Jefferson, together with baggage which the officers took the liberty of bringing up, delayed our last movement very much, and so over loaded the wagons and the few packhorses of the troops that in many instances it was found necessary to discharge them in part upon the road, whereby some corps were deprived of their tents. Sixty of the militia have deserted in a body this day, and it has become probable that a considerable part (and perhaps the whole) of the residue may speedily follow. They murmur at the allowance of provisions, and complain that they are not sufficiently clothed for the service at this season. The First United States Regiment is detached upon this occasion; they are to move back beyond Fort Jefferson, and prevent our provisions which may be upon the way from being rifled by these deserters, and to apprehend them, if it be practicable. This movement may have a further good effect upon the militia that are in camp, and be the means of keeping them to their duty, but however necessary it may be, I have to regret that we are hereby deprived for a time of a corps of three hundred effective men (effective from the experience of the officers, and the opportunities they have had for discipline) which must be estimated as the best in the service. Captain Powers, of the levies, has been ordered in advance today with fifty men, to reconnoitre the country.

Tuesday, November the 1st.—Cloudy and moderate weather, with light southerly winds all day. Thirty-two thousand weight of flour arrived in camp the last evening, under escort of Faulkner's company of riflemen. The army is ordered to halt this day to give the General time, I imagine, to make up despatches for the war office, as no other cause is obvious. It is very true that we have not the means of transporting all the tents, and entrenching tools without dismounting some of the cavalry, but the same objections will remain for the morrow. Forty return horses left the camp this afternoon for Fort Hamilton, under the escort of a subaltern and fourteen men of the Second United States Regiment, who are to give them protection to within one day's march of the fort, and rejoin the army.

Wednesday, November the 2d.—Light westerly wind, with cloudy, cold weather all day, and some small rain and snow from three to four o'clock P. M. The army in motion at nine this morning, and made a march of eight miles, which increases our whole distance from Fort Washington to eighty-nine miles. The first five miles, and to a creek of almost still water or gently running to the east, is generally very low, level and wet land, with large oak, ash and hickory timber. The residue is also level and moist, and principally of beech timber. The whole distance must be rendered almost impassable in wet weather. Upon the left, but more particularly upon the right, are very extensive swamps. The old Indian path has been our guide through them, deviating from it, however, occasionally, from a half to a whole mile, in order to shorten the road, which has made our course about north thirty degrees west. The encampment is on tolerably good ground, with a small limestone run of water and some bottom land in front, in two lines, east northeast and west southwest, and the artillery equally disposed in the centre of the first and second line. One of our small commands fell upon an Indian camp yesterday and took five horses with a gun and some peltry, but according to general practice, suffered all the Indians to escape them. We are informed that one of our hunters has lately been killed near Fort Hamilton.

Thursday, November the 3rd.—Light northeast wind last night and this day, with a small flight of snow, but not enough to cover the ground. The army has marched eight miles this day, and our distance from Fort Washington is ninety-seven miles by the line which the surveyor has run, the road not very materially deviating therefrom; its breadth is almost all the way sufficient for two carriages. In the first three miles of this morning, we passed small, low prairies (extensive to the right and left) and wet, sunken grounds of woodland, timbered with oak, ash and hickory; the residue, of gentle, rising grounds, timbered principally with beech, but some oak and hickory; and small limestone runs, though not abounding with water at this time. Our encampment is on a very handsome piece of rising ground, with a stream of forty feet in front running to the west. The army in two lines, and four pieces of artillery in the centre of each; Faulkner's company of riflemen upon the right flank with one troop of horse also upon the left. The militia across the stream (which is supposed to be the St. Mary, emptying itself into the Miami of the Lakes) and over a rich bottom of three hundred yards, upon a high extensive fine flat of open woods. Here are an immense number of old and new Indian camps, and it appears to have been a place of their general resort. About fifteen of them, horse and foot, quitted this ground near the time we arrived upon it, as we discovered by their tracks in the banks of the stream. Colonel Oldham, who has long been conversant with Indian affairs, supposes it a party of observation, and the first that has been about us since he joined the army; imagining all the others that have been noticed mere hunters.

Friday, November the 4th, 1791.—Moderate northwest wind, serene atmosphere and unclouded sky; but the fortunes of this day have been

as the cruelest tempest to the interests of the country and this army, and will blacken a full page in the future annals of America. The troops have all been defeated, and though it is impossible at this time to ascertain our loss, yet there can be no manner of doubt that more than one-half of the army are either killed or wounded. The whole amount of our private baggage, with the artillery, military stores, provisions and horses, have fallen into the hands of the enemy, and the shattered remains of our forces are coming into Fort Jefferson this evening, at seven o'clock, after the precipitate flight of twenty-nine miles since nine o'clock in the morning. The detail of this misfortune shall be made out as soon as I am furnished with returns from the different corps in action.

Saturday, November the 5th.—Fair weather and fresh northwest wind all day.

Upon a consultation last night with the field officers, the General thought proper to move the army at ten o'clock P. M. It appeared that Fort Jefferson was destitute of provision, that flour was near at hand and that there was no prospect of refreshing the troops but from that source. The garrison might be suddenly invested, and, of course, it became a matter of the utmost consequence to throw in supplies as soon as possible. We moved about seven miles during that night, and were obliged to halt from the severe fatigues the troops had undergone. At daylight we resumed our march, and at eight o'clock we met a convoy of flour, and, soon after, a drove of cattle. Two rounds of the former, per man, was served out and the residue, about eighty-five hundred pounds, and the cattle, were immediately sent back for the garrison and wounded, under an escort of fifty men from the First Regiment. We continued our march all day and for a couple of hours in the night, which brought the advance to within thirteen miles from Fort Hamilton, but the men are very much dispersed, and the disorder consequent upon a defeat was perhaps never more conspicuous.

Sunday, November the 6th.—Fair weather and light southerly wind. Arrived at Fort Hamilton at nine o'clock this morning. The First Regiment got in generally by evening, and the lame and wounded of the army have been dropping in singly and by small parties all day. Some of them, and of the militia more particularly, are pushing on to Fort Washington, notwithstanding orders to the contrary. Indeed, very little attention is paid by them to any regulation whatever. The officers appear to have lost almost the shadow of command, and there is scarcely a hope of reducing them to system and obedience short of the fort. Such are the effects of our ignominious flight—for so it must be deemed from the circumstances along of the men's throwing away their arms after they quitted the field of action, and which was very general in every corps engaged.

Monday, November the 7th.—Fair weather and light southerly wind all day. The garrison at Fort Hamilton relieved this day by Captain Armstrong and fifty men of the First United States Regiment. The wounded and stragglers of the army are still coming in, and probably will be for a number of days. At twelve o'clock the First Regiment, militia, and such of the other corps as have arrived, were put in motion for Fort Washington, and marched twelve miles before night.

Tuesday, November the 8th.—Showery and calm before daylight and till noon; residue cloudy. In motion at daylight, and arrived at Fort Washington at twelve o'clock. The troops were immediately encamped in its vicinity upon Deer Creek, and every means possible used to make them comfortable; but all the camp equipage being lost in the late action, they are destitute indeed of common necessaries, even axes they have not. The officers finding houses to cover themselves, quit their men, and the consequences are very great disorder.

Wednesday, November the 9th.—Rainy morning and until twelve o'clock; the residue fair, with moderate southwest wind. Every house

in this town is filled with drunken soldiers and there seems one continued scene of confusion. The General's indisposition prevents much of his own attention to the army at this time; he has been suffering under a most painful fit of the gout since the 23rd ultimo, and was not able to mount his horse on the morning of the action without assistance. But no efforts have been wanting to prevent abuses and disorder, as well as to afford comfort and convenience to the soldiers and to obtain hospitals and all proper provisions for the wounded, whose situation is truly distressing at this time.

Thursday, November 10th.—Heavy showers of rain with much thunder, before day; light and wet weather and until nine o'clock; the residue of this day fair weather, with a strong west wind. A detachment of fifty men as an escort to some provisions has marched for Fort Jefferson this day.

Friday, November the 11th.—Fair and cold weather, with moderate northwest wind. Major Zeigler, with upwards of one hundred men of the First United States Regiment, marched this day as a reinforcement to the escort for Fort Jefferson. Piamingo, Colbert and the other Chickasaws, with the white people mentioned to have gone out from our camp on the 29th ultimo, have returned with five scalps, having been twenty miles beyond the Miami towns on the road to Detroit. Here they fell in with an Indian, who, mistaking them for friends, gave so vaunting an account of the late unfortunate action and defeat, that before he had completed his narrative they shot him through the body. He told them that they had but seven hundred warriors engaged, and that his "own arm was quite weary with tomahawking."

Saturday, November the 12th.—Cloudy, cold morning, with appearances of snow; the day fair, and moderate west wind.

Sunday, November the 13th.—Cloudy and moderate weather, with light southerly wind.

Monday, November the 14th.—Very heavy rain from three o'clock this morning and through the day, with strong south wind. Twenty more Chickasaws have arrived under the Elder Colbert, who appears a clever, intelligent fellow, and had intended to have joined the army.

Tuesday, November the 15th.—Snow the latter part of last night and in small flights during the day, with moderate west wind and mild weather.

Wednesday, November the 16th.—Overcast and calm all day. The last of Beddinger's battalion of levies discharged.

Thursday, November the 17th.—Calm, fair and warm weather all day. The whole country is just whitened by a small snow last night.

Friday, November the 18th.—Fair weather and calm. Piamingo had his audience of leave from the General this day, and condoled with him upon the misfortunes of the campaign. He took occasion to observe that the armies of Britain had been formerly opposed to his nation and that the officers were at first distinguishable among the soldiery, as among our troops, by cocked hats, plumes, etc., and were soon killed—whereupon confusion ensued and the men fell easy victims of their prey. But grown wiser by experience, they dressed their forces all alike and became victorious. He recommended strongly to the General to fight the Indians in their own way from behind logs and trees, and be continually changing the ground in time of action. This is their manner and they seldom fire twice from under the same cover, but, as soon as they have discharged their pieces from behind one tree, shift themselves to another; so that it is almost impossible to find them out, or to know whither to direct your fire.

Saturday, November the 19th.—Fair and pleasant weather, with light southwest wind. By intelligence from Fort Jefferson, we are informed that the first escort with provisions had safely arrived, that the wounded and missing of the army had got in there in considerable numbers and had exhausted all the supplies that were forwarded upon

the 5th, and the last of them reduced to the necessity of receiving horse-flesh and green hides for their support; but we know this state of affairs can not have existed long, as Major Zeigler must have arrived with ample stores before this time. Lieutenant Dennie, aide-de-camp to the General, was dispatched this evening for Philadelphia by way of the Ohio River, with the particulars of the action and losses upon the 4th and the General himself proposes soon to follow.

A NARRATIVE OF THE UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR OF FRIDAY, WITH THE DISPOSITION OF THE ARMY, ETC.

Upon the Thursday evening of November the 3d, at four o'clock, the army, having marched eight miles, and ninety-seven from Fort Washington, and being by estimation about twenty miles from the Miami towns, were immediately encamped in two lines on a small rising ground descending gradually in front to a stream of fifty feet, fordable at this time, and which is supposed to empty itself into the Miami of Lake Erie.

Patterson's, Clarke's and Butler's battalions composed the first line, Patterson on the right, and four pieces of artillery upon the right of Butler.

The Second United States Regiment, with Gaither's and Beddinger's battalions, formed the rear line; Beddinger on the right (in a rear face) and four pieces of artillery upon the left of his battalion. One troop of horse, commanded by Captain Truman, and a company of riflemen, under Captain Faulkner, were encamped upon the right flank, and occupied a front of about seventy yards, which was the whole distance between the lines, the length of them being nearly four hundred, the rear somewhat more and the front line somewhat less. Snowden's troop of horse was on the left.

The encampment, very defensible against regular troops, was found on experience to be feeble to an Indian attack. Descending, as has been observed, to the front, though in some places the stream was more than a hundred yards distant, yet in others it approached within twenty-five.

And immediately over it was a close wood, with much underbrush and fallen timber. Upon the left also were many old logs, and an unfortunate ravine. From various other parts of our encampment was excellent cover for Indian fighting; and from the rear and flanks of the position the whole grounds were descending, in some places very irregularly and upon the right and in advance of the left of the 2d U. S. Regiment, to small swamps. This deprived us of proper distance in length and between the lines—which inconvenience we felt as a very great misfortune in action, as it compelled the troops to too close order, and gave effect to the enemy's fire quite across our encampment.

A camp-guard of a captain, subaltern, and fifty-four men; one piquet of a captain and thirty men, and four flank guards of one subaltern officer and fifteen privates each, posted from about 100 to 150 yards from our camp, according to the nature of the ground, formed a chain of sentinels around the camp, at the distance of fifty paces apart, and constituted the principal security against a surprise. A piquet of one captain and thirty men was also posted immediately on the road the army had marched in front of and 250 yards from Beddinger's battalion—the whole as delineated in the annexed plan.

The militia were advanced across a piece of bottom land, and possessed a fine high flat, and open wood, 300 yards from the stream before mentioned, and mounting two small piquets from their right and left 150 yards in front, for the security of their camp. At their arrival upon this ground very recent tracks of fifteen horse and footmen

were discovered, and Lieutenant Colonel Oldham, their commanding officer, seemed to be convinced that this was a party of observation.

He was directed to make two detachments that evening, and to send out three or four active, enterprising officers, with twenty men each, by daylight the next morning, to explore the country and acquire information of the enemy. Although the Colonel seemed fully impressed with the necessity of these measures and was also soldier enough to pay implicit obedience to orders, yet his command was of a very different complexion, and there is no manner of doubt that upon any order disagreeable and repugnant to their caprice, they would have faced to the right about; and of this disposition we had the fullest testimony from Colonel Oldham's evidence and the conduct of the men. Those detachments were never made, and the militia complaining of being too much fatigued for the purpose in the evening and the attack commencing at an early hour in the morning—though not so soon but that they might have gone out and done us most essential service by discovering the movements of the enemy. For I was in their camp after the troops had been under arms and dismissed, and long enough to express my surprise to Colonel Oldham that these parties had not been sent out, and to receive assurance that they should instantly be attended to.

The militia were not enrolled for any of the common duties of camp, and the only services demanded of them has been for small escorts and the usual purpose of reconnoitering, for which, being woodsmen, they seem better calculated than any other part of the army. But it was not often that they could be commanded, even in this way, though, except in this present instance, their refusal was always signified and no opportunity given to perform such service by detail from the line.

Captain Stough of the levies, with a detachment of upwards of twenty men (volunteers), was ordered in advance during the evening, to come in by a detour upon the Indian path at the distance of a couple of miles, for the purpose of intercepting any small parties of Indians that might be returning from stealing our horses. For we were under the necessity of either turning them out to feed or suffering them to starve, and there was no doubt but that some of them must be taken away. This detachment soon found itself surrounded by the enemy, and, after exchanging a few shot, escaped under cover of the night and returned to camp about twelve o'clock. But no report was made to headquarters, though the commanding officer assures me he waited on General Butler and Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson, and requested them to communicate that he had fallen in with very great number of Indians.

In the course of the night, about fifty shot were fired, principally by our own sentinels, sometimes, no doubt, at the enemy, but oftener, probably, without any object whatever. This, however, as it exceeded much our usual practice, induced the General, in addition to his orders for the men to be prepared at all times for immediate service, to direct that the troops should lay upon their arms with all their accoutrements on. And upon the morning of the 4th they were turned out somewhat earlier than common, and continued upon the parade until objects could be distinctly seen at the distance of at least three hundred yards.

In the common order of duty the troops had been paraded every morning ten minutes before daylight, and continued under arms till near sunrise, but for the purpose of collecting the horses which were to be sent back to Fort Jefferson for ammunition and stores, and to refresh the men who were to be put generally on duty in erecting some works of deposit at this place, they were dismissed at an earlier hour than usual. It was in this opportunity that I visited the militia camp and was informed that the parties to have been ordered out had been altogether neglected. Colonel Oldham mentioned to me the loss of

his own horses, and the apprehension that we must have suffered much in this way, but gave me no reason to suppose that he had made any discoveries which might lead him to suppose the enemy were in force to fight us.

Immediately upon my return to headquarters, and about half an hour before sun-rising, the attack commenced upon the militia. Their position appeared to me (and I had reconnoitered it well) to have been a very defensible one. For four hundred yards in front the wood was open and afforded no cover to the enemy; it could hardly be supposed an attempt would be made upon their rear, for in that case the Indians must have been exposed to two fires—a situation they extremely dread —and besides, the bottom land in that direction, and which was just at the back of their tents, fell suddenly to near thirty feet, and men stepping off only a little distance from it must have put themselves under good cover. I regretted to the General upon the preceding evening that we could not occupy this ground, but the troops, much fatigued, had at that time got their camp, and it was too late to alter their disposition.

The firing of the enemy was preceded for about five minutes by the Indian yell, the first I ever heard; not terrible, as has been represented, but more resembling an infinitude of horse-bells suddenly opening to you than any other sound I could compare it to. The resistance of the militia deserves not the name of defense, but should be branded as the most ignominious flight. Except a very faint and feeble fire from their small guards, I can not learn that there was any opposition, or even a show of it. But dashing "helter skelter" into our camp, they threw the battalions, not then quite formed, into some confusion. And not conceiving even this a place of sufficient security, they broke through the second line, carrying with them a few men of Gaither's, and but for a fire they received from the enemy and which drove them back, there is no doubt but they would have been off. During the whole action their conduct was cowardly in the most shameful degree, a few instances to the contrary excepted.

Close upon the heels of the flying militia followed the Indians, who for a moment seemed as if determined to enter our camp with them; but the complexion of the troops, drawn up in tolerable order and with fixed bayonets, cooled their ardour a little, and they were fain to cover themselves behind logs and bushes at the distance of about seventy yards. From the very early attack upon the left of the front, and through the whole of the second line, there can be little doubt but that we were completely surrounded at the time of the first onset upon the militia. And though it may be impossible to ascertain with precision the numbers of the enemy, yet if we estimate them at upwards of a thousand, I am persuaded we shall not overrate them. Taking this for granted, and when it is known that our whole force (the militia excepted) amounted only to thirteen hundred and eighty men—eighty of whom were officers' servants, who are very seldom, if ever, brought into action—and that the various guards, equal to two hundred and twenty by being made up in the general detail from the corps, and dispersed in the suddenness of the attack (never after to be effectually collected), reducing our efficient numbers to one thousand eighty of raw and undisciplined troops, ignorant totally of the Indian and indeed all other mode of fighting—for the whole army was constituted by new raised troops, engaged only for six months, the Second Regiment excepted, and this also was but of the moment, just brought into the field, without time for instruction and never having fired even a blank cartridge—whoever, I say, shall be acquainted with all these circumstances must acknowledge that we entertained an unequaled war and long maintained the contest, too soon rendered doubtful by the superiority of the Indian mode of fighting. For though very early in the action we lost considerable number of officers, yet it was not

until a severe service of more than two hours that a retreat was thought of.

The Second United States Regiment, Butler's and Beddinger's battalions, the artillery and the cavalry were the principal sufferers; and Gaither's battalion also experienced great loss. Clarke's battalion, being advantageously posted and acquainted with this kind of fighting, lost but few men, and a company of riflemen posted on the right flank scarcely any.

Whether it was that the Indians respected and stood aloof from men fighting in some measure after the manner of themselves or from some other cause, I know not; but it is certain that those corps suffered less than any others, excepting Patterson's, which was always drawn up between them and which shared little in the misfortunes of this day.

The great weight of the enemy's attack and fire seemed to commence with the artillery of the first line, and to continue along Butler's battalion to the left and through the whole of the second. This battalion charged the enemy with very great spirit; and the artillery, if not well served, was bravely fought and every officer and more than two-thirds of the men killed or wounded. Concealed as the Indians were, it was almost impossible to discover them and aim the pieces to advantage; but a large quantity of cannister and some round shot were, however, thrown in amongst them.

The Second United States Regiment made three successive and successful charges, the enemy giving ground to the powerful effect of their bayonets—but not till they had felt its force. In those arduous services, however, the regiment was cut up, two officers only being left alive, and one of them wounded.

Our whole loss of regular troops and levies, in non-commissioned officers and privates, amounted to five hundred and fifty killed and two hundred wounded; and of commissioned officers, out of ninety-five whom we had in the field, thirty-one were killed and twenty-four wounded. The militia[10] had four officers killed and five wounded, and of non-commissioned officers and privates, thirty-eight killed and twenty-nine wounded. Fourteen artificers and ten pack-horse men were also killed, and thirteen wounded.

The Indians, in more than one or two instances, during the engagement pushed with a very daring spirit upon the artillery of the front line and on the left flank of the army, and twice gained our camp, plundering the tents and scalping the dead and dying—but at both times they were driven back. It happened unfortunately that this part of our encampment was feeble through the day, for the troops ordered there, being made up of detachments from different battalions, displayed not that spirit which may be expected from complete corps, where every man fights under the eye of his own immediate officer, and in the presence of those comrades, who will mark his more minute action and forever censure or applaud in proportion to the merit of his particular exertions. And it appears very extraordinary that a knowledge of the amazing powers of this stimulus does not at least induce all honorary duties of the soldier to be performed in this order. There was not, however, under these circumstances, and scarcely upon any occasion, a want of bravery observable amongst the troops. At the close of the action, indeed, and after they had been engaged warmly for more than two hours, disorder and confusion seemed to pervade the greatest part of them. They were very much depressed in spirits by the loss of their officers, and huddled together in crowded parties in various parts of the encampment where every shot from the enemy took effect. It was in vain that their surviving leaders used

[10]By the return of the militia upon the morning of the 3rd, they had twenty-nine commissioned officers and two hundred and ninety non-commissioned officers and privates present.

threats and entreaties, and almost every other means that could be devised, to reduce them to the appearance of order.

In this desperate situation of affairs, when even hope, that last consolation of the wretched, had failed the army, that the General took the resolution of abandoning his camp and attempting a retreat. There was a mere possibility that some of the troops might be brought off, though it could not be counted on among the probabilities. But there was no alternative. The men must either retreat, or be sacrificed without resistance, as the enemy were shooting them down at pleasure from behind trees and the most secure covers, whilst they could scarcely be led to discharge a single gun with effect.

Upon this occasion very extraordinary exertions were made to draw together men sufficient to give the appearance of efficiency. Feints were made in various directions and different parts of the encampment, and whilst they served in some measure to produce the first effect, they operated to deceive the enemy.

Having thus collected in one body the greatest part of the troops and such of our wounded as could possibly hobble along with us, we pushed out from the left of the rear line, sacrificing our artillery and baggage; and with them, we were compelled to leave some of our wounded.

In about one mile and a half, we gained the road, the enemy scarcely pursuing beyond that distance, and annoying us very little on our retreat. There can be no doubt they had it in their power to have cut us off, almost to a man; it is probable, however, that they might have been suspicious of the movement, and therefore thought it most eligible to embrace the opportunity to plunder, before possibly it could be snatched from them. Those unfortunate men also whom we were compelled to leave behind must for a time have engaged their attention. Although there were but a very few of them—all that were able to walk being brought off, and some of the officers on horses—yet the sympathy for those few is sufficient to torture the mind of sensibility. The soldier who has not been compelled to sacrifice his brave companion to all the torments which the most infernal invention can devise, knows not the extent of military sufferings, and is happily a stranger to the most agonizing motives of vengeance. But the determined resolution of our unfortunate friends (incapacitated from wounds to quit the field, yet who, as soon as the fate of the day became uncertain, charged their pieces with a coolness and deliberation that reflects the highest honor upon their memory) and the firing of musketry in camp after we quitted it, leaves us very little room for doubt that their latest efforts were professionally brave and that where they could pull a trigger they avenged themselves.

It is not probable that many of the Indians fell this day, though there are persons who pretend to have seen great numbers dead. I had myself an opportunity of making observations, but they were not correspondent with this assertion.

The conduct of the army after quitting the ground was in a most supreme degree disgraceful. Arms, ammunition and accoutrements were almost all thrown away, and even the officers in some instances divested themselves of their fusees and C——, exemplifying by this conduct a kind of authority for the most precipitate and ignominious flight.

It was half an hour past nine o'clock when we quitted the field of action, and by seven in the evening we had reached Fort Jefferson, a distance of twenty-nine miles. Here we met the First United States Regiment, and upon the counsel of the field officers and myself, the General ordered the march to be resumed at ten o'clock, with that corps, the remains of the artillery, cavalry, Second United States Regiment and such of the militia and levies as could be collected. They were extremely fatigued, but no refreshments could be obtained for

them, there being only three-hundred-weight of flour and no meat with the garrison; and, in fact, upon this information, the militia and levies would not be halted, but had pushed forward towards Fort Hamilton.

The probability at this time was that Fort Jefferson would very soon be invested by the Indians, and the great object with the General was to throw in a quantity of provisions as soon as possible. A convoy of flour was known to be upon the way, and we had every reason to suppose that by forced marches it might be deposited with the garrison by next morning. We marched seven miles that night in bad roads without success and were compelled to halt, for the men could not possibly be pushed further.

At reveille, upon the 5th, we were again in motion, and in three or four miles met the pack-horses with flour and a small drove of cattle. All the last, with fifty loads of the flour, were immediately pushed towards Fort Jefferson, escorted by a captain and fifty men of the First Regiment, which it was presumed would be competent to get in if the enemy were not in force, and that if they were in force the whole army could not effect it. Indeed, the First Regiment, worn down as it was by constant marching, was the only corps fit for any kind of duty, the residue of the troops being almost all destitute of arms and clothing and very much dispirited by their late defeat. The convoy, however, happily succeeded, and very few Indians had been observed about the fort upon the 5th. On the evening of this day, and having marched an hour or two in the night, we were within thirteen miles of Fort Hamilton, and sixty from the field of action; with the advance only, for the troops at this time were very much dispersed and some stragglers had stolen forward to seek refreshments. A couple of pounds of flour per man was all that we could afford them, and all, indeed, that we could promise ourselves, short of the fort.

Upon the morning of the 6th of November we moved early and crossed the Miami about ten o'clock. All this day and forenoon of the 7th the troops were coming in to Fort Hamilton, of the wounded and others, in small parties, and so continued for a number of days. Many of the poor fellows, incapable of keeping pace with the foremost of the retreat, fancied themselves quite in the rear and the savages at their heels, and being without any means of defense whatever (having, as has been observed, too generally thrown away their arms), they quit the road and dared not again attempt it till they had struck the Miami river. Some of them, and even of the wounded, were out six, seven and eight days, without the smallest refreshment.

At twelve o'clock, upon the 7th of November, we marched from Fort Hamilton with the First Regiment and some shattered remains of artillery and cavalry. Second United States Regiment, levy corps and militia (leaving Captain Armstrong, with fifty men of the First United States Regiment as a garrison), and arrived at Fort Washington upon the noon of the 8th.

Every exertion was immediately made to place the wounded in an eligible situation and afford them all the comforts that the circumstances of the country would admit.

The troops were encamped, and no endeavors were spared to impress them with the idea that they were still soldiers; but officers and men seemed to have lost all consideration for military propriety and service. The First and Second Regiments and the artillery, however, soon recollected themselves in some measure, but, the levies were lost forever; their time of service was near expiring; all relation between officers and men forgot, and not even the semblance of duty acknowledged for the public. Great excesses were committed in the town, and nothing was more devoutly to be wished for than that we were fairly rid of them. In justice, however, it must be observed that there were officers whose exertions were not wanting to correct abuses, and others only prevented from evincing them by wounds and inability; that they and

the whole army were distressed for the want of clothing, blankets, camp equipage (except tents), and this at a season when they were most essentially necessary. Their situation indeed was truly distressing, and could only be justly conceived of by experiencing it.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED OFFICERS

Artillery

Major Ferguson, Captain Bradford and Lieutenant Spear, killed. Captain Ford, wounded.

Cavalry

Captain Truman, Lieutenant Debutts and Cornet Bhines, wounded.

First United States Regiment

Captain Doyle, wounded. Only a baggage-guard of this corps was with the army.

Second United States Regiment

Major Heart, Captains Phelon, Newman and Kirkwood, Lieutenant Warren, Ensigns Balch and Cobb, killed. Lieutenant Greaton, wounded.

First Regiment of Levies

Captains Vanswearingen, Tipton and Price, Lieutenants McMath and Boyde, Ensigns Wilson, Reaves, Brooks, Chase and Turner, Adjutant Burges and Doctor Grasson, killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Darke, Captains Darke and Buchannon, Lieutenants Morgan, Lyle, McRhae, Price and Davidson, and Adjutant Whistler, wounded.

Second Regiment of Levies

Captains Cribbs, Platt, Smith and Purdy, Lieutenants Kelso and Lukins, Ensigns McMichael, Beatty and Purdy, and Adjutant Anderson, killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson, Major Butler, Captain Slough, Lieutenants Thomson, Cummins and Reed, Ensign Morehead and Adjutant Crawford, wounded.

Second Regiment of Levies

Lieutenant-Colonel Oldham, Captain Lemon, Lieutenants Briggs and Montgomery, killed. Captains Thomas and Madison, Lieutenants Owens and Stagher, Ensign Walters and Doctor Ganoe, wounded.

Major-General Butler, killed.

Colonel Sargent, Adjutant General, and the Viscount Malartie acting as aide-de-camp to the General, wounded.

We lost in this action three six-pounders and three threes, brass, and two pieces of iron ordnance. Two traveling forges and four four-oxteams, complete; two baggage wagons with horses; three hundred and sixteen pack-horses full-harnessed, besides those of the contractor's department; thirty-nine artillery, and a considerable number of dragoon and private riding horses; with the horseman's swords, pistols, etc.; three hundred and eighty-four common and eleven horseman's tents and marquees; twelve hundred muskets and bayonets, with cartridge-boxes, belts and all the other accoutrements complete, and all the drums of the army; one hundred and sixty-three felling axes; eighty-nine spades; eighty-eight mattocks; armourer's, carpenter's, blacksmith's and tinman's tools in whole sets; with a variety of valuable et cetera requisite for establishing works upon the great scale, at the Miami towns, also two medicine chests, and a quantity of quartermaster's stores; which, together with the provisions of bread and beef in camp, have been estimated by a tolerably accurate calculation, at the sum of thirty-two thousand, eight hundred and ten dollars.

In the before-going detail of our unsuccessful essay with the savages, I have cautiously avoided marking the conduct of individual character, and where so laudable exertion prevails for the display of military abilities and prowess, as was evident upon this unfortunate day among all ranks of officers, in a full proportion to their genius and opportunities, though to discriminate for the public eye might be deemed invidious, yet private memorandums upon those occasions are useful, in which names may be introduced and particular merit of "all ranks" (from the commanding general to the youngest subaltern officer) be recorded without injury to individual feelings.

And to commence in the highest grade. It may with justice be observed of our General, that his conduct was cool and brave, and though very much debilitated by a long and severe fit of the gout, yet, had the army been respectable in numbers and as equal to the receiving disposition as he was of making it, there can be but little doubt that the fortunes of the day might have worn a better aspect.

Major-General Butler fought on foot until the moment before he fell, and with his own command (which was the front line), encouraging the men to duty by precept and example. He was shot from his horse about half an hour before the action was over, and, from the nature of his wound, must have expired within a few moments of the troops quitting the field.

Lieutenant-Colonels G—— and D—— were both wounded, the former dangerously; Colonel G—— had not, that I know of, an opportunity given him to display much military ability. Colonel D—— was more fortunate. The General ordered him to charge the enemy with the Second United States Regiment; some consequent and simple movements were obvious—field enough, perhaps, for very subaltern genius, but beyond his capacity. The true character of this gentleman is brave, without the most distant semblance of a general. In action, he is most passionately intent upon Indian-killing himself, but inadequate to performing it by battalion, or even by platoons. And in the execution of the command to the Second Regiment, which was performed with great ardor and spirit, the whole merit is due to Heart and his own officers, for the Colonel only went along with them, after the exertion for their formation under a heavy and galling fire from the enemy was over, and in which arduous service I observed the adjutant, Mr. Warren, to be particularly active. The Major's conduct through the day was soldierly beyond my expectations.

Major Butler, of the levies, received a wound in the leg early in the action that might have excused a modest soldier from duty; but after retiring from the field to dress his wounds, he returned to the charge with spirit, and fought on horseback during the residue of service.

Almost all the officers of Beddinger's battalion were cut up at an early period of the action, without rendering those important services which a judicious and enterprising field-officer might have made them competent to. They were conspicuously brave in some instances, and the lives of Captain Vanswearingen and Lieutenant McMath seemed to have been thrown away by themselves with a degree of hardy temerity. Adjutant Burges fell, exerting himself to rally broken troops and reduce them to order, and a Lieutenant Stevenson was remarkably conspicuous from his tact and activity in forming detachments from the scattered soldiers of the battalion and leading them to duty with great animation. It appeared to me very unfortunate that the major was absent upon this occasion. The situation of his corps in the line early exposed them to a galling fire, and demanded the abilities and command of a field-officer. His indisposition had compelled him to quit the army immediately after its advance from Fort Jefferson. The conduct of Major Clarke was cool and brave. Although his abilities are too moderate and his attentions too smaall to constitute the perfect officer, yet he had his battalion in good order upon this day and to

the moment of our quitting the field, the command for which he seemed to receive with reluctance and executed with propriety.

Major G——(though not deficient, I presume, in spirit, has too much the vis-inertiae for a soldier. I can not, from my own observation or the intelligence I have been able to acquire, say that he attempted any extraordinary exertion upon this trying occasion.

Major P—— is, beyond a doubt, a damned bad soldier for peace or war, and a very scoundrelly character at all times. To rank him among the military is extremely disgraceful to the profession of arms.

Major Ferguson (whose department, though in all services the most arduous and attended with as many perils as any in the army, does not afford a very ample field for the brilliant display of military merit) was a most cool, determined, indefatigable and gallant man, and united all those requisites which are so seldom to be met with, but which are absolutely essential in the artillery officer who aspires to the head of that scientific profession.

Lieutenant-Colonel Oldham of the militia, and who deserved a better command, received a mortal wound in the camp of the regular troops, about half an hour before we quitted the field, and was left, not quite dead. As his own men were early dispersed, he had not an opportunity of exhibiting more than personal coolness and bravery upon this occasion.

Amongst the captains and subalterns who fell in this action and those who survived, it would be difficult even from collective observations of the most judicious officer to make a just discrimination and render a proper tribute to their memories. They appeared, almost all of them, to put the best possible complexion upon the business to the very latest moment.

Captain Butler, of Clarke's battalion, being called to the duties of a brigade-major, was, from that consideration perhaps, more immediately an object of my notice and applause. His attentions in the staff department, and the coolness and spirit of his behavior as a company officer in action and in his own particular command during the whole campaign, together with a zeal for enterprise which on many occasions was observable, point him out as a man of more than ordinary merit, and would induce my commendations to the notice of government. His situation in life is, I believe, a very dependent one. He resides upon the frontiers with a hardy set of men perfectly versed in Indian warfare, and could embody and command them with reputation. In case of another active campaign, an independent rifle corps of a couple of hundred men bestowed upon Captain Butler for the most daring service would, I am persuaded, meet the most sanguine expectations that could reasonably be formed.

Adjutant Crawford, of the same battalion (a man of fifty years of age, with all the vigor and activity of forty) is a brave and attentive officer, and would serve with honor in the corps above mentioned. It deserves to be remembered that very early in the action he received a brace of balls in his body, but that notwithstanding he continued with cheerfulness and spirit to discharge his duty during the service, and marched with the army ninety-seven miles to Fort Washington, on foot, in bad roads, without a murmur or complaint, and scarcely ever betraying the symptoms of fatigue or that he was wounded.

Captain Price, of Gaither's battalion, a soldier of the last war, fell very gallantly in attempting to lead his own company to charge. He was advanced some paces of his men when he was shot down.

Ensign Shambourgh, of the First Regiment, who was left in our camp with their baggage as quartermaster, behaved with a very becoming spirit, and is endowed with much more military knowledge than falls to the share of most of the officers in that corps. He was very useful and attentive at the artillery (after all the officers there and

almost all the men were killed or wounded) by serving the pieces as a volunteer and annoying the enemy.

Captain Bradford, Lieutenant Spear and Captain Ford fought bravely with their pieces, and evinced a coolness and determination that might have insured a happier issue. The two former fell.

Captain Truman and a Mr. Gihon, of the Horse, caught my particular attention as the most enterprising officers of the corps, but the situation of the cavalry, very debilitated at the commencement of the campaign, and worn down at this time, incapacitated them from any exertion of consequence.

Captain Faulkner, of the rifle corps, discovered coolness, spirit and judgment in this action and a zeal and attention to service at all times. A Lieutenant Huston, of his company, exerted himself with very becoming gallantry through the day.

Doctor Allison, of the First United States Regiment, and who had been appointed the surgeon-general to the army, displayed a great share of military zeal in action by encouraging the broken ranks and assisting the officers to rally them to the charge. Although there might have been full employ in the line of his profession, yet circumstances would not admit that attention in the confusion of the battle.

Even the women exerted themselves upon this day, and drove out the skulking militia and fugitives of other corps from under wagons and hiding places by firebrands and the usual weapons of their sex. We lost about thirty of them, many of whom were inhumanly butchered, with every indecent and aggravated circumstance of cruelty that can be imagined, three only making their escape.

* * *

Sunday, the 20th of November.—Cloudy weather, with light southwest wind all day. The Chickasaw Indians have departed this evening to their own country with some presents from the governor, and though not quite equal perhaps to their expectations, yet they seem tolerably well contented with them. A boat has returned this day, after an unsuccessful essay to ascend the Miami to Fort Hamilton. The navigation of that river has been found by the troops at almost all times extremely difficult, and should never be attempted but when the Ohio has a great superiority of height.

* * *

Tuesday, November 22d.—Cloudy, calm weather all day. Major Zeigler has returned with his command from Fort Jefferson after a very fatiguing march, the flat part of the country being under water, and the whole road extremely deep and miry. The Miami river is not now fordable and 'tis probable it will not again be until the next summer. Some wounded officers returned with Major Zeigler; and the garrison consisted of one hundred and sixteen men, and there were there forty wounded, of officers and private, when he left. No Indians have been seen upon his march, but a great many of their tracks observed, and two men, missing from his detachment, are supposed to be taken by them. Three men of the Second United States Regiment deserted last night, with a boat, down the river.

* * *

Thursday, November the 24th.—Strong wind from the west, with rain nearly all day. General Scott and about two hundred Kentucky militia have arrived at Cincinnati, upon a projected expedition to the Indian country, but there can be no doubt it must fail. It was proposed to assemble fifteen hundred men, and they were generally turning out, I am informed, with great spirit on the report that Fort Jefferson was invested, but, upon its being contradicted, they have dispersed to their homes. The present opportunity would certainly be a very favorable one for an incursion to the Indian country, and productive of very happy effects. And unless some stroke shall be made in this winter to

damp the spirits of the enemy, they will probably give us much trouble in the spring.

Friday, November 25th.—Very strong wind from the west, with a small flight of snow last night; moderate wind from the same quarter during the day, and cold, cloudy weather. We have information of small parties of Indians in the neighborhood of Forts Hamilton and Jefferson.

Saturday, November 26th.—Moderate westerly wind, and fair cold weather all day. General Scott and the militia have returned to Kentucky, upon certain information that the expedition can not now be carried forward.

Sunday, November 27th.—Light easterly wind, and snow, till four P. M., with moderate weather all day. Two inches have fallen, upon a level. About forty men of the Second Regiment, under a subaltern officer, have been detached for the Muskingum this day.

* * *

Wednesday, November 30th.—Calm all day and fair weather. The waters of the Ohio have been rising for some time and are now high, with a probability of their remaining up, as there are, at present, strong indications of rain. Major Hamtranck departed this evening for Vincennes, with Captain Beattie's company. He took along with him two Indians, who came from the Aubashe last summer, to visit their wives in captivity at this garrison.

* * *

Thursday, December 8th.—Weather fair, and light wind from the west. The Governor has departed from the territory for Philadelphia, by the way of Louisville, Lexington and through the wilderness; and by his absence, my duty as adjutant-general ceases.

APPENDIX

Wednesday, February the 1st (1792).—Strong northwest wind all last night, and moderate, from the same quarter, during the day; some small flights of snow in the morning and the residue fair. In motion at seven o'clock, and arrived upon the field of action at half past ten; distance, eight miles. To conceive of the various conflicts and emotions of my mind, upon a view of this melancholy theater of our recent misfortunes, 'tis essential to become an actor in a similar scene of tragedy; to view brave companions falling around you in every quarter, without a possibility of avenging themselves; and to be exposed for more than two hours and a half to a most galling and heavy fire, without a single ray of hope or consolation, but that the enemy, deriving courage and confidence from the reduced numbers and thinness of our ranks, would rush on to closer quarters and suffer us to sell our lives in the charge of the bayonet. Despair then, I know, would have steeled our nerves, and engaged, man to man, every soldier acting more than hero, would have glutted his own and country's vengeance in the blood of our infernal foe. Although the whole field was covered with twenty inches of snow, yet, at every tread of the horse's feet, dead bodies were exposed to view, mutilated, mangled and butchered with the most savage barbarity; and, indeed, there seems to have been left no act of indecent cruelty or torture which was not practiced on this occasion, to the women as well as men.

Upon a review of this ground, I find that the sketch I have made of it is a tolerably correct one. The immediate spot of the encampment appears very strong, and is certainly so defensible against regular troops that I believe any military man who has not had the fatal experience of the late misfortune would have unhesitatingly have pitched upon it. It is, however, (I must confess) surrounded by close woods, thick bushes and old logs, which afford the best cover for an Indian attack;

but these appear now to be very much increased since I observed them before the action.

In riding around our lines, I was astonished to see the amazing effect of the enemy's fire; particularly from the artillery of the front line, on, to and around the left flank, and beyond the artillery of the rear. Every twig and bush seems to be cut down, and the saplings and larger trees marked with the utmost profusion of their shot. Our own fire seems very loose, and, even the artillery, to have been directed with very little judgment.

The ground of the militia encampment is confirmed in my mind to have been the proper position for the army. It is the same high flat which has been heretofore described, and capacious enough to have admitted of any extent of lines. It has been reconnoitered this day, on, forward two miles and a half, upon a course northwesterly, where the path again crosses the stream that was in front of our encampment, and where it runs to the northeast, a circumstance that serves to evince pretty clearly that it is the Saint Mary's. In the meandering of this water from the left of the battle ground on to the west, north, and so toward the east, two branches of nearly equal width with the main stream, one at half a mile, and the other at a mile's distance, empty themselves into it; and at the confluence of those, as well as at the place of crossing, before mentioned, are some considerable encampments which, beyond a doubt, were occupied by the Indians on the night preceding our defeat; so that had Colonel Oldham sent forward the parties which he was directed to do we might have acquired such information of the enemy as would have enabled us at least to have fought them upon our own terms, and, perhaps, given a very different complexion to the fortunes of that day.

We have all been very busily engaged since our arrival upon this ground in rendering the last solemn rites to the victims of war searching for the artillery (but without effect), and burning the wagons and such of the gun cartridges as have been materially injured, in order to take off the iron-work. We have collected about three tons, and buried many of our dead; but this task has been so arduous (the bodies being frozen down to the ground, quite covered with snow, and breaking to pieces in tearing them up) that it has not been fully completed. Indeed, it seemed to be the labor of days; and the provisions of the men and provender for the cavalry (very much worn down by their severe marches) is too nearly exhausted to render it in any degree proper to bestow this time more particularly, as we must almost immediately expect thawing weather, and that the country will in consequence be long rendered impassable.

* * *

Monday, April 23d, 1792.— * * * Ensign Turner, of the levies, supposed to have been killed in the action of the 4th of November, we are informed has arrived in Philadelphia. Being close pursued by some Indians in the retreat, and finding resistance vain, he submitted himself and was carried to Detroit, where a private gentleman ransomed him for an inconsiderable sum of money. He learned while a prisoner that the enemy in action amounted to fifteen hundred men under the command of Blue Jacket, and that they had nine hundred more at no great distance. They acknowledge only thirty killed.

* * *

Thursday, November 22d, 1792.— * * * A man by the name of Rennels who deserted from Fort Jefferson last summer and has been with the Indians, arrived here this day. He reports that he had been almost starved after leaving the fort before he could fall in with any of their towns or camps; that his first discovery was of a very large war party, two or three hundred strong, who had just halted for the night; that he rushed suddenly into the midst of them and was immediately surrounded by them with guns, bows and arrows, clubs toma-

hawks, but, throwing away a rifle that he had with him, they seized upon him, declaring after he had informed them who he was, whence he came, etc., that he should be burned to death when the sun went down. He, however, by assuming a cheerful countenance and endeavoring to be very useful in helping them to form their camp, make their fires, and other services, averted this fate, and, in a couple of hours, became adopted amongst them, his head shaved, painted, etc., as is their custom upon such occasions, and has since, by his own account, been much in favor with them. He relates that he has been with them to the British posts, Michilmackinac particularly. That they are there equipped with all the necessaries to come to war against the United States—march out upon these occasions under English colors, and are received when they return with scalps with military parade and every mark of approbation and encouragement. This man has brought to me from Michilmackinac a couple of small memorandum books in manuscript which I left in the field upon the 4th of November at General St. Clair's defeat. They were sewed up under a blank cover to my address, but without any information of the person sending them to me.

The losses in this battle have been variously estimated. In his report to the secretary of war General St. Clair says:

"In this engagement thirty-nine officers were killed and twenty-one wounded, and the entire loss was estimated at six hundred and seventy-seven killed, including thirty women,[11] and two hundred and seventy-one wounded."

The number lost by the Indians has also been variously estimated, sometimes as high as 150, while the Indians themselves claimed a loss of less than fifty. According to the figures of St. Clair there was a total of over 900 killed and wounded, a larger loss than had been sustained by General Washington in any battle of the Revolution. The number of wounded is comparatively small and includes, of course, only those who were able to make good their escape. Those who fell into the hands of the savages were put to death with extreme torture and their bodies in many instances were horribly mutilated.

The number of Indians engaged in this battle is not known definitely. Simon Girty is said to have reported to a prisoner that 1,200 participated in the attack. Little Turtle, the famous Indian chief, commanded the warriors. He was ably supported by Blue Jacket. The biographer of Joseph Brandt is authority for the statement that he had a prominent part in planning the surprise and leading the Indians to victory. Tecumseh, who served as a scout and kept the chieftains informed of the movements of St. Clair's army, was probably in the thick of the fight.

The news of the disaster was carried to Philadelphia by Maj. Ebenezer Denny. In his Journal he states that after his arrival in the city General Knox, the secretary of war, called at his quarters and took him to the President's residence where they were entertained at breakfast, following which there was an extended conversation "on the subject of the campaign and defeat." He does not say how the information was received by Washington but there is a report that after the guests were gone, when the President was alone with his secretary, Tobias Lear, he walked to and fro in much evident agony of spirit and said: "It is all over—St. Clair's defeated—routed—the officers nearly all killed; the men by hundreds—the rout complete—too shocking to think of—and a surprise into the bargain." He declared that his special warning to St. Clair had been against a surprise and concluded his arraignment of St. Clair with the words, "Oh God, he's worse than a murderer. How can he answer to the country? The blood of the slain is upon him—the curse of widows and orphans—the curse of

[11]The number of women with the army is variously stated at from less than one hundred to two hundred and fifty. Atwater states that they numbered about two hundred and fifty.

heaven." According to this story Washington gave way completely to his feelings in an ungovernable burst of passion. William Henry Smith, however, has pronounced the story as "apocryphal," but he does not sustain his conclusion with historic testimony.[12]

This disastrous encounter has been celebrated in song and legend. Thirteen stanzas of doleful verse, entitled "Sinclair's Defeat,"[13] is said to have attained a degree of popularity among the early settlers. It is bad poetry but was frequently sung at the firesides of the pioneers. Fiction and legend have beclouded historic truth, and the narratives of participants and eye-witnesses sometimes bear evidence of improbability. For instance, it is difficult to believe the story reported in the American Pioneer[14] to the effect that on December 25, 1793, a little more than two years after the battle, and after the dead had been buried, "600 skulls were gathered on the battleground and buried" and that those who participated in these sad rites, when they retired for the night, "had to scrape the bones together and carry them out" to make room for their beds.

The language of the official reports and the reliable testimony of participants in this expedition is sufficiently gruesome and terrible. Imagination can add nothing to the horror of this tragedy of the frontier.

As the news of the disaster gradually spread throughout the United States, the feeling against St. Clair was very bitter. He desired a court martial to pass upon his conduct of the campaign. This was found impracticable. A committee of Congress later conducted an investigation and acquitted him of responsibility for the disaster.[15] He resigned his office as major general and was succeeded by Gen. Anthony Wayne.

The frontier was now open to the incursions of the Indians. Encouraged by their victory and by the presence of the British, who still held Detroit and other defensive posts, they were eager to continue the war until their white foes were forced to cross the Ohio River and the entire Northwest Territory was restored to the possession of the red man. In alarm many settlers abandoned their homes for safety. The United States was burdened with debt, threatened with foreign complications, disturbed by the revolutionary movement in France and apprehensive of serious trouble with Great Britain. In this crisis it was difficult to provide the means of adequate defense of the western border. But the crisis had to be met and successfully passed. Westward still must be "the course of empire."

Winthrop Sargent in the appendix to his diary relating to St. Clair's defeat describes the melancholy aspect of the battlefield on February 1, 1792, on the occasion of his visit to the scene. On Christmas day, 1793, Capt. Alexander Gibson took possession of the battlefield and completed the interment of the remains of those who were slain. Upon this site was erected Fort Recovery which was garrisoned and placed under the command of Captain Gibson.

An imposing monument over 100 feet high now rises near the site

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[12]Smith, "The St. Clair Papers," Vol. I, pp. 180-181.

[13]For full text see Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio," Vol. II, pp. 231-232.

[14]Vol. I, pp. 293-294.

[15]The judgment of the congressional committee is expressed in the following extract from its report:

The committee conceives it but justice to the commander-in-chief to say that, in their opinion, the failure of the late expedition can in no respect be imputed to his conduct, either at any time before or during the action; but that, as his conduct in all the preparatory arrangements was marked with peculiar ability and zeal, so his conduct during the action furnished strong testimonies of his coolness and intrepidity. Smith, "The St. Clair Papers," Vol. I, p. 178.

of St. Clair's defeat.[16] A heroic figure in granite, with powder horn and gun representing a scout of the time when the battle was fought, stands at the base of the shaft with eye turned to the West, as of divining the predestined course of civilization in America.

[16]The height of the monument is 101½ feet, including the base and a granite shaft 90 feet high. It is located in the village park of Fort Recovery, about a mile and a half from the old fort by that name, erected by General Wayne. It commemorates not only the men who fell in the disastrous battle of November 4, 1791, but the heroic defense of the fort by the soldiers of Wayne on June 30, and July 1, 1794. The monument cost $25,000, appropriated by Congress largely through the active interest of Hon. W. E. Touvelle, representing the district in which it stands. It was unveiled July 1, 1913. For full account of the interesting ceremonies, see "Ohio Archæological and Historical Society Publications," Vol. XXII, pp. 419-454.

CHAPTER IV

WAYNE'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE INDIANS

Wayne! Anthony Wayne! Mad Anthony Wayne! A name to conjure with; a name suggestive of patriotic spirit, soldierly bearing, reckless courage and heroic achievement; the name of a chivalrous champion of freedom, whom fortune seemed ever to reserve for a more illustrious service. If his name still appeals to the lovers of romance and adventure, much greater must have been his fame in the afterglow of the Revolution when the achievements of its heroes were fresh in the memories of compatriots still living and the theme of song and legend at every fireside of the land.

Born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1745, and educated in Philadelphia, he was successively land agent in Nova Scotia, surveyor, farmer and member of the Legislature of his native state. At the breaking out of the Revolution he raised a regiment of the Pennsylvania line, which he led in the expedition against Canada. Early in 1779 he was made brigadier general. He served with distinction at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. His capture of Stony Point on the Hudson was one of the most daring and brilliant achievements of the Revolution, which won for him the plaudits of his countrymen and a vote of thanks and a gold medal from Congress. He continued his successful career at Yorktown and in the South until the British evacuation of Savannah, July 11, 1782, when he led his victorious army into that city. This was a remarkable career for a man of thirty-eight years. He afterwards served his native state in the Legislature and in the convention that ratified the national constitution.

In seeking for a general to succeed St. Clair and restore order on the Western frontier, it seems perfectly natural that President Washington should choose this military chieftain in the forty-eighth year of his age, the maturity of his powers and the full tide of his popularity, to inspire confidence and reestablish the authority of the young Republic on its Western border. What higher qualifications could be asked? Here was a man certainly ideally fitted to lead.

But the place was not to be filled without a struggle. There were other applicants. In this post-revolutionary period there were many military gentlemen out of employment and a smaller number in civil positions who were willing to seek "the bubble, reputation even in the cannon's mouth."

Among the latter was Henry Lee, governor of Virginia, who had himself won enviable fame by honorable service in the Revolution.

He appears to have been frankly an applicant for the place made vacant by the resignation of St. Clair. He was on terms of intimate and confidential friendship with Washington and was evidently much chagrined when he was not promoted to the coveted position. Before he had recovered from his keen disappointment he wrote Washington a rather ungenerous letter in which he declared that the people were disgusted with the choice of Wayne. Among other things he said:

"You cannot be a stranger to the extreme disgust, which the late appointment to the command of the army excited among all orders in this state. Whether the same be just or not, is immaterial at present; or whether taking into view all the circumstances of the case a better

appointment could have been made, is by no means the object of my inquiry."[1]

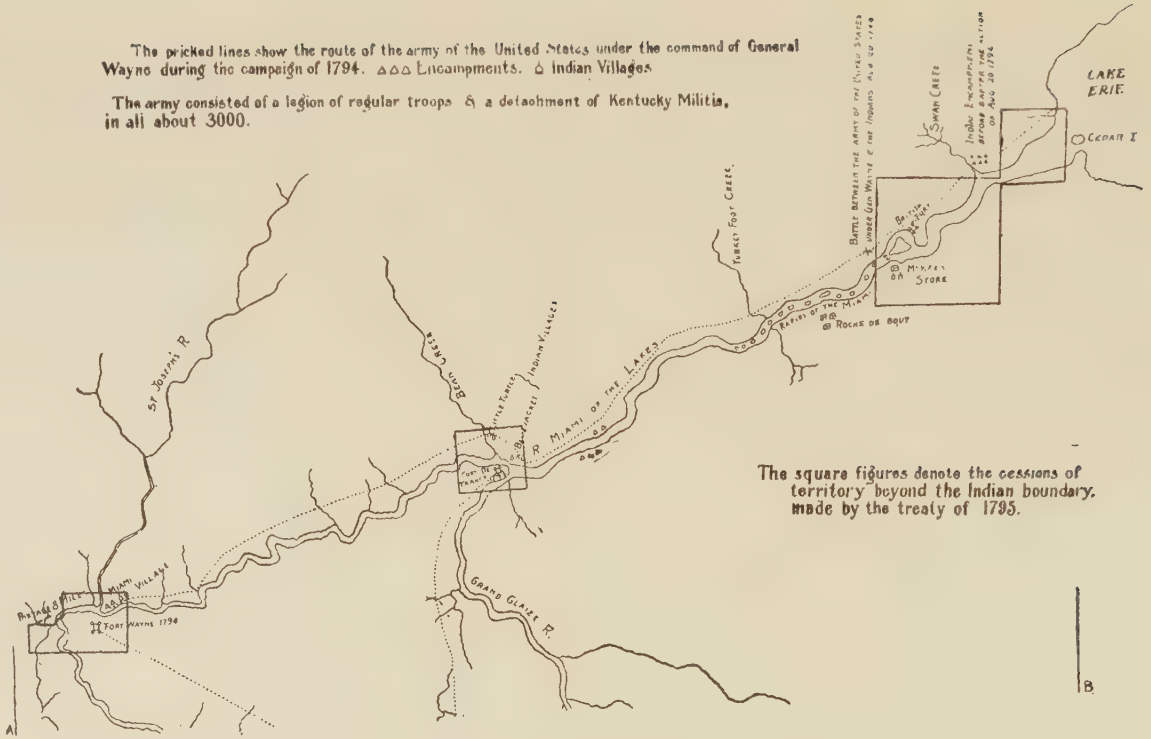
To this letter Washington made a dignified reply. "I have no hesitation in declaring to you," he wrote, "that the bias of my inclination was strongly in your favor." He then proceeded to tell Lee that the reason he could not appoint him was because he had learned that many of the officers of the army would not willingly serve under him. Continuing, he wrote as follows in regard to the considerations that had moved him to appoint General Wayne:

"How far the appointment of G. W. is a popular or an unpopular measure, is not for me to decide. It was not the determination of a

Major-General Anthony Wayne

moment, nor was it the effect of partiality or of influence; for no application (if that in any instance could have warped my judgment) was ever made in his behalf from any one, who could have thrown the weight of a feather into his scale, but because, under a full view of all circumstances, he appeared most eligible. To a person of your observation and intelligence it is unnecessary to remark, that an appointment, which may be unpopular in one place, and with one set of men, may not be so in another place, or with another set of men, and vice versa; and that to attempt to please everybody is the sure way to please nobody; because the attempt would be as idle, as the exertion would be impracticable. G. W. has many good points as an officer, and it is to be hoped, that time, reflection, good advice, and, above all, a due sense of the importance of the trust, which is committed to him, will correct his foibles, or cast a shade over them."[2]

[1]Jared Sparks, "The Writings of George Washington," Vol. X.
[2]Sparks, "The Writings of George Washington," Vol. X, p. 248.


The pricked lines show the route of the army of the United States under the command of General Wayne during the campaign of 1794. △△△ Encampments. ⌂ Indian Villages
The army consisted of a legion of regular troops & a detachment of Kentucky Militia, in all about 3000.
LAKE ERIE
CEDAR I
SWAN CREEK
BATTLE GROUND
M'KEE'S STORE
ROCHE DE BOUT
TURKEY FOOT CREEK
ST JOSEPH R
BEAN CREEK
R MIAMI OF THE LAKE
GRAND GLAZE R
FORT WAYNE 1794
The square figures denote the cessions of territory beyond the Indian boundary, made by the treaty of 1795.
A
B

General Wayne's Route Along the Maumee

This is a copy of the original map by Doctor Belknap which is found in the library of Harvard College. It is the only map of this campaign.

It appears that Washington had prepared for his own reference use a statement not only of the qualifications of the different officers under consideration but also of their limitations—inexperience, habits or temperamental qualities that tended to unfit them for the place. The following somewhat undesirable traits he had noted in connection with the name of Gen. Anthony Wayne:

"More active and enterprising than judicious and cautious, no economist, it is feared; open to flattery—vain—easily imposed upon and liable to be drawn into scrapes; too indulgent (the effect perhaps of some of the causes just mentioned) to his officers; whether sober or a little addicted to the bottle, I know not."[3]

It appears from Washington's memorandum that the following officers were under consideration for appointment to lead the expedition against the Indians: Lincoln, Baron Steuben, Moultrie, McIntosh, Weedon, Hand, Scott, Huntington, Wilkinson, Gist, Morgan, Williams, Rufus Putnam and Pinckney. Notes relating to the fitness of each are found on pages 172-174 of Hulbert's "Historic Highways," Vol. 8. Because of his intimate relation to Ohio history we here quote the following: "Putnam (Rufus), strong-minded, discreet, nothing conspicuous in character * * * known little out of his own state and a narrow circle."

Because of his relation to this campaign and his attitude toward Wayne, Washington's estimate of Gen. James Wilkinson is here reproduced: "Lively, sensible, pompous and ambitious, whether sober or not I do not know."

Flushed with their victory of November 6, 1791, the Indians became insistent that all lands north and west of the Ohio should be released to them and that that river should forever be recognized as the boundary between the red men and the whites. The United States could not consistently do this, but the hope of a peaceful adjustment of difficulties was not wholly abandoned. Other perplexing problems were pressing for settlement. The Government was struggling to reach a stable financial condition and could ill afford another expensive campaign. While, therefore, the initial preparations for war were in progress, the Government continued sincerely and industriously to exert its influence in favor of peace without further effusion of blood.

On January 9, 1792, Col. Timothy Pickering, in behalf of the Government of the United States, invited the principal chiefs of the Six Nations to visit President Washington at Philadelphia. Rev. Samuel Kirtland, an influential missionary, was asked to use his influence to have the invitation accepted. It was especially desired that Joseph Brant should accompany the delegation. The invitation was accepted and Indian chiefs to the number of fifty, on March 13, came to Philadelphia to meet the President. The meeting was considered a success. Though Brant was not present, he shortly afterward visited Philadelphia and called on a number of Government officials. The Six Nations through their representatives were pledged to use every effort to arrest war and unitedly to send a delegation to the Northwest to use their good offices to secure an armistice between the United States and the Western tribes with whom the Government had been at war.

In the meantime Secretary of War Knox sent Capt. Peter Pond and William Steedman on a rather remarkable mission. They were to go in the guise of traders. In a letter of instructions, Knox wrote:

"No doubt can exist that our strength and our resources are abundant to conquer and even extirpate the Indians. * * * But this is not our object. We wish to be at peace with those Indians—to be their friends and protectors—to perpetuate them on the land. The desire, therefore, that we have for peace must not be inconsistent with the national reputation. We cannot ask the Indians to make peace with us,

[3]Archer Butler Hulbert, "Historic Highways of America," Vol. VIII, p. 172.

considering them as the aggressors; but they must ask a peace of us. To persuade them to this effect is the object of this mission."[4]

Pond and Steedman got no farther than Niagara.

In line with the pacific policy of the Government, two men by the names of Freeman and Gerrard early in April went northward from Fort Washington to the hostile Indians. Shortly afterward William May followed, pretending to desert to the enemy, and on May 12, Sergeant Reuben Reynolds left on a similar mission. Eight days later Capt. Alexander Trueman and Col. John Hardin were sent to convey guaranties of protection and messages of assurance that the United States had no intention to dispossess the Indians of the lands already secured to them by treaty. Freeman, Gerrard, Trueman and Hardin were murdered. Reynolds and May returned after interesting experiences to which reference will be made later.

Gen. Rufus Putnam was commissioned brigadier general and directed to proceed to the Northwestern Indians on a special mission, though his instructions were similar to those of the agents who had preceded him.[5] He left Marietta May 22, reached Pittsburgh June 2 and "sent a speech to the hostile tribes" by two Indian prisoners who were "released for that purpose." In this message Putnam had requested the Indians to whom it was addressed to open a path from Fort Jefferson, where he expected to arrive in about twenty days, and to send some of their young men and Captain Hendrick to conduct him and a few friends to the place appointed for the meeting. When Putnam arrived at Fort Washington, July 2, he learned that on the day he had sent word to the Indians, to the number of about 100, they suddenly appeared in the vicinity of Fort Jefferson, attacked some men who were harvesting hay and killed and carried off sixteen of them. Soon afterward he heard that Colonel Hardin, Major Trueman and other representatives on missions of peace had been murdered under flags of truce. From this and other information, General Putnam concluded that the Indians on the Maumee were determined upon war and that it would be useless for him to meet with them in the "great council" that had been arranged. Learning, however, from Major Hamtramck, that "the Wabash and other more Western Indians" were favorably disposed toward peace, he proceeded to Post Vincent (Vincennes) with sixty prisoners whom he restored to their relatives and friends, as an evidence of good will. His mission to Vincennes was successful so far as the attitude of the Indians there was concerned. After a friendly conference, a treaty of peace was signed by Putnam and thirty-one Wabash chiefs on September 27.

This treaty, however, later failed of confirmation by the United States Senate because the fourth article "was not compatible with the law of eminent domain."[6] It pledged the United States to protect the Indians in the possession of "all the lands to which they have a just claim" and declared that no part of it should "ever be taken from them but by fair purchase and to their satisfaction." It was further asserted that "the land originally belonged to the Indians; it is theirs and theirs only." These stipulations and others of similar import in the treaty seemed to prevent the United States from appropriating land for its own use and hence could not be accepted as it recognized in the Indians a right not vouchsafed to the citizens of the United States.

The Indians of the Northwest were continually demanding that the boundaries established by the treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768 should be recognized as the dividing line between them and the whites. This treaty was made between the Indians and the representatives of the King of Great Britain. In order that their contention may be clearly

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[4]American State Papers, v. iv; Indian Affairs, v. i, p. 227.

[5]General Putnam first went to Pittsburgh, then returned to Marietta for a few days and proceeded down the river to Fort Washingon. See "The Memoirs of Rufus Putnam," compiled by Rowena Buell, pp. 267-278.

[6]Hulbert, "Historic Highways," v. 8, p. 179.

understood we must keep in mind the location of that portion of the dividing line bordering on the Northwestern Territory. It is described as follows:

"Beginning at the mouth of Cherokee or Hogohege River (now the Tennessee River) where it empties into the River Ohio and running from thence upwards along the south side of said river to Kittaning, which is above Fort Pitt. * * *"

All south of this line, except the Province of Pennsylvania, was ceded to the King of Great Britain in this treaty. The Indians understood, of course, that to them was reserved all north of the line. After the Revolution the United States made a treaty with the Six Nations of New York establishing the following boundary line:

"A line shall be drawn beginning at the mouth of a creek about four miles east of Niagara, called Oyonwayea, or Johnson's Landing Place, upon the lake, named by the Indians Oswego, and by us Ontario; from thence southerly, in a direction always four miles east of the carrying path, between Lake Erie and Ontario, to the mouth of Tehoseroron, or Buffalo Creek, on Lake Erie; thence south to the north boundary of the State of Pennsylvania; thence west to the end of said north boundary; thence south along the west boundary of said state to the River Ohio; the said line, from the mouth of the Oyonwayea to the Ohio, shall be the western boundary of the lands of the Six Nations; so that the Six Nations shall and do yield to the United States all claims to the country west of said boundary; and they shall be secured in the peaceful possession of the lands they inhabit, east and north of the same, reserving only six miles square, round the Fort Oswego, to the United States, for the support of the same."[7]

This treaty was also concluded at Fort Stanwix. It bears date of October 22, 1784. The fact that these two important treaties were concluded at the same place sometimes has led to confusion and it is difficult to tell to which reference is made when simply the designation "treaty at Fort Stanwix" is used.[8]

On January 21, 1785, a treaty was concluded at Fort McIntosh between the United States and certain Indian tribes establishing lines between the contracting parties as follows:

"The boundary line between the United States and the Wyandot and Delaware Nations shall begin at the mouth of the River Cuyahoga, and run thence up the said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; then down the said branch to the forks at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence,[9] then westerly to the portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French in 1752; then along said portage to the Great Miami or Omie River, and down the southeast side of the same to its mouth; thence along the south shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of Cuyahoga, where it began."

The lands within these boundaries were to be allotted to the Wyandot and Delaware Nations to live and hunt on. The Indians of the Ottawa Nation residing within these limits were to be accorded similar privileges. This provision appears as article 5 in the treaty:

"If any citizen of the United States, or other person not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the lands allotted to the Wyandot and Delaware Nations in this treaty, except on the lands reserved to the United States in the preceding article, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Indians may punish him as they please."[10]

The treaty also provided that all lands east, south and west of the

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[7]American State Papers, v. iv; Indian Affairs, v. i, p. 10.
[8]Ibid.
[9]Should read Fort Laurens.
[10]American State Papers, v. iv; Indian Affairs, v. i, p. 11.

he said:

the bloody tomahawk aside until we hear from the [illegible] and when the message comes to us we will send it to all the different nations."[13]

[13] American State Papers, v. iv; Indian Affairs, v. i, p. 324.

Cornplanter and his chiefs of the Six Nations hastened to Philadelphia with the discouraging news that the hostile Indians were unwilling to consider any terms of peace that failed to recognize the Ohio River as the southern limit of lands belonging exclusively to them.

In conveying the message of the Northwestern Indians to the President, the representatives of the Six Nations advised that the whites on the Ohio lay down their arms and cease their warlike preparations, otherwise they felt their efforts would be in vain. Among other things, he said to the President:

"We now desire you, brothers, to send forward agents, who are men of honesty, not proud land jobbers but men who love and desire peace. Also desire they may be accompanied by some Friend or Quaker, to attend the council."[14]

While the report of the Six Nations had little in it that was encouraging, the suspension of hostilities through the coming winter was regarded as still holding open the opportunity for further peace parleys and the possibility of a treaty that would avoid another tragic encounter in the Western wilderness.

The promise of the Indians temporarily to "lay the bloody tomahawk aside" until the following spring "when the leaves are fully out" and they should receive word from the President, was not strictly kept. This promise was made early in October. On November 6 they made an attack on the whites near Fort St. Clair, but their promise was generally observed through the following winter.

Early in the spring of 1793 the President appointed Benjamin Lincoln, Beverly Randolph and Timothy Pickering as commissioners to treat with the hostile Indians "when the leaves are fully out." Their commissions bore the date of April 26, 1793. They proceeded to Fort Niagara, where, on July 5, Colonel Brant and fifty Indians met them and stated that the advance of General Wayne's army had prevented the meeting at the falls of the Maumee.[15] The hostile Indians desired to know whether the commissioners had authority to establish a new boundary line between them and the whites. The commissioners had been ordered to insist upon the boundaries fixed at the treaty of Fort Harmer. On the 21st of July they reached the mouth of the Detroit River from which point they were kept in communication with the Indians who assembled in council near the falls of the Maumee. The deliberations, which are detailed at length in "The American State Papers," Indian Affairs, Vol. 1, show that there was still a misunderstanding in regard to the treaty concluded at Fort Stanwix. In their communication to the commissioners of the United States the Northwestern Indians stated among other things:

"Brothers: You know very well that the boundary line, which was run between the white people and us, at the treaty of Fort Stanwix, was the River Ohio.

"Brothers: If you seriously design to make a firm and lasting peace, you will immediately remove all your people from our side of that river.

"Brothers: We therefore ask you, are you fully authorized by the United States to continue, and firmly fix on the Ohio River, as the boundary line, between your people and ours?"[16]

To these statements the commissioners replied in part as follows, under date of July 31:

"Brothers: We do know very well, that, at the treaty of Fort Stanwix, twenty-five years ago, the River Ohio was agreed on, as the boundary line between you and the white people of the British colonies and we all know, that about seven years after that boundary was fixed, a quarrel broke out between your father, the King of Great Britain, and the people of those colonies, which are now the United States. This

[14]Ibid.
[15]Or Miami of the Lakes as it was formerly called.
[16]American State Papers, v. iv; Indian Affairs, v. i, p. 352.

quarrel was ended by the treaty of peace made with the King about ten years ago, by which the Great Lakes and the waters which unite them, were, by him declared to be the boundaries of the United States.

"Brothers: Peace having been thus made, between the King of Great Britain and the United States, it remained to make peace between them and the Indian Nations, who had taken part with the King; for this purpose, commissioners were appointed, who sent messages to all those Indian Nations, inviting them to come and make peace. The first treaty was held about nine years ago, at Fort Stanwix, with the Six Nations, which has stood firm and unviolated to this day. * * *"[17]

The commissioners proceeded to explain that treaties establishing boundaries north of the Ohio River were afterward concluded with the various other tribes and that these had all been sacredly kept by the United States. Specific mention was made of the treaties at Fort McIntosh, at the mouth of the Great Miami River, and at Fort Harmer. This explanation, however, did not satisfy the hostile Indians. The meeting near the rapids of the Maumee ended in failure, and preparations were made for war.

Anticipating continued trouble with the Indians, the United States Government took steps soon after the defeat of St. Clair to defend the Western frontier. On December 26, 1791, the secretary of war submitted a statement of conditions in the Northwest and recommended a prompt increase of the military forces to stay the hostile troops in that section. As a result of this recommendation provision was made for a military establishment to consist of 5,168 non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians to be organized as follows: One squadron of cavalry, of four troops, each of seventy-six non-commissioned officers and privates; one battalion of artillery, organized on the same plan; five regiments of infantry, one to be composed entirely of riflemen, each of three battalions. Provision was also made for volunteer mounted militiamen and scouts.[18]

After the appointment of General Wayne to the chief command of the legion, Brevet Brigadier-Generals James Wilkinson and Thomas Posey were appointed second in command. Maj. Gen. Charles Scott was to lead 1,500 mounted Kentucky militia. Wayne's army was to be known as the "Legion of the United States."

Fort St. Clair

In the winter of 1791-1792, following St. Clair's defeat, Fort St. Clair was erected by order of General Wilkinson, who had succeeded St. Clair as commander at Fort Washington. It was an intermediate post between Fort Hamilton and Fort Jefferson. It was built under the supervision of Major Gano of the state militia. He was assisted by Ensign William Henry Harrison, who almost half a century afterwards became President of the United States.

In the autumn of 1792, Major John Adair[19] with 100 Kentucky mounted riflemen was acting as an escort to a train of pack horses on their way to Fort Jefferson. After having completed the journey, they were on the return trip and had pitched their camp just outside of Fort St. Clair, when they were attacked at break of day, November 6, by 250 warriors under the famous chief, Little Turtle. The purpose of the attack seemed to be to capture the horses. The fight that ensued lasted for some time, but finally the Indians disappeared, taking with them most of the horses and the warriors who fell, with the exception of two who were left dead on the field. Six of the Kentucky militiamen were killed. They were Lieut. Job Hale, Orderly-Sergeant Matthew English and Privates John Williams, Isaac Jett, Joseph Clinton and Robert

[17]Ibid., p. 353.
[18]Frazer E. Wilson, "The Treaty of Greenville," p. 59.
[19]Afterward governor of Kentucky.

Bolling. A granite monument with bronze tablet now marks the site of the battle. Near it are the graves of the men who fell. The monument was erected by Maj. William H. Ortt. The State of Ohio has recently purchased and improved a tract of land, including the site of the fort and the battle, about one mile from Eaton, Ohio. This property is now in the custody of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

In June, 1792, Wayne left for the West. He spent the summer in organizing the army at Pittsburgh. On November 28, the troops moved down the Ohio to a point about twenty-two miles below Pittsburgh, which was named Legionville. One of the chief purposes in transferring the little army to this point was to keep the troops "out of the reach of whiskey, which baneful poison is prohibited from entering this camp," as Wayne stated in a letter to the secretary of war under date of

LITTLE TURTLE
The Indian Chief

March 30, 1793. Here commenced the intensive military training which Wayne kept up without intermission until he was within striking distance of the enemy a score of months later. Wayne was determined to avoid the mistakes made in the fateful expedition of 1791 and he industriously bent every energy to that end. He knew that to win ultimately he must have a disciplined, sober army. This would take time, patience and unremitting activity. The rude troops must not only be subject to discipline, but among them there must be inspired a confidence in their commander and his subordinates.

In April, 1793, the Legion descended the Ohio and the infantry and artillery encamped about one mile below Fort Washington on the only convenient site, which was appropriately called "Hobson's Choice." The cavalry took up a position south of the river. Here Wayne had difficulty in keeping "ardent spirits out of the camp." By rigid discipline he succeeded measurably well.

From Fort Washington a road was constructed to Fort Jefferson and six miles beyond. Forts Hamilton and St. Clair were provisioned and herds of horses and cattle were gathered at "the advanced posts under the protection of troops."

On August 23 the commissioners who had been attempting to make a treaty with the Indians addressed a letter to General Wayne stating

the results of the council at the falls of the Maumee. On the 5th of October Wayne wrote to the secretary of war stating that he would advance the day following to a strong position six miles north of Fort Jefferson. Two days afterward he took up the line of march, went into camp and constructed the strong defenses of what he called Fort Greenville.

Archer Butler Hulbert's "Historic Highways of America," Vol. 8, pp. 195-196, gives in detail the course of Wayne's military road, beginning with Mad Anthony Street, Cincinnati, extending northward up Millcreek Valley, thence northwest to Fort Hamilton, thence to what is now Campbell Island and thence to Five Mile Spring near the Village of Five Mile in Butler County, where Wayne pitched his first camp. Continuing, the Legion moved forward on the eastern bank of Seven Mile Creek to Fort St. Clair near the present site of Eaton, Preble County. The road passed through Washington Township east of Eaton, crossed Banta's Fork near the "Forty Foot Pitch," thence northward through what is now Darke County to Fort Jefferson; from Fort Jefferson the road continued to the site on which Wayne and his Legion erected Fort Greenville, now included within the corporate limits of the City of Greenville. This fort was named in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Green.

Wayne's road was evidently well cleared and prepared, for over it the Legion passed in six days. The entire distance of this march was about seventy-five miles.

Fort Greenville was completed by November 16 and here the Legion went into winter quarters. Wayne and his officers doubtless rejoiced to leave far in their rear "Hobson's Choice" near Cincinnati, where they found, according to General Posey, entirely too large a stock "of ardent spirit and the caitiff wretches to dispose of it." It will be noted that in his choice of winter quarters at Legionville and Fort Greenville, Wayne sought to separate his little army as far as possible from access to intoxicating liquors. The winter of 1793-1794 was devoted to intensive drill and preparation to meet effectively the peculiar methods of Indian warfare. But camp life here was not all training and drudgery. General Wayne provided for the comfort and social enjoyment of his men. There was time for good cheer and merry-making. There were occasional scouting expeditions that added variety to the routine of duty.[20]

It was in December of this winter that a detachment was sent forward to the battleground on which St. Clair met his tragic defeat in November, 1791. On this site Fort Recovery was built. Here were found the remains of many of St. Clair's soldiers that had not been buried. Four pieces of artillery which had been abandoned by St. Clair and concealed by the Indians were found and recovered. When Fort Recovery was completed it was garrisoned and Capt. Alexander Gibson was placed in command.

Occasionally Indian chiefs from some of the hostile tribes came to Fort Greenville to talk terms of peace with General Wayne. Their proposals were not taken seriously. It was believed that they were simply seeking delay. With the approach of spring there was a practical end to peace conferences.

The mounted militiamen under General Scott, who had been relieved of duty through the winter, in July joined the regiment. They numbered 1,500.

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[20]Wayne showed his capacity as commander by the use he made of his spies and scouts. A few of these were Chickasaw or Choctaw Indians; the rest, twenty or thirty in number, were drawn from the ranks of wild white Indian-fighters. * * * As skillful and hardy as red warriors, better marksmen and even more daring, they * * * captured and brought in Indian after Indian, from whom Wayne got valuable information. The use of scouts and the consequent knowledge gained by the examination of Indian prisoners emphasized the difference between St. Clair and Wayne.—Roosevelt, "The Winning of the West."

Fort Recovery was appropriately named. Its erection signalized the recovery of the field lost by St. Clair. The enemy decided if possible to destroy it and regain the ground upon which they had won their most signal triumph. On June 30, 1794, a body of Indians and, it is believed, a number of British allies, made a furious assault upon the garrison. The American forces consisted of ninety riflemen and fifty dragoons. They were not surprised and answered the charge of the enemy with a well directed fire that drove them back in confusion. The battle continued at intervals through the entire day. Under the shadow of night the Indians succeeded in carrying their wounded and most of the dead from the scene of action. In this engagement the defenders of Fort Recovery lost twenty-two killed and thirty wounded. Among the latter was Captain Gibson, the commander of the fort. The loss of the enemy could not be determined. It is variously estimated and was much larger than that of the Americans. The number of Indians attacking the fort is supposed to have been between 1,000 and 1,500.

On the morning of July 28, General Wayne with his Legion, consisting of 2,000 regulars and 1,500 mounted volunteers, moved northward from Fort Greenville. They followed the road made by St. Clair and pitched their first camp in the afternoon of the same day at Stillwater Creek. The day following they reached Fort Recovery and in the afternoon camped about one mile beyond it. Following a tributary of the Wabash they reached a point that they named Camp Beaver Swamp, eleven miles from Fort Recovery. Here a bridge was constructed, the stream was crossed and the road builders hewed their way through to St. Mary's River. The little army continued forced marches and later erected Fort Adams, the seventh post in the chain of defenses from the Ohio River.

On the 4th of August the army reached a branch of the Auglaize River. On the 6th the Auglaize River was reached and a strong encampment was built, named Fort Loramie. General Wayne now began to open up roads that he did not intend to follow. This was done to deceive the Indian spies who were constantly on the watch. General Wayne now entered a fertile cultivated valley in which hundreds of acres of waving cornfields were seen. On August 8 the little army reached the Maumee River or, as it was then called, the Miami of the Lakes. The spot chosen for the next fortified encampment was on the present site of Defiance, Ohio. Here the historic Fort Defiance was erected.

A final appeal was here made by General Wayne for a conference in the interest of a peaceful settlement of issues. The assembled Indians notified him that they would reach a decision at the end of ten days. Feeling assured that their only purpose was to gain further delay until reinforcements should arrive, Wayne advanced.

On the night of August 19 the Indians held a council to make a final decision before giving battle to the Americans. Blue Jacket, the chief of the Shawnees, urged immediate and vigorous action. Little Turtle diplomatically suggested that it would be better to treat for peace. In part he spoke as follows:

"We have beaten the enemy twice under separate commanders; we cannot expect the same good fortune always to attend us. The Americans are now led by a chief who never sleeps; the night and the day are alike to him, and during all the time that he has been marching upon our villages, notwithstanding the watchfulness of our young men, we have never been able to surprise him. Think well of it. There is something whispers to me it would be prudent to listen to his offers of peace."[21]

The Indians assembled in council accused him of cowardice. He was deposed from the leadership which was conferred upon Blue Jacket, but he fought with the other chiefs in the battle of the following day.

On August 20 Wayne arrived in sight of Fort Miami, the British

[21]Griswold, "The Pictorial History of Fort Wayne, Indiana," pp. 129-130.

post that had been garrisoned near the falls of the Maumee. The American army had divested itself of its heavy baggage, which was left strongly guarded in the rear, and advanced toward the concealed enemy. Shortly before noon the Indians fired upon the advancing mounted volunteers and threw them into confusion. They retreated through the front rank of the regulars who held their ground until they were joined by a battalion of riflemen. The Americans formed in two lines and engaged the enemy who fought from the dense undergrowth and fallen timber, which had been blown down by a hurricane and made an ideal defense from which to wage their peculiar warfare. The front rank of Wayne's soldiers charged with trailed arms and roused their enemy from their coverts with the bayonet. As they ran they were shot down by the riflemen. They were soon in full retreat. The second line supported the first and the cavalry turned the enemy's right flank. The spirit of Wayne's soldiers arose with their initial success and the three columns of the Indians were soon completely routed. With their British allies

Battle of the Fallen Timbers

they scattered in dismay, leaving the Americans in possession of the field. In this engagement about 900 of Wayne's soldiers actively participated. The force of the enemy was estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000. The loss of the Americans was 33 killed and 104 wounded. The exact loss of the enemy was not known, but was believed to be not less than twice the loss of the Americans.

The loss of life, however, was not the most serious disaster to the Indians. Here in this fertile region were their great grain fields. In a letter, General Wayne describes them as follows:

"The margins of these beautiful rivers, the Miamis of the Lake (Maumee), and the Au Glaize (a southern tributary), appear like one continued village of a number of miles, both above and below this place, Grand Glaize, nor have I ever before beheld such immense fields of corn in any part of America from Canada to Florida."[22]

There is other testimony to the effect that the valleys of the Wabash and the Maumee were under extensive cultivation. Indian cornfields, four or five miles in length, were waving in front of Wayne's army after the battle of Fallen Timbers. The whole valley of the Maumee was a succession of cornfields with large patches of vegetables and many fruits. Here were apple trees that had been bearing for a quarter of a century.

[22]Bureau of American Ethnology, "Handbook of American Indians," part I, p. 791.

Around Fort Defiance were found not only heavy crops of corn but abundant potatoes and other vegetables for the support of the army.

Wayne's victorious Legion now applied themselves industriously to the destruction of everything that could support the Indian population. The vast cornfields were devastated. The torch was applied to everything that would burn. Indian villages and the habitations of the British Indian agents and their accomplices went up in flame. The country was devastated up to the very walls of Fort Miami which the British had erected near the rapids of the Maumee. It should be remembered that this occurred in the latter part of August before the corn had ripened and that the destruction of the fields and gardens along the Maumee was wrought so late in the year that no crop could be cultivated to supply the needs of the returning tribes. This was a more terrible disaster to them than the loss of the battle. It meant hunger and famine and reduction to dependence upon the charity of their foes or death in the dark recesses of the forest amid the drifting snows of the coming winter.[23]

The Indians were greatly disappointed at the comparative inactivity of their British friends. They had been supplied with arms and the means to carry on their warfare against the Americans by British agents and they had been led to believe that they would have the active support of the garrison at Fort Miami and other soldiers that were supposed to be on their way from Detroit. They were also expecting reinforcements from the tribes of their brethren. They were now left practically unaided by their former friends to make terms with their victorious enemy. The defeat inflicted upon them in the battle of Fallen Timbers and the destruction of their fields and gardens that followed inevitably prepared the way for the treaty at Greenville the following year.

A number of interesting incidents of Wayne's campaign have been related by various writers. Only a few of them are included here.

William May—Services and Death

In the narrative of John Brickell, who at the age of ten years had been captured by the Indians and adopted into their tribe, we find the following statement of an exciting incident near the rapids of the Maumee:

"Two or three days after we arrived at the rapids Wayne's spies came right into camp among us. I afterwards saw the survivors. Their names were Miller, McClellan, May, Wells, Mahaffy and one other whose name I forgot. They came into the camp boldly and fired on the Indians. Miller got wounded in the shoulder; May was chased by the Indians to the smooth rock in the bed of the river, where his horse fell. He was taken prisoner and the rest escaped. They then took May to camp. They knew him; he had formerly been a prisoner among them and ran away from them. They told him, 'We know you—you speak Indian language—you not content to live with us: tomorrow we take you to that tree, (pointing to a very large burr-oak at the edge of the clearing which was near the British fort), we will tie you up and make a mark on your breast, and we will try what Indian can shoot nearest it.' It so turned out. The next day, the very day before the battle, they

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[23]The condition of the Indians following the destruction of their crops is set forth in communications from Colonel Hamtramck to Generals Wayne and Wilkinson following the battle of Fallen Timbers. In one of these letters he declared that the Indians had been begging food of him but that he finally told them he could not supply rations because of their scarcity. "If other supplies could be got by land," he said, "I consider it politic to feed these poor creatures, who will suffer very much for want of subsistence." On the 10th of February, 1795, the conditions had grown so bad, he declared, that he was "compelled to give them or see them die; it was impossible to refuse."—Griswold, "Pictorial History of Fort Wayne, Indiana," pp. 154-155.

tied him up, made a mark on his breast, and riddled his body with bullets, shooting at least fifty into him. Thus ended poor May."[24]

May's experiences from the time he was sent out as a spy until he escaped and returned to Wayne's army are detailed in a sworn statement made at Pittsburgh, October 11, 1792.[25]

He had been captured by Chippewa Indians and sold to Mathew Elliot for service in the transport service on the lakes. When some Indians came on board the vessel where he was employed he recognized the scalps that they brought as having been taken from William Lynch, Major Trueman's waiter, and was told that another scalp was Major Trueman's. The death of these two was declared by one of the Indians to have occurred in this way: "This Indian and an Indian boy having met with Trueman, his waiter, Lynch and the interpreter, William Smalley, Major Trueman gave the Indian a belt; after being together three or four hours, the Indians were going to leave them. Trueman inquired the reason from the interpreter, who answered, that the Indians were alarmed lest, there being three to two, they (the three) might injure them in the night. * * * Trueman told them they might tie both his servant and himself. * * * Lynch was first tied and then Trueman. The moment Trueman was tied, the Indian tomahawked and scalped him and then the boy (Lynch)."

The papers belonging to Trueman were given to McKee, the Tory and British Indian agent, who sent them to Detroit. On May's return from Detroit he saw the scalp of Captain Hardin, who had been killed by the Indians.

May continued in the service of Wayne until he met his tragic death in the manner described by Brickell.

Sergeant Reuben Reynolds—Experiences as Spy

Sergeant Reuben Reynolds of Connecticut reported his experiences as a spy among the Northwestern Indians to Mr. Lear, secretary to President Washington, on October 19, 1792. He stated that he was sent out by General Wilkinson as a spy and was to present that he had deserted from the Americans. He set out from Fort St. Clair on the 12th of May, 1791. Three days afterward he reached the Miami towns, a distance of about eighty miles from the fort—assuredly rather rapid traveling in this difficult region. Here he remained for a time and then in three days proceeded a distance of about fifty miles and fell in with the hunting party of Indians consisting of fourteen families; these at first threatened to kill him, but afterwards laid aside that intention and treated him well. He was afterwards sold to a family of Wyandots and then again to the Miamis. He descended the St. Joseph's River and was taken to "a town of the Pottawottomies." He finally reached Fort Michilimackinac, where he lived for a time as kitchen servant in the family of a Mr. Champion. From this point he went on one of Mr. Champion's boats to Montreal and finally proceeded through Vermont to the City of Philadelphia. Here he made the report of his observations.[26]

Captain William Wells, Son-in-Law of Little Turtle

This noted frontiersman deserves more than passing notice. His parents were pioneers in Kentucky. At the age of twelve years he was stolen by Miami Indians, brought to the Maumee region and adopted into the tribe. Later he married the daughter of the famous chieftain, Little Turtle, and fought with the Indians in the wars with the white men. In 1792 he learned where his people were living, visited them

[24]American Pioneer, v. i, p. 52.
[25]American State Papers, v. iv; Indian Affairs, v. i, pp. 243-244.
[26]American State Papers, v. iv; Indian Affairs, v. i, p. 244.

and finally joined the expedition of Wayne. Before doing so, however, he stated his intentions to his father-in-law, Little Turtle. As they parted in sadness, Wells is reported to have said: "Father, when the sun reaches the noon mark I shall leave you and go to my people. We have always been friends and always will be friends. Upon the field of battle we may meet again. Let the result be what it may, the purity of the motives prompting us and our common love for the wronged Indians must be our warrant; and we may well trust the Great Spirit for results that will vindicate our action this day."[27] Both desired a peaceful settlement between the Northwestern Indians and the Americans, and the two on opposite sides consistently used their influences to bring this about. They failed, and the battle of Fallen Timbers in which they bore a part on opposite sides was the result. When peace was restored their old-time relations were resumed. Little Turtle died in 1812 at the home of Wells, and in the same year Wells was killed at the massacre of Fort Dearborn. Graphic accounts of his last moments have frequently appeared in print. On the retreat from Fort Dearborn (Chicago) the Indians attacked the garrison and the party which Wells had brought to relieve the post. In this engagement he felt that he was doomed to die. To indicate this he blackened his face, and the band played the dead march. After he had killed a number of the attacking savages he fell mortally wounded. His last message through his niece, Mrs. Held, who was at his side, is said to have been: "Tell my wife, if you live to get there—but I think it doubtful if a single one gets there—tell her I died at my post, doing the best I could. There are seven red devils over there that I have killed."[28] Shortly afterward he breathed his last.

Christopher Miller

John McDonald in his "Biographical Sketches" published in 1838 gives an interesting account of two brothers, Henry and Christopher Miller, who when quite young were captured by the Indians in their Kentucky home and adopted into the tribe of Shawnees. They lived with the Indians until Henry Miller was about twenty-four years old. He thought of returning to his relatives among the whites, and talked of it to his brother Christopher. The latter did not favor the project. He was a "good hunter, an expert woodsman, and in the full sense of the word a free and independent Indian." Henry finally left the Indians and, after a long and tiresome journey with attendant dangers, reached his home in Kentucky. Captain Wells, who had been well acquainted with Miller in his captivity, now added him to his small party of rangers in the service of General Wayne. In June, 1794, the party were ordered to bring in an Indian prisoner in order that Wayne might have desired information in regard to the enemy. The scouting party advanced some distance into the Indian country without an opportunity to take a prisoner. They finally located a party of three Indians on the banks of the Auglaize River. They cautiously advanced until they were close to the Indian camp. They were preparing a meal, little thinking of the approach of danger. The spies determined to kill two of the Indians and make the third a prisoner. They took deliberate aim and the two Indians fell at the first shot. Robert McLelland and Henry Miller were soon in swift pursuit of the remaining Indian. Down the river they ran, McLelland gaining on the fleet-footed painted warrior. The latter, seeing that he would soon be overtaken, turned to the river and leaped down the precipitous bank, a distance of twenty feet or more, and alighted in shallow water with a muddy bottom. McLelland

[27] Griswold, "The Pictorial History of Fort Wayne, Indiana," p. 127. See also Roosevelt, "The Winning of the West."

[28] Griswold, "The Pictorial History of Fort Wayne, Indiana," pp. 193-194.

leaped after him, and they were soon struggling in the water and mire from which they could not extricate themselves. The warrior drew his knife; McLelland raised his tomahawk and told him to drop the knife, which he did.

Captain Wells and the other members of his band, seeing that the two were held in the mud, approached them from a lower point in the river bank and soon had the warrior securely bound. A little later some of the party washed the mud and paint from the bespattered captive, when to their surprise they found that he was a white man. He was sullen and uncommunicative.

The party were soon mounted on their horses, which they had left at a safe distance from the scene of action, and were riding rapidly in the direction of the camp at Fort Greenville. As they continued their journey, Henry Miller rode by the side of the captive and thought he saw a resemblance to his brother whom he had left with the Indians some years before. He called the captive by his brother's Indian name, when the latter started in surprise. It was indeed his brother Christopher, who, like himself, had years before been captured and adopted by the Shawnees.

Christopher was finally persuaded to abandon his wild Indian life, to return to his relatives and remain with his own race. He was restored to liberty by General Wayne, and became a faithful scout under Captain Wells. He acted as interpreter for the Shawnees at the treaty of Greenville.[29]

Fight With the Indians at "Forty-Foot Pitch"

The first issue of the Centinel of the Northwestern Territory, bearing date of November 9, 1793, carries as its most important item of local news an account of an engagement between a detachment of troops under Lieut. John Lowry and Indians about seven miles north of Fort St. Clair on October 17, 1793. This news item, which is a paraphrase of the official report of General Wayne, reads in part as follows:

"Many reports having been circulated with respect to the attack made by the savages upon a convoy of provisions, some little time ago, between Fort St. Clair and Fort Jefferson, the following is an authentic account of the affair.

"Lieutenant Lowry, of the Second, and Ensign Boyd, of the First Sub-Legions, with a command consisting of about ninety non-commissioned officers and privates, having under their convoy twenty wagons loaded with grain and commissary stores, were attacked between daylight and sunrise, seven miles advanced of Fort St. Clair, on the morning of the 17th ult. These two gallant young gentlemen, with thirteen non-commissioned officers and privates, bravely fell in action. * * * The Indians killed or carried off about seventy horses. * * *"

In addition to the two officers, Lieut. John Lowry and Ensign Samuel Boyd, the following non-commissioned officers and privates were lost in action: Sergeant William Murray, Sergeant Ezekiel Morrill, Corporal Silas Burret; Privates Nicholas Brooks, Elisha Barrows, Calvin Brown, John Connor, Henry Derris, Enos Hall, Lewis May, John Phillips, Joshua Risley, Thaxter York.

Murray, Derris, May, Phillips and York are designated as "missing." The place at which this engagement was fought is near what is called "Forty-Foot Pitch." There is some question as to its exact location. The remains of the men who fell in action were buried near Fort St. Clair, but afterward removed to the cemetery at Eaton, where a monument has been erected to their memory.

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[29] John McDonald, "Biographical Sketches," pp. 184-188. See also Roosevelt, "The Winning of the West."

The Death of Col. Robert Elliott

The dates of the death of Robert Elliott are usually not definitely given. We frequently find the statement that this occurred in the year 1794. A local historian of Butler County makes the statement that it was in he spring of 1794. The date is aetually established, however, by Gen. Anthony Wayne in his letter to the secretary of war, dated October 17, 1794.[30] In this letter General Wayne specifically fixes the date of Elliott's death at October 6, 1794. The circumstances of his death are substantially as follows: He was on his way to Fort Hamilton with his servant when they were fired upon by savages at Big Hill, near the southern boundary of Butler County. Elliott was killed. He was somewhat advanced in years and wore a wig. After he had fallen and his servant escaped, an Indian proceeded to take his scalp. He was astonished to find the wig in his hand without the use of the knife. As he held it he said to another Indian, "Dam lie." The body of Elliott was left where it fell. The day following his death a party accompanied the servant to the scene of the tragedy, placed the body in a coffin and started to Hamilton. The party was attacked by Indians and Elliott's servant was killed. The other members of the party fled. They afterward returned, however, retook the body and proceeded on their journey. Robert Elliott and his servant were buried side by side in the Presbyterian Cemetery at Cincinnati. A monument was erected to his memory by his son, Commander J. D. Elliott, of the United States Navy, in 1835.

In the Centinel of the Northwestern Territory, the first newspaper published in the Northwest Territory, some unnamed friend has written a lengthy poetic tribute to Robert Elliott. A number of stanzas have been reprinted in Vol. 13 of the "Ohio Archæological and Historical Society Publications," pages 341-342. One of these reads as follows:

The ambushed savage, stained with sacred blood,
And taught to murder by his ruthless sire;
With fell deceit beneath the shadowy wood,
Emblazed his path with death enkindled fire.

Correspondence of General Wayne and Major Campbell

The Indians, in their flight from the battlefield of Fallen Timbers, were not permitted to find refuge in Fort Miami. The gates of the stockade were closed against them. This was disappointing, as they had expected, in case of defeat, protection under the British guns. After caring for the wounded and burying the dead, Wayne continued to destroy grain fields and burn the rude huts of the Indians almost to the walls of the British fort.

Maj. William Campbell, the British officer in command at Fort Miami, resented this action, and on August 21, 1794, the day following the battle, addressed Wayne as follows:

"An army of the United States of America, said to be under your command, having taken post on the banks of the Miami for upwards of the last twenty-four hours, almost within the reach of the guns of this fort, being a post belonging to his Majesty the King of Great Britain, occupied by his Majesty's troops, and which I have the honor to command, it becomes my duty to inform myself as speedily as possible, in what light I am to view your making such near approaches to this garrison.

"I have no hesitation, on my part, to say that I know of no war existing between Great Britain and America."[31]

[30] American State Papers, v. iv; Indian Affairs, v. i, p. 525.

[31] The full correspondence between Wayne and Campbell is found in "American State Papers," v. iv; Indian Affairs, v. i, pp. 493-494.

To this letter General Wayne replied on the same day:

"I have received your letter of this date, requiring from me the motives which have moved the army under my command to the position they at present occupy, far within the acknowledged jurisdiction of the United States of America.

"Without questioning the authority or the propriety, sir, of your interrogatory, I think I may, without breach of decorum, observe to you that, were you entitled to an answer, the most full and satisfactory one was announced to you from the muzzles of my small arms yesterday morning in the action against the horde of savages in the vicinity of your post, which terminated gloriously to the American arms; but, had it continued until the Indians were driven under the influence of the post and guns you mention, they would not have much impeded the progress of the victorious army under my command, as no such post was established at the commencement of the present war between the Indians and the United States."

This letter called forth a rejoinder from Major Campbell the day following, August 22:

"Although your letter of yesterday's date fully authorizes me to any act of hostility against the army of the United States of America in this neighborhood, under your command, yet, still anxious to prevent that dreadful decision, which, perhaps, is not intended to be appealed to by either of our countries, I have forborne for those two days past to resent those insults you have offered to the British flag flying at this fort, by approaching it within pistol shot of my works, not only singly but in numbers, with arms in their hands.

"Neither is it my wish to wage war with individuals, but, should you, after this, continue to approach my post in the threatening manner you are at this moment doing, my indispensable duty to my king and country, and the honor of my profession, will oblige me to have recourse to those measures which thousands of either nation may hereafter have cause to regret, and which, I solemnly appeal to God, I have used my utmost endeavors to arrest."

General Wayne paid little attention to this letter except to answer it promptly. He continued to send his men to gain information in regard to the fort and to approach it at times within pistol shot. It was found to be a defensive work of considerable importance surrounded by a wide and deep ditch with pickets projecting from the parapet and eight pieces of artillery. The entire work was surrounded by an abatis and manned with a strong garrison.

In his reply to Campbell, General Wayne cordially approved the statement that he knew of "no war existing between Great Britain and America." He judged the establishment of a British post within the territory transferred to the United States by the treaty with Great Britain as "an act of the highest aggression and destructive to the peace and interest of the Union." He concluded with a demand that the British officer should "immediately desist from any further act of hostility or aggression" and that he "withdraw the troops, artillery and stores," under his command to some post in British territory.

To this letter Campbell replied in the spirit of his former communications, declaring that he would not abandon the post, and warning Wayne "not to approach within the reach of my cannon, without expecting the consequences attending it."

In answer to this final threat, Wayne "destroyed everything within view of the fort, even under the muzzles of the guns" and the note attached to the correspondence that was forwarded to the war department concluded with the significant comment, "had Major Campbell carried his threats into execution, it is more than probable that he would have experienced a storm."

Wayne had in his possession full authority from the President of the United States to attack the British fort if it became necessary to

accomplish the purposes of the campaign. The forbearance, possibly the fear, of the British commander of Fort Miami probably postponed the outbreak of the second war between Great Britain and the United States almost eighteen years.

Wayne next returned with his army to Fort Defiance. Later he ascended the Maumee to the junction of the St. Mary and the St. Joseph, where was erected the fort which Washington had long considered necessary to the protection of American interests in the Northwest. This was named by General Posey, Fort Wayne, in honor of the commander of the Legion.

On the morning of October 22, 1794, the command of Fort Wayne was transferred to Lieutenant-Colonel Hamtramck of the First Sub-Legion. Wayne's army at once began preparation for the return march southward, which began October 27. The army proceeded by easy stages and reached Fort Greenville, November 2, where their arrival was announced "with twenty-four rounds from a six-pounder." Here they went into winter quarters.

CHAPTER V

TREATY OF GREENVILLE

The battle of Fallen Timbers was won. A fort had been erected at the confluence of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers and christened in honor of the leader of the Legion. But the great object of Wayne's campaign had not yet been attained. Peace had not been declared and confirmed by solemn treaty signed by the representatives of the hostile Indians and the Government of the United States.

The position of Wayne after his great victory was far from secure. The enlistments of his men were expiring. Many of them were eager to return to their homes. To them the war seemed to be over and camp duties grew monotonous and irksome. Some were ill in hospitals. The Indians, it is true, were defeated and demoralized; but their actual loss in battle had been comparatively small. They still had the moral support and encouragement of the British, whose antipathies for the Americans survived the Revolution. The letters of Wayne, following the battle of Fallen Timbers, show clearly that he appreciated the dangers that still threatened the Legion. He thought it possible that the Indians might rally and try again the fortunes of war before the rigors of the northwestern winter set in.

His apprehension forearmed him against untoward contingencies. His decisive victory did not lull him into a state of indifference or overweening confidence in his own superiority. His activities, if possible, were more pronounced than ever before.

After the battle the Indians were divided in opinion. Some of them—particularly the Shawnees—wished to continue the war. In this position they were encouraged, especially by the agents of the British Government, as they had been before the battle of Fallen Timbers. Prominent among these agents were Lord Dorchester, Governor General of Canada, who had announced that he would not be surprised "if we [the British] would be at war with them [the Americans] in the course of the present year"; General John Graves Simcoe, Governor of Canada, who was active in secretly stimulating Indian hostility to the Americans; Col. Alexander McKee, the notorious Tory, who had joined the British in the Revolution and as Indian agent at Fort Miami had, in the recent wars, added to the record of his treacherous and inveterate hostility to the Americans; and Joseph Brant, the wily Iroquois chieftain who deceived the Americans with fair promises while he secretly favored the British in the years following the Revolution. Among the lesser and more savage associates and instruments of these agents of the British government, was the renegade, Simon Girty, who surpassed even the savages in deeds of violence and torture. These representatives of Great Britain, especially Simcoe, Brant and McKee used their persuasive powers to influence the Indians to continue the war against the Americans.

Many of the tribes, however, were inclined to sue for peace. They gradually came to understand the resources of the United States in arms and men. Already three armies had been sent against them. They began to realize that reinforcements would be continually available and they felt that it would be useless to prolong the war.

British promises were less alluring after the experience of August 20, 1794. While McKee had liberally furnished them with arms and supplies, when it came to actual fighting the British garrison at Fort

Miami did not raise a hand or fire a shot in their support and the gates of that defensive work were closed against them. What would have been done had the British reinforcements from Detroit reached Fort Miami before the battle must remain a matter of conjecture. The British officers were evidently expecting a clash of arms with the Americans. But reinforcements did not arrive and the "Second War with Great Britain" was postponed for seventeen years.

In the meantime, shortly after the battle of Fallen Timbers, envoys from the hostile tribes began to arrive at the camp of the Americans. Even before the Legion left Fort Wayne, prominent Indian chiefs had agreed to visit the general in the interest of a treaty of peace, but were dissuaded from doing so in order that they might attend a conference with Simcoe, Brant and McKee at Fort Miami. Later the Indian leaders visited Wayne at Greenville. As early as September 17, 1794, friendly overtures were heard from a Wyandot chief at Sandusky. These were soon afterward followed by others from the same source and gradually from tribes located in different parts of the Northwest.

The death of Col. Robert Elliott, October 6, seriously impeded the forwarding of supplies for a time. This, however, was the only serious hostile demonstration that followed the great battle, although the war had not yet been brought to a close by a treaty of peace.

The spring of 1795 brought additional indications of pacific intention on the part of the Indians. On the sixteenth of June a considerable number of representatives of the tribes having arrived at Greenville, Wayne called them together for the first time in general counsel, thanked "the Great Spirit for this glorious sun," "kindled the counsel fire of the United States," presented "each tribe present a string of white wampum to serve as a record of the friendship this day commenced between us," and concluded as follows:

"The heavens are bright—the roads are open—we will rest in peace and love and wait the arrival of our brothers. In the meantime we will have a little refreshment to wash the dust from our throats. We will on this happy occasion be merry, but without passing the bounds of temperance and sobriety. We will not cover up the council fire and keep it alive till the remainder of the different tribes assemble and form a full meeting and representation."

In answer to Wayne's speech, Te-ta-bosh-ke, king of the Delawares, said:

"Our meeting this day affords me infinite pleasure. I thank the Great Spirit and I thank you for bestowing upon us so great happiness. All my people shall be informed of the commencement of our friendship and they will rejoice in it, and I hope it will never end."

Numbers were added to the council from time to time and it grew in interest and impressiveness. General Wayne had assured the representatives that they would be liberally supplied with provisions while in attendance. On one occasion, at the request of the chiefs, the council was assembled in order that they might petition the General for a larger supply. One of their spokesmen wished "a glass of wine and some mutton and pork occasionally"; another a larger allowance of food. The General diplomatically satisfied the chiefs, as far as possible granted their requests and concluded with the words, "At present we will have a glass of wine together. I wish to see you all happy and contented."

On July 3 General Wayne explained that the following day, July 4, would be celebrated as "the anniversary day which gave peace, happiness and independence to America." "Tomorrow," he continued, "all the people of the fifteen fires, with shouts of joy, and peals of artillery, will celebrate the period which gave them freedom." He stated that he had called them together to explain these matters in order that they might not "be alarmed at the report of our big guns."

On July 15 the council assembled with due formality and increased representation, and General Wayne read his commission from President

Washington to conclude a peace with the Indians. He then proposed, as a basis of peace, the treaty that had been concluded at Fort Harmar with Governor St. Clair. Discussion of the terms proposed and explanations of the provisions of that treaty followed. Adjournments were made from day to day as the work proceeded with the evident good will of all the assembled chieftains.

On the evening of July 18, Blue Jacket, the famous Shawnee chief, with thirteen associate chiefs of that tribe joined the council. This was a notable addition and assured the ultimate success of the negotiations. Up to that time the Shawnees had manifested a disposition to hold aloof and refuse to treat with the Americans. On the same evening "Massas and twenty Chippewas arrived and were received in the council house."

The council, as now constituted, was notable not only in the number of tribes represented and the chieftains present, but in the distinguished sons of the red race who participated. There was Tarkee or Tarhe, the crane, of the Wyandots, who was among the earliest advocates of the peace to be here concluded. There was Little Turtle, chieftain of the Miamis, who had led the confederated tribes to victory against Harmar and St. Clair and who had counseled against risking defeat on the banks of the Maumee. There was Blue Jacket, sachem of the Shawnees, the implacable foe of the Americans, who led his braves to the disaster of Fallen Timbers. And there unnoticed in the proceedings was that rising genius of his race, the young Tecumseh, predestined to fame and death in the lost cause of his countrymen.

And there, presiding over this great deliberative body, numbering all told 1,130 representatives of twelve different tribes, sat Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne with his aide, young William Henry Harrison, and other soldiers who had won fame in the Legion. And around this picturesque assembly of the western frontier, beyond the cleared space of the camp, dark with mid-summer green stretched away to the horizon the "forest primeval," whose ultimate fate, like that of its dusky children, was involved in the conclusions to be registered in irrevocable decree.

An Indian council was a formal and serious affair. Parkman and other writers have left us interesting descriptions. The chieftains were deliberate and often eloquent in speech. We are told—

"An Indian orator was provided with a stock of metaphors, which he always made use of for the expression of ideas. Thus, to make war was to raise the hatchet; to make peace was to hold the chain of friendship; to deliberate was to kindle the council-fire; to cover the bones of the dead was to make reparation and gain forgiveness for the act of killing them."

There were other metaphors not less expressive than those noted by Parkman. While the expressions "to take up the hatchet" or "to dig up the hatchet" meant to make war, "to bury the hatchet" meant to make peace—an expressive metaphor which has found a permanent place in our own language.

The student in search of Indian metaphors will find it worth while to read the speeches made at the treaty of Greenville, which have all been carefully recorded in the "American State Papers"[1] and reproduced in Burnet's "Notes on the Northwestern Territory."[2] A few examples must here suffice.

A Chippewa chief, in referring to the treaty of peace concluded by General St. Clair at Fort Harmar some years before, explained how that treaty happened to be broken as follows:

"You told us you would throw the tomahawk into the river; but you know that the waters in our woods are not deep; and some foolish young men have had arms long enough to reach the bottom and again take it

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[1]Vol. IV, Indian Affairs, Vol. I, pp. 562-583.
[2]Pages 194-274.

out. This day we will try to wipe away their bad actions, and open their hearts to the voice of peace."

The same chief then proceeded to tell how he would dispose of the hatchet and assure a permanent peace:

"Notwithstanding I am a small man, I now, in the name of the three nations, throw the hatchet into the middle of the great lake, where it will be so covered as never again to be found as long as white people and Indians live."

Tarhe, the Wyandot, in a speech thus tells how he would dispose of the hatchet:

"Our tomahawk yet remains in your head—the English gave it to me to place there.

"Elder brother! I now take the tomahawk out of your head; but with so much care that you shall not feel pain or injury. I will now tear a big tree up by the roots and throw the hatchet into the cavity which they occupy, where the waters will wash it away to where it can never be found."

It was left for General Wayne, however, most effectively to place the hatchet beyond human reach. He, of course, must not be surpassed by the Indian orators:

"I take the hatchet out of your hand and, with a strong arm, throw it into the center of the great ocean, where no mortal can ever find it; and I now deliver to you the wide and straight path to the fifteen fires to be used by you and your posterity forever."

But the speeches were not all rhetorical figures. The proposed boundary line of lands assigned to the different tribes were subjects of considerable discussion. Little Turtle seriously objected to signing away the ancient patrimony of his tribe, whose southern boundary, he declared, was the Ohio River from the mouth of the Scioto to the mouth of the Wabash. After describing fully the extent of territory claimed by his forefathers and enjoyed by them from "time immemorial," he said:

"I have now informed you of the boundaries of the Miami Nation, where the Great Spirit placed my forefather a long time ago and charged him not to sell or part with his lands, but to preserve them for his posterity. This charge has been handed down to me. I was much surprised to find that my other brothers differed so much from me on this subject; for their conduct would lead me to suppose that the Great Spirit and their forefathers had not given them the same charge that was given to me; but, on the contrary, had directed them to sell their lands to any white man who wore a hat as soon as he should ask it of them."

In answer to Little Turtle, Tarhe said in part:

"I now tell you that no one in particular can justly claim this ground. It belongs in common to us all. No earthly being has an exclusive right to it. The Great Spirit above is the true and only owner of this soil; and he has given us all an equal right to it."

In answer to Little Turtle's objections to the boundary General Wayne said in part:

"It appears to me that, if the Great Spirit, as you say, charged your forefathers to preserve their lands entire for their posterity, they have paid very little regard to the sacred injunction, for I see they have parted with those lands to your fathers the French, and the English are now, or have been, in possession of them all; therefore, I think the charge urged against the Ottawas, Chippewas and other Indians comes with a bad grace indeed from the very people who, perhaps, set them the example. The English and French both wore hats; and yet your forefathers sold them, at various times, portions of your lands. However, as I have already observed, you shall now receive from the United States further valuable compensation for the lands you have ceded to them by former treaties."

The General explained further that the British by the treaty of 1783 had conveyed all the lands south of the great lakes to the Americans, but that the United States never intended to take the lands from the Indians without just compensation, nor would they interfere in any way with the Indians in the peaceful possession of the vast area reserved to them in the treaty now proposed.

The long conference, which formally opened June 16, was gradually approaching a happy conclusion. Agreements were reached in regard to boundaries and reservations. Finally, late in the 30th day of July, General Wayne explained the provisions of the treaty as finally formulated, and called upon the assembly for approval or rejection. The treaty was agreed to without a dissenting voice. He then called upon the tribes separately and each voted approval. The council then adjourned in order that the treaty might be engrossed on parchment and that copies might be made for the different tribes.

On August 3, the council reassembled. General Wayne again read the commission authorizing him to conclude a treaty and for the third time read the treaty and presented the engrossed copy which was signed by representatives of the twelve tribes: Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawottomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias, and by General Wayne, his aide, William Henry Harrison, and other soldiers of the Legion. When the last signature was added the Treaty of Greenville was an accomplished fact.

On August 10 the council held its last session. The concluding speech of General Wayne was worthy of the man and the occasion. In closing he said:

"I now fervently pray to the Great Spirit that the peace now established may be permanent and that it may hold us together in the bonds of friendship until time shall be no more. I also pray that the Great Spirit above may enlighten your minds and open your eyes to your true happiness, that your children may learn to cultivate the earth and enjoy the fruits of peace and industry.

"As it is probable, my children, that we shall not soon meet again in public council, I take this opportunity of bidding you all an affectionate farewell, and of wishing you a safe and happy return to your respective homes and families."

To Massas, the Chippewa chief, fell the honor of making the last speech delivered in this memorable assembly. He said:

"I have heard all the proceedings relating to this treaty. I express my perfect satisfaction at its happy conclusion. When I relate at home the important event, my people will stretch out their arms toward you; and when I shall have informed them that you have promised to cherish them as your children, they will rejoice at having acquired a new and so good a father."

The council then adjourned *sine die*.

One can not read the proceedings of this remarkable convention, including speeches which were carefully and fully reported, without higher appreciation of the Indian chieftains who participated and the gifted and gallant American who presided.

We are accustomed to think of Anthony Wayne as the intrepid and dashing hero of the Revolution. In the council house at Greenville he proved himself a diplomat and statesman. It was here that he crowned, not only the triumph of arms at Fallen Timbers, but the achievements of his illustrious career. The wars of the border between savage red men and scarcely less savage white men, extending through a long series of years, weary the reader with their bloody and ruthless monotony, illuminated at rare intervals with chivalrous exploits and deeds of mercy, but the treaty of Greenville and the conference in which it was concluded must ever remain a bright chapter in the pioneer history of the young Republic.

Withdrawal of British From Northwestern Forts—Death of General Wayne

The treaty of Greenville did not end Indian wars in the United States, but it brought peace to the Northwest for almost seventeen years. In 1798 the population of the Northwest Territory was slightly in excess of 5,000. In 1802 there were 45,028 inhabitants in Ohio alone; and in 1810, 230,760. Probably at the opening of the War of 1812 the population of the state was not far from 300,000. Fortunate it was, if there must be a second war with the mother country, that it did not occur in 1795 but in 1812, when pioneers had poured into the Northwest and gained a vantage ground from which they could never be dislodged by Great Britain and her Indian allies.

The opening of the year 1796 was signalized by the transfer of the British posts in the Northwest, including Fort Miami, Detroit and the defenses of the island of Mackinaw to the Americans, in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty of 1793 between the United States and Great Britain. It was General Wayne's proud privilege formally to receive them. When they were properly garrisoned and supplied he started late in the year by way of Lake Erie for Philadelphia, then the seat of the government of the United States.

His return was hastened, according to apparently good authority,[3] by charges brought against him in the War Department by Gen. James Wilkinson, of whom we shall learn more in future pages of this volume. As already stated, Wilkinson was in command at Fort Washington after the defeat of St. Clair. He was among those considered by Washington for the position to which Wayne was finally appointed. He held a subordinate position in the Legion, distinguished himself in the battle of Fallen Timbers and was accorded generous praise in Wayne's official report. He appears, however, to have been secretly hostile to his superior officer from the outset of the expedition and, without becoming an object of serious suspicion, succeeded in imparting to a small coterie of officers personally attached to himself something of his own envious hostility and secret disloyalty. It is the bane of public service, military as well as civil, that those in subordinate position and assumed to be "assisting," should consciously hinder and purposely do everything in their power to defeat the cause or enterprise which they have been commissioned to advance.

General Wayne had been appointed to a coveted position fraught with peculiar difficulties. Harmar and St. Clair had undertaken the task and failed. Wayne succeeded and sealed his victory with a treaty that brought peace to the Northwest and opportunity for the onward movement of civilization. While a victory so complete may disarm hostility, it sometimes adds fuel to the fires of envy. Wilkinson sought to depreciate the achievements of Wayne and finally, as the crowning act of his perfidy, lodged charges against him with the War Department. When General Wayne was notified, he simply declared that the charges were unfounded and malicious. Little attention was paid to them by the Department. Few people at the time even knew of their existence.

As the General was proceeding to Philadelphia he was stricken with a serious illness and died at Presque Isle (now Erie) December 15, 1796. He was buried there, but his son later had his body raised and took his bones divested of the flesh to Radnor churchyard, Chester County, Pennsylvania, where they found a final resting place. With him died the last detractive murmur of Wilkinson and his co-conspirators, and the untarnished name of Anthony Wayne found a secure place among the builders of the Republic.

On June 20, 1908, a monument to Gen. Anthony Wayne was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on the old encampment ground at Valley Forge. Near the conclusion of his carefully prepared and im-

[3]Burnet, Notes on the Northwestern Territory, pp. 275-279.

pressive speech, Samuel W. Pennypacker, former governor of Pennsylvania, said:

"As time has rolled along most of the generals of the Revolution have become as vague as shadows, but Wayne remains instinct with life and the heart yet warms at the recital of his deeds. No commonwealth in America but has a county or a town bearing his name. New York has made a state park of Stony Point and ere long Ohio will do the like for the Fallen Timbers."[4]

One hundred and twenty years after the conclusion of his work in the Northwest, the city that bears his name at the junction of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's Rivers provided for the erection of an equestrian statue in his honor.[5] Ohio, the state which includes the sites of his major achievements—the battle of Fallen Timbers and the treaty of Greenville—as yet has erected to his memory no adequate memorial. What he did for Ohio he did for the whole Northwest, of which Ohio was then a part, and for the Nation. A movement has been inaugurated to erect a monument, in grateful recognition of his services, on the site of the battle of Fallen Timbers. Assuredly this is a worthy project. The career of Anthony Wayne has its lessons for us and the generations yet to be.

Treaty of Greenville

The 1,130 sachems, chiefs and warriors who participated in the council at Greenville and became parties to the treaty were divided as follows: Wyandots, 180; Delawares, 381; Shawanoes, 143; Ottawas, 45; Chippewas, 46; Pottawottomies, 240; Miamis and Eel Rivers, 73; Weeas and Piankeshaws, 12; Kickapoos and Kaskaskias, 10.

Only a portion of these signed the treaty, but they represented all who were present and the absent members of the tribes and nations as well.

The treaty was neatly engrossed on three sheets of parchment, respectively 20½, 20½ and 25½ inches wide, and 24, 21½ and 24 inches long. The facsimiles of all the signatures to the document are found in the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society Publications, Vol. XII, pages 145-158. Four pages only of these signatures are here reproduced in facsimile.

The printed signatures follow the order of the United States Government publication, entitled Treaties Between the United States of America and the Several Indian Tribes (1837). The text of the treaty as it appears on the original parchment follows without change in orthography, capitalization or punctuation:

George Washington, President of the United States of America:

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting.

Whereas, a Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the United States of America and the Tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chipewas, Putawatimes, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weea's, Kickapoos, Piankashaws and Kaskaskias was made and concluded on the Third day of August one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five by Anthony Wayne, Major-General commanding the Army of the United States duly authorized thereto, on the one part, and the Sachems and war chiefs of the beforementioned Nations and Tribes of Indians whose names are thereunto signed on the other part which Treaty is in the form and the words following, viz:

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[4]Pennsylvania Magazine, Vol. XXXII, p. 301.

[5]This statue now graces the northwest corner of Hayden Park, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

A Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and the Tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chipewas, Putawasimes, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weea's, Kickapoos, Piankashaws and Kaskaskias.

To put an end to a destructive war, the settle all controversies and to restore harmony and a friendly intercourse between the said United

THE FIRST SIGNATURE TO THE GREENVILLE TREATY

States and Indian Tribes, Anthony Wayne, Major-General commanding the Army of the United States and sole Commissioner for the good purposes above mentioned, and the said tribes of Indians, by their Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors met together at Green Ville the Head Quarters of the said Army have agreed on the following Articles, which when ratified by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States shall be binding on them and the said Indian Tribes.

Article 1st. Henceforth all hostilities shall cease; peace is hereby established, & shall be perpetuated; and a friendly intercourse shall take place between the said United States and Indian Tribes.

Article 2nd. All prisoners shall, on both sides, be restored. The Indians, prisoners of the United States, shall be immediately set at liberty. The people of the United States, still remaining prisoners among the Indians, shall be delivered up in ninety days from the date hereof, to the General or commanding officer at Green Ville, Fort Wayne, or Fort Defiance; and ten chiefs of said tribes shall remain at Green Ville as hostages until the delivery of the prisoners shall be effected.

Article 3rd. The general boundary line, between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes, shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and run thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence, down that branch to the crossing place, above Fort Lawronce; thence Westerly, to a fork of the branch of the Great Miami River running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Loromie's store, and where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio, & St. Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami, which runs into Lake Erie; thence, a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence, South Westerly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river, opposite the mouth of the Kentucke, or Cuttawa river. And in consideration of the peace now established of the goods formerly received from the United States, of those now to be delivered, and of the yearly delivery of goods now stipulated to be made hereafter, and to indemnify the United States for the injuries and expenses they have sustained during the War, the said Indian tribes do hereby cede and relinquish forever, all their claims to the lands lying Eastwardly and Southwardly of the general boundary line, now described; and these lands or any part of them, shall never hereafter be made a cause or pretense, on the part of said Indian Tribes, or any of them, of war or injury to the United States or any of the people thereof.

And for the same considerations, & as an evidence of the returning friendship of the said Indian tribes, of their confidence in the United States, and desire to provide for their accommodation, and for that convenient intercourse which will be beneficial to both parties, the said Indian tribes do also Cede to the United States, the following pieces of land, to wit: (1.) One piece of land, six miles square at or near Loromie's store; before mentioned. (2.) one piece two miles square, at the head of the navigable water or landing on the St. Mary's river, near Girty's Town. (3.) one piece six miles square, at the head of the navigable water of the Au Glaize River. (4.) one piece six miles square, at the confluence of the Au Glaize & Miami Rivers, where Fort Defiance now stands. (5.) one piece six miles square, at or near the confluence of the Rivers St. Mary's and St. Joseph's where Fort Wayne now stands or near it. (6.) one piece two miles square on the Wabash river, at the end of the portage from the Miami of the Lake, and about eight miles westward from Fort Wayne. (7.) one piece six miles square, at the Ouiatanon, or old Wee'a Towns, on the Wabash river. (8.) one piece twelve miles square, at the British fort, on the Miami of the Lake, at the foot of the rapids. (9.) one piece six miles square, at the mouth of the said river, where it empties into, the Lake. (10.) one piece six miles square upon Sandusky Lake where a Fort formerly stood. (11.) one piece two miles square at the lower rapids of the Sandusky River. (12.) The Post of Detroit, & all the land to the North, the West, and the South of it, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English Governments; and so much more land, to be annexed to the district of Detroit, as shall be comprehended between

the River Rosine, on the south, Lake St. Clair on the North, and a line, the general course whereof shall be six miles distant from the West end of Lake Erie and Detroit river. (13.) The Post of Michillimackinac, and all the land on the island on which that Post stands, and the main land adjacent, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by Gifts or grants to the French or English Governments; and a piece of land on the main, to the north of the Island to measure six miles on Lake Huron, or the Streight between Lakes Huron & Michigan, & to extend three miles back from the water of the Lake or Streight; and, also the Island de Bois Blanc, being an extra and voluntary gift of the Chipiwa Nation. (14.) One piece of land six miles square, at the mouth of the Chikago River, emptying into the South West end of Lake Michigan where a fort formerly stood. (15.) One piece twelve miles square, at or near the mouth of the Illinois River, emptying into, the Mississippi. (16.) One piece six miles square, at the old Pirias Fort & Village, near the South end of the Illinois Lake, on the said Illinois river. And whenever the United States shall think proper to survey and mark the boundaries of the lands hereby ceded to them, they shall give timely notice thereof to the said Tribes of Indians, that they may appoint some of their wise chiefs to attend and see that the lines are run according to the terms of this treaty.

And the said Indian tribe will allow to the people of the United States, a free passage by land and by Water, as one and the other shall be found Convenient thro' their Country, along the chain of Posts hereinbefore mentioned; that is to say, from the commencement of the portage aforesaid, at or near Loromie's store, thence along said portage to the St. Mary's, and down the same to Fort Wayne, and then down the Miami to Lake Erie—again, from the commencement of the portage at or near Loromie's store, along the portage from thence to the river Au Glaize, and down the same to its Junction with the Miami at Fort Defiance; again, from the commencement of the portage aforesaid, to Sandusky River, and down the same to Sandusky bay and Lake Erie, & from Sandusky to the post which shall be taken at or near the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the Lake; and from thence to Detroit,—again, from the mouth of the Chikago, to the commencement of the portage between that river & the Illinois, & down the Illinois River to the Mississippi—also, from Fort Wayne, along the portage aforesaid, which leads to the Wabash, and then down the Wabash to the Ohio—And the said Indian tribes will, also, allow the people of the United States the free use of the harbours and mouths of Rivers along the Lakes adjoining the Indian lands, for sheltering Vessells and boats, & liberty to land their cargoes where necessary for their Safety.

Article 4th. In consideration of the peace, now established, and of the cessions and relinquishments of lands made in the preceding article by the said tribes of Indians, & to manifest the liberality of the United States, as the great means of rendering this peace strong and perpetual, the United States relinquish their claims to all other Indian lands, Northward of the river Ohio, eastward of the Mississippi, and westward & southward of the Great Lakes, & the waters uniting them; according to the boundary line agreed on by the United States & King of Great Britain, in the treaty of peace, made between them in the Year 1783. But, from this relinquishment by the United States, the following tracts of land are explicitly excepted. 1st. The Tract of One Hundred and fifty thousand acres, near the rapids of the river Ohio; which has been assigned to General Clark, for the use of himself and his Warriors. 2d. The post of St. Vincennes, on the river Wabash, & the lands adjacent; of which the Indian title has been extinguished. 3rd. The lands at all other places in possession

of the French people, & other white Settlers among them, of which the Indian title has been extinguished, as mentioned in the 3rd Article. And 4th, the Post of Fort Massac, towords the mouth of the Ohio. To which several parcels of land so excepted, the said tribes relinquish all the title and Claim which they or any of them may have.

And for the same considerations, & with the same Views as above mentioned, the United States now deliver to the said Indian tribes, a quantity of goods, to the value of Twenty thousand Dollars, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge; and henceforward, every year, forever, the United States will deliver, at some convenient place northward of the river Ohio, like useful goods, suited to the circumstances of the Indians, of the Value of Nine Thousand five hundred Dollars; reckoning that value at the first cost of the Goods in the city or place, in the United States where they shall be procured. The tribes to which these goods are to be annually delivered, and the proportions in which they are to be delivered, are the following: 1st. To the Wyandots the ammount of One Thousand Dollars. 2nd. To the Delawares, the ammount of One thousand Dollars. 3rd. To the Shawanoes, the ammount of One thousand Dollars. 4th. To the Miamis the ammount of One thousand Dollars. 5th. To the Ottawas, the ammount of One thousand Dollars. 6th. To the Chipewas the ammount of One thousand Dollars. 7th. To the Putawatimes, the ammount of One thousand Dollars. 8th. And to the Kickapoos, Weea, Eel River, Piankashaw, and Kaskaskia tribes, the ammount of Five hundred Dollars each. Provided, that if either of the said tribes shall hereafter, at an annual delivery of their share of the goods aforesaid, desire that a part of their annuity should be furnished in domestic animals implements of husbandry, and other Utensils convenient for them, and in compensation to useful artificers, who may reside with, or near them, and be employed for their benefit, the same shall, at the subsequent annual delivery, be furnished accordingly.

Article 5th. To prevent any misunderstanding about the Indian lands relinquished to the United States in the fourth article, it is now explicitly declared, that the meaning of that relinquishment is this: The Indian tribes who have a right to those lands, are quietly to enjoy them, hunting, planting and dwelling thereon, so long as they please, without molestation from the United States; but when those tribes, or any of them, shall be disposed to sell their lands, or any part of them, they are to be sold only to the United States; and until such sale, the United States will protect all the said Indian tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their lands against all Citizens of the United States, and against all other white persons who intrude upon the same. And the said Indian tribes again acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the Said United States, and no other power whatever.

Article 6th. If any Citizen of the United States, or any other white person or persons, shall presume to settle upon the lands, now relinquished by the United States, such citizen or other person shall be out of the protection of the United States; and the Indian tribe, on whose land the Settlement shall be made, may drive off the Settler, or punish him in such manner as they shall see fit; and because such Settlements, made without the consent of the United States, will be injurious to them, as well as to the Indians; the United States shall be at liberty to break them up, and remove and punish the Settlers as they shall think proper, and so effect the protection of the Indian lands hereinbefore stipulated.

Article 7th. The said tribes of Indians, parties to this Treaty, shall be at liberty to hunt within the territory and land which they have now ceded to the United States, without hindrance or molestation, so long as they demean themselves peaceably, and offer no injuries to the people of the United States.

Article 8th. Trade shall be open with said Indian tribes; and they do hereby respectively engage to afford protection to such persons, with their property, as shall be duly licensed to reside among them, for the purpose of trade, & to their Agents & Servants; but no person shall be permitted to reside in any of their towns or hunting Camps, as a trader, who is not furnished with a license for that purpose, under the hand and seal of the superintendent of the Department Northwest of the Ohio, or such other persons as the President of the United States shall authorize to grant such licenses, to the end that the said Indians may not be imposed on in their trade; and, if any licensed trader shall abuse his privilege by unfair dealing, upon complaint and proof thereof, his license shall be taken from him; and he shall be further punished according to the laws of the United States. And if any person shall intrude himself as a trader, without such license, the said Indians shall take and bring him before the Superintendent, or his Deputy, to be dealt with according to law; and, to prevent impositions by forged licenses the said Indians shall at least once a year, give information to the Superintendent, or his deputies, of the names of the traders residing among them.

Article 9th. Lest the firm peace and friendship now established should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals the United States and the said Indian tribes agree that for injuries done by individuals, on either side, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place; but, instead thereof, complaint shall be made by the party injured to the other, by the said Indian tribes, or any of them, to the President of the United States, or to the Superintendent by him appointed; and by the Superintendent or other person appointed by the President, to the principal chief of said Indian tribe, or of the tribe to which the offender belongs; and such prudent measures shall then be pursued as shall be necessary to preserve the said peace & friendship unbroken, until the Legislature (or Great Council) of the United States shall make other equitable provision in the case, to the Satisfaction of both parties.—Should any Indian tribe meditate a War against the United States, or either of them, and the same shall come to the knowledge of the beforementioned tribes or either of them, they do hereby engage to give immediate notice thereof to the General or Officer commanding the troops of the United States, and at the nearest post. And should any tribe, with hostile intentions against the United States, or either of them, attempt to pass thro' their Country, they will endeavor to prevent the same, and in like manner give information of such attempt, to the General, or Officer Commanding, as soon as possible, that all causes of Mistrust and Suspicion may be avoided between them and the United States: in like manner, the United States shall give notice to the said Indian tribes of any harm that may be meditated against them, or either of them, that shall come to their knowledge; and do all in their power to hinder and prevent the same, that the Friendship between them may be Uninterrupted.

Article 10th. All other treaties heretofore made between the United States and the said Indian tribes, or any of them, since the treaty of 1783, between the United States and Great Britain, that come within the Purview of this treaty, shall henceforth cease and become Void.

In Testimony whereof, the said Anthony Wayne, and the Sachem and War Chiefs of the beforementioned nations and tribes of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and Affixed their seals.[6]

Done at Greene Ville, in the Territory of the United States north-west of the River Ohio, on the third day of August, One Thousand Seven Hundred & ninety-five.

Anthony Wayne.....L.S.

[6]Facsimile signatures from Ohio Archæological and Historical Society Publications, Vol. XII, pp. 145 and 148.

Wyandots.

Tarhe, or Crane his x mark.....L.S.
J. Williams, jun. his x mark.....L.S.
Teyyaghtaw, his x mark.....L.S.
Haroenyou, or half king's son, his x mark.....L.S.
Tehaawtorens, his x mark.....L.S.
Awmeyeeray, his x mark.....L.S.
Stayetah, his mark.....L.S.
Shateyyaronyah, his mark.....L.S.
Daughshuttayah, his mark.....L.S.
Shaawrunthe, his x mark.....L.S.

Delawares.

Tetabokshke, or Grand Glaize King, his x mark.....L.S.
Lemantanquis, or Black King, his x mark.....L.S.
Wabatthoe, his x mark.....L.S.
Maghpiway, or Red Deather, his x mark.....L.S.
Kikthawenund, or Anderson, his x mark.....L.S.
Bukongehelas, his x mark.....L.S.
Peekeelund, his x mark.....L.S.
Wellebawkeelund, his x mark.....L.S.
Peekeetelemund, or Thomas Adams, his x mark.....L.S.
Kishkopekund, or Captain Buffalo, his x mark.....L.S.
Amenahehan, or Captain Crow, his x mark.....L.S.
Queshawksey, or George Washington, his x mark.....L.S.
Weywinquis, or Billy Siscomb, his x mark.....L.S.
Moses, his x mark.....L.S.

Shawanoes.

Misquacoonacaw, or Red Pole, his x mark.....L.S.
Cutthewekasaw, or Black Hoof, his x mark.....L.S.
Kaysewaesekah, his x mark.....L.S.
Weythapamattha, his x mark.....L.S.
Nianymseka, his x mark.....L.S.
Waytheah, or Long Shanks, his x mark.....L.S.
Weyapiersenwaw, or Blue Jacket, his x mark.....L.S.
Nequetaughaw, his x mark.....L.S.
Hahgooseekaw, or Captain Reed, his x mark.....L.S.

Ottawas.

Augooshaway, his x mark.....L.S.
Keenoshameek, his x mark.....L.S.
La Malice, his x mark.....L.S.
Machiwetah, his x mark.....L.S.
Thowonawa, his x mark.....L.S.
Secaw, his x mark.....L.S.

Chippewas

Mashipinashiwish, or Bad Bird, his x mark.....L.S.
Nahshogashe, (from Lake Superior,) his x mark.....L.S.
Kathawasung, his x mark.....L.S.
Masass, his x mark.....L.S.
Nemekass, or Little Thunder, his x mark.....L.S.
Peshawkay, or Young Ox, his x mark.....L.S.
Nanguey, his x mark.....L.S.
Meenedohgeesogh, his x mark.....L.S.
Peewanshenenogh, his x mark.....L.S.
Weymegwas, his x mark.....L.S.
Gobmaatick, his x mark.....L.S.

Ottawa.

Chegonickska, (an Ottawa from Sandusky,) his x mark.....L.S.

Putawatames of the River S. Joseph.

Thupenebu, his x mark.....L.S.
Mawac, (for himself and brother Etsimethe,) his x mark.....L.S.
Nenanseka, his x mark.....L.S.
Keesass, or Run, his x mark.....L.S.
Kabamasaw, (for himself and brother Chisaugan,) his x mark....L.S.
Sugganunk, his x mark.....L.S.
Wapmeme, or Whit Pigeon, his x mark.....L.S.
Wacheness, (for himself and brother Pedagoshok,) his x mark....L.S.
Wabshicawnaw, his x mark.....L.S.
La Chasse, his x mark.....L.S.
Meshegethenogh, (for himself and brother Wawasek,) his x mark..L.S.
Higoswash, his x mark.....L.S.
Anewasaw, his x mark.....L.S.
Nawbudgh, his x mark.....L.S.
Missenogomaw, his x mark.....L.S.
Waweegshe, his x mark.....L.S.
Thawme, or Le Blanc, his x mark.....L.S.
Geeque, (for himself and brother Shewinfe,) his x mark.....L.S.

Putawatames of Huron.

Okia, his x mark.....L.S.
Chamung, his x mark.....L.S.
Segagewam, his x mark.....L.S.
Namawme, (for himself and brother A. Gin,) his x mark.....L.S.
Marchand, his x mark.....L.S.
Wenameac, his x mark.....L.S.

Miamis.

Nagohquamgogh, or Le Gris, his x mark.....L.S.
Meshekunnoghquoh, or Little Turtle, his x mark.....L.S.

Miamis and Eel Rivers.

Peejeewa, or Richard Ville, his x mark.....L.S.
Cochkepoghtogh, his x mark.....L.S.

Eel River Tribe

Shamekunnesa, or Soldier, his x mark.....L.S.

Miamis.

Wapamangwa, or the White Loon, his x mark.....L.S.

Weas, for themselves and the Piankeshaws.

Amacunsa, or Little Beaver, his x mark.....L.S.
Acoolatha, or Little Fox, his x mark.....L.S.
Francis, his x mark.....L.S.

Kickapoos and Kaskaskias.

Keeawhah, his x mark.....L.S.
Nemighka, or Josey Renard, his x mark.....L.S.
Paikeekanogh, his x mark.....L.S.

Delawares of Sandusky.

Hawkinpumiska, his x mark.....L.S.
Peyamawksey, his x mark.....L.S.
Reyntueco (of the Six Nations living at Sandusky), his x mark...L.S.

In presence of, (the word "goods" in the 6th line of the 3d article; the word "before" in the 26th line of the 3d article; the words "five hundred" in the 10th line of the 4th article, and the word

Facsimile signatures from Ohio Archæological and Historical Society Publications, Vol. XII, pp. 155 and 157.

"Piankeshaw" in the 14th line of the 4th article, being first interlined)[8]

H. De Butts, first A.D.C. and Sec'ry the Major Gen. Wayne.
Wm. H. Harrison, Aide de Camp to Major Gen. Wayne.
T. Lewis, Aide de Camp to Major Gen. Wayne.
James O'Hara, Quartermaster Gen'l.
John Mills, Major of Infantry, and Adj. Gen'l.
Caleb Swan, P.M.T.U.S.
Geo. Demter, Lieut. Artillery.
Vigo.
P. Frs. La Fontaine.
Ant. Lasselle.
H. Lasselle.
Jn. Beau Bien.
David Jones, Chaplain U.S.S.
Lewis Beaufait.
R. Lachambre.
Jas. Pepen.
Baties Coutien.
P. Navarre.

Sworn Interpreters.

Wm. Wells.
Jacques Lasselle.
M. Morins.
Bt. Sans Crainte.
Christopher Miller.
Robert Wilson.
Abraham Williams, his x mark.
Isaac Zane, his x mark.

Now know Ye, That I having seen and considered the said Treaty do by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, accept, Ratify, and confirm the same and every article and clause thereof. In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed and signed the same with my hand.
United States.
Given at the city of Philadelphia the twenty-second day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety-five and in the Twentieth year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States.

[8]These corrective amendments, which follow immediately after the text of the treaty on the parchment original, are inserted in the text as printed on the preceding pages. See the original; they appear as interlineations.

CHAPTER VI

HOW AND WHEN (?) OHIO BECAME A STATE[1]

On the third day of September, 1783, a treaty of peace was concluded at Paris, between Great Britain and the United States of America. The commissioners on behalf of the United States were Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and John Adams who had negotiated it, and Henry Laurens who arrived from captivity in the Tower of London just in time to sign it. There had been nearly two years of vexatious wrangling over the details of the treaty. The bitterest contention was over the location of the boundary line between the United States and Canada. In transmitting the treaty to America, the commissioners made a report which contained the following statement: "The Court of Great Britain claimed all of the land of the Western Country and of the Mississippi which was not expressly included in our charters and governments." This "Western Country" was that immense, unsettled tract which now comprises the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and a small part of Minnesota, with a present population of twenty-four millions—a great and fertile empire well worth contending for.

The American commissioners demanded that the boundary should be the line of the Great Lakes (where it now is) but the British commissioners refused to yield and insisted that the boundary line should be the Ohio River. Franklin, although undoubtedly the most astute man of his day, and very anxious to secure the boundary was, nevertheless, so much more anxious to end the negotiations and secure peace, that he did not press the American claim with his customary vigor; Jay, who was a great lawyer and the first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, held out manfully against the British; but the most unflinching commissioner, and the one to whom we owe the State of Ohio, was that hard-headed Puritan John Adams of whom one of his biographers says that he was "combative, dogmatic and opinionated," and another describes him as a man who had "an earnest, unconquerable spirit and an intrepidity which shrank from no danger." His disposition may be illustrated by an incident which occurred 160 years ago when he was courting Abigail Smith. Her father was a minister and, in that day, the minister was the Czar of the community. Of them, as a body, Adams' biographer says, "They were a dictatorial, militant, polemical not to say quarrelsome and harshtongued race, not addicted to loving kindness toward one another nor, indeed, toward anyone else." Father Smith was of this type and very able, but he did not wish his daughter to marry John. Therefore, on a public occasion, he preached a sermon from the text, "My daughter is tormented by a devil." It cannot be denied that, upon sufficient provocation, John Adams did have some of the devil in him, and I thank God for it, because it was that which prompted him to shake his fist at the British commissioners and snap out this ultimatum, "If this boundary is not fixed at the Great Lakes, we will go back to America and carry on the war forever." But for this there would not have been any Ohio; and he, who undertakes to tell how Ohio became a state, must begin his story there.

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[1]Last formal address of Governor James E. Campbell, read before the Kit Kat Club, November 25, 1924.

In 1787 Congress designated this "Western Country" as the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio and, for the first time in history, a great empire was dedicated to freedom and public education. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed Governor and, for fourteen years, was the outstanding figure in its history. Prior to that he not only had a long and brilliant career as an officer in the British army in early life and as major general in the Revolution, but he had been president of the Continental Congress (which was the sole governing power) and, thereby, occupied the highest civil office in the country. Also, he was one of Washington's dearest personal friends. During the early days of his administration he was busy fighting the Indians until his disastrous defeat in 1791, when he was out-generaled by Little Turtle, a Miami chief. He had been repeatedly warned by Washington to look out for a surprise, but he let himself be caught unprepared, and two-thirds of his army were killed or wounded. The battle has gone into history by the very pertinent name of "St. Clair's Massacre." Although very ill, he exhibited the personal bravery which was his well known attribute and eight bullets passed through his clothing, but he never recovered his military prestige.

In 1798 the territory became entitled to a legislature, which was accordingly elected. Judge Jacob Burnet of Cincinnati was the dominating figure in that body and practically shaped its legislation. Out of thirty-nine laws enacted, he originated fourteen. He was subsequently a judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio and United States senator, and author of valuable "Notes on the Northwestern Territory." Scarcely had the Legislature assembled before friction arose between it and the governor—a situation which has not been wholly unknown to this state in recent years. St. Clair, although unquestionably honest, intelligent and patriotic, was one of the most stubborn men who ever lived. Prior to the election of the Legislature he had ruled the territory with a high hand, paying little attention to the judges who were associated with him in its government, and was embroiled in endless controversies with the leading citizens—especially as to the creation of counties and the location of county seats. He now undertook to ride roughshod over the Legislature and incurred the enmity of many members, even of those who belonged to the federalist party to which he strenuously adhered. He made himself especially obnoxious by vetoing more than one-third of their enactments and refusing to return others to them when requested so to do.

In the year 1800 the territory was divided by a line running substantially along the present western boundary of the state. This portended the early creation of a state and a bitter controversy broke out between St. Clair and the Jeffersonians, who were mainly from Virginia and constituted a majority of the Legislature. They wished to divide the territory so that the western line would be as it now is, but St. Clair and his friends insisted upon making the Scioto River the western boundary because, if so done, it would be many years before that small area could have sufficient population for statehood, while the larger state might come in soon and would then be represented adversely to them politically in the next electoral college. There were shrewd politicians in that day and, apparently, the breed is not yet wholly extinct. D. M. Massie of Chillicothe, well known here, in his life of Nathaniel Massie, his grandfather, has accurately depicted the situation at that time. He says: "Any one who studies the early history of Ohio will soon discover that its birth as a state was due to a conflict between General Arthur St. Clair, the territorial Governor, and certain citizens of Chillicothe; that St. Clair was overthrown and that the Chillicotheans founded a state government."

On the thirtieth of April, 1802, the President approved an act to Congress providing that "the inhabitants of the eastern division of the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio be, and they are hereby, author-

ized to form for themselves a constitution and state government." Delegates were elected to a Constitutional Convention which assembled at Chillicothe on November first and organized by electing Edward Tiffin president. There were thirty-five members and they sat until November twenty-ninth when the constitution was adopted in the following words: "We the people of the eastern division of the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio * * * do ordain and establish the following constitution or form of government, and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent state by the name of the State of Ohio."

The people were never permitted to ratify or reject the constitution. In fact, the convention decided, by a vote of twenty-seven to seven, to deny them that privilege. I can imagine what the people would do if a Constitutional Convention today should ignore them in that contemptuous manner. So, looking back one hundred years, we must say to ourselves that we have done a great deal in the direction of the "Reign of the Common People." Sometimes I wonder if we have not gone a little too far in that direction when I think of the hordes of ignorant and unassimilated emigrants from eastern and southern Europe upon whom we have conferred suffrage, and the enormous electorate created out of women and negroes. I confess to have voted, in 1867, to confer suffrage upon the negroes who, however, did not achieve it until the amendment to the Federal Constitution about two years later. It cannot be denied that thereby the average intelligence of the electorate was lowered. It may be that, like all other people, I have unconscious prejudices and would have a higher opinion of the colored voter if, when he deposited his ballot, he occasionally exhibited a little more discrimination in his political affiliations. I also voted twice for woman suffrage but, sometimes, I have doubts whether the dear things, much as we love them, are not a trifle too temperamental to be trusted with the government of anybody except their own husbands, children and sweethearts—all of whom ought to be delighted for an opportunity to submit to such gentle and affectionate authority. Also I am not enamored with the direct primary whereby an elector who can get hold of twenty-five dollars is liable to become Governor, United States senator or chief justice of the Supreme Court; and I particularly detest the misnamed non-partisan judiciary law by which a judge who, before its enactment, was usually a dignified gentleman who kept his ermine unsullied, is now compelled to get down in the gutter of dirty politics and buttonhole voters like a candidate for constable.

One of the most remarkable actions of the convention was the denial of the veto power to the governor. This is an anomaly under our political system and nobody pretends now to uphold it. This was corrected a hundred years later. You must not infer from this that these exceptionally able men did not understand the checks and balances which should exist in a republican government; but they were so completely blinded by the bitter personal animosities growing out of their long quarrel with St. Clair, and so exasperated by his flagrant abuse of the veto power, that they were determined no other governor should have a chance to become such a tyrant. The governor was empowered to fill vacancies in state and judicial offices, but only until the next meeting of the General Assembly. The Convention also had an exaggerated idea of the powers and duties of the General Assembly. They gave it the exclusive right to appoint all state officers, except governor, and all the judges of all the courts. Thus the governor, deprived of the veto power and practically of the appointing power, was a mere figurehead. This was the basis of one of Tom Corwin's most famous witticisms. While in office as a whig governor, he was asked what were his official duties, to which he replied: "They are confined to the appointment of notaries and pardoning of democrats."

Being a great admirer of Corwin, I tried, when I occupied that office, to repay his courtesy by pardoning a few republicans.

The question of the negro population was one which occasioned much debate. They limited suffrage to white males but, at one time by a vote of nineteen to fourteen, approved of a clause which read, "all male negroes and mulattoes now residing in this territory shall be entitled to the right of suffrage if they shall, within six months, make record of their citizenship." Upon final adoption of the constitution this clause was stricken out—the vote standing seventeen to seventeen. President Tiffin then cast the deciding vote against it, although he had brought his own slaves into the territory and had set them free. There was some sentiment for a temporary form of slavery in the convention. The federalists claimed that, in a committee meeting, the Virginians had tried to insert a clause which read, "no person should be held in slavery, if he is a male, after he is thirty-five years of age; or a female, after twenty-five years of age." This was defeated in the committee because Cutler persuaded Milligan to change his vote. Randall and Ryan express the opinion that there was no such action because the minutes of the convention do not mention it. They evidently overlooked the fact that no minutes of committee meetings get into the record of the convention. Even if the convention should have undertaken to fasten this modified form of slavery upon the state, it would have been null and void for being in contravention of the Ordinance of 1787.

The long controversy between John Marshall and Thomas Jefferson had developed some hostility to the judiciary on the part of the Jeffersonians. They didn't go quite so far as Senator LaFollette who wishes to emasculate the courts, but they thought that judges would bear a little judicious watching. As they were in control of the convention, they provided that the Supreme Court should sit once a year in each county with a view, as they expressed it, "of bringing justice nearer to the people." This resulted in great confusion (as many of the sparsely settled counties were without law books) and conflicting decisions were the natural result. Besides, owing to local jealousies, no county could be agreed upon as a permanent seat of that court. This latter defect was corrected by legislative enactment in 1821; and judges were made elective by the people under the constitution of 1851.

The Bill-of-Rights was reported by Ephraim Cutler and bears the marks of his high intellectual powers. It is, of course, the backbone of the constitution. There is not time to go into its details. It is sufficient to say that it has scrupulously and safely guarded and maintained all the rights and liberties of the people for 122 years, and is a model of wisdom and statesmanship.

The work of this convention and the character of its membership have been thus eloquently stated by the late Daniel J. Ryan:

"The first Constitutional Convention, from an intellectual standpoint, is the greatest, as well as the most picturesque episode in the history of our state, and the events which led up to it read like a romance. The conversion of the wilderness into a garden; the invasion of the Virginians; the overthrow of the great Arthur St. Clair; the struggle for statehood; the victory of the people over the aristocracy; the framing of the constitution for a people without their consultation or consent, are all events that form a background for a picture that has no parallel in American history. And all these scenes were enacted in a theater of intellect; the only weapons were tongues and pens, but they were directed by men who for brains and bravery are worthy of every tribute of admiration and respect that the people of Ohio today can bestow upon them."

Time will not permit especial mention of all of the eminent members of the first Constitutional Convention. Many of them were scholars with the courtly manners usually known to the hardy race of

empire-building pioneers, but those not schooled in books were schooled in honor and manhood. When they assembled in Chillicothe, every delegate had endured the hardships and faced the dangers of frontier life and Indian warfare with a stout heart. A few of the leaders may be briefly sketched.

Edward Tiffin was probably the ablest and most influential member. He had been unanimously elected to both Territorial legislatures, unanimously elected speaker thereof and was now unanimously elected president of the convention. Later he was unanimously elected to be the first governor and unanimously reelected. This office he resigned to accept the United States senatorship. It is safe to say that this record of universal popularity, and the confidence of a constituency, has never been equaled. This confidence was not misplaced. He came to the territory from Virginia. Having very deep religious convictions and detesting slavery, he manumitted his slaves and settled them comfortably near Chillicothe. There is not space to go into details of his interesting life except to add that after he resigned from the Senate he became commissioner of the general land office and was the only public officer in Washington who saved his records when the British burned the city in August, 1814. Dolly Madison cut Washington's portrait out of the frame in the White House and, with it and the household silver, also eluded the British. It is a humiliating confession, but these two seem to have been the only wide-awake patriots there.

When Tiffin resigned the office of governor, Thomas Kirker, who had been a member of the Constitutional Convention from Adams County, was speaker of the Senate and, by virtue of that office, stepped into the governorship just as the lieutenant governor would do under the present constitution.

Thomas Worthington, a brother-in-law of Tiffin, was one of the first United States senators from the new state. After leaving the Senate, he served two terms as governor. His residence is still pointed out as one of the show places at Chillicothe. Worthington and Tiffin, as young men emigrating from Virginia, rode over the mountains on horseback accompanied by another young Virginian, Allen Trimble, who was also elected governor several years later. If three young men were to come into Ohio together today and all of them became governor, we would probably accuse them of organizing an unlawful trust.

Samuel Huntington was another delegate who became governor. He was a nephew of the famous Samuel Huntington who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and president of the Continental Congress. Governor Huntington was a graduate of Yale and a thoroughly polished and accomplished gentleman. Being a federalist, he usually voted with the federalist delegation from Marietta. Trumbull County, which he and David Abbott represented, was the only county in the northern half of the state except Wayne County, which was too sparsely settled to be entitled to representation.

The fifth member of the convention to become governor was Jeremiah Morrow, who was sole representative of the state in Congress for many years, and subsequently United States senator and governor. While he was governor, being a real "dirt farmer," he lived upon his farm in Warren County. The Duke of Saxe-Weimar was then traveling in America and one of his missions was to visit the governor. At the farm he found some men rolling logs under the direction of a little chap in a red flannel shirt. Whereupon they retired to the governor's modest cottage and the night was spent by the duke in extracting wisdom from the storehouse of Morrow's intellect and experience. Upon his return to Germany, he published far and wide that, in the wilds of Ohio, he had found a veritable counterpart of the ancient Cincinnatus.

One of the most active and influential members of the convention was Nathanial Massie, who had a more notable career in accelerating

the settlement of the state than any other pioneer. He was a famous surveyor and laid out several towns including Chillicothe. Many of the settlers moved there from Kentucky to which they had emigrated earlier only to find out that they would rather live in a state where slavery did not exist. Indeed, this was the cause of much emigration to Ohio, even from Virginia and other slave states. Massie was a Virginian of the cavalier type, noted for his refinement, graceful manners and highbred courtesy. Later he was the first speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1807 he ran against Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., for governor. Meigs had a majority of the votes, but the legislature held that he was not a resident of the state. This would have made Massie governor, but he was too much of a gentleman to accept the office in that manner. Prior to coming to the Northwest Territory, he had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War and afterwards served with distinction in the Indian wars and the War of 1812.

The early history of Ohio could not be written without thumbnail sketches of Ephraim Cutler and Gen. Rufus Putnam, delegates from Marietta. Cutler was son of Manasseh Cutler, who had been one of the chief factors in organizing the Ohio Company which first settled the state at Marietta. He was a man of the highest personal character and of great influence in the convention, although he was the only delegate who voted against the motion to create a state and usually stood out against the majority on other propositions. Upon all constructive measures and especially upon the Bill-of-Rights, Cutler's intellect and pure character made their distinctive marks. One of his obsessions was an intensive hatred of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Beman Dawes, of this city, is a great-great-grandson of Cutler and I infer, from some fluent remarks made by his brother Charles during the recent campaign, that all of his family have not yet been fully converted to the doctrines advocated by the party of Jefferson.

Perhaps Gen. Rufus Putnam was the great outstanding figure in the very earliest settlement of the Northwest Territory—having led the party from Connecticut which came to Marietta in 1788. Prior to that he had made a splendid record in the Revolution—rising by fine service and hard fighting to the rank of brigadier-general.

John Smith, a delegate from Cincinnati, was one of the first two United States senators. He was the first pastor of the first Baptist Church of the Northwest Territory and a fine orator. In the Senate he was a close friend of Aaron Burr and later, on that account, was unjustly charged with complicity in Burr's alleged treason. An unsuccessful attempt was made to expel him from the Senate. Randall and Ryan's History states that "his relations with Aaron Burr were much misinterpreted and, in his subsequent persecution, he was undoubtedly the victim of partisan intrigue." Judge Jacob Burnet, a near neighbor of Senator Smith, and one of his strongest political antagonists, praised him highly and defended him from any improper designs in connection with Burr.

Charles Willing Byrd, a delegate from Hamilton County and scion of an ultra-aristocratic Virginia family, was a brother-in-law of Nathaniel Massie and a man of great ability as well as a learned lawyer. He was acting governor of the territory (as has been heretofore stated in this paper). When the state began to function he was appointed the first United States judge for the District of Ohio, and sat upon that bench for more than twenty years, retiring with a high reputation for learning and ability.

It is hardly just to the many able and patriotic men in that convention to confine this sketch to the ten who have been mentioned, although they were the most conspicuous. Benjamin Ives Gilman, the colleague of Putnam and Cutler from Marietta, and their peer, Michael Baldwin, acknowledged to be the most brilliant lawyer in the territory and speaker of the House of Representatives; John Browne and Philip

Gatch, thrilling evangelists; Gen. Joseph Darlinton, the great leader of Adams County; Henry Adams and Emanuel Carpenter, learned judges in Fairfield County; Bezaleel Wells, the founder of the industries of Steubenville—famed for his baronial mansion and princely hospitality, and Nathan Updegraff of the same county, the first of a family famous in Ohio history; William Goforth, the most skillful and widely known physician of his day; John Reily and Francis Dunlavy, who established the first classical academy in the new state; John McIntyre, the joint owner with Jonathan Zane of the land upon which Zanesville was laid out, and such an enterprising and successful business man that he left an estate for poor children which annually yields $8,000; and many others deserve mention in an account of sufficient length to give a real picture of early Ohio. Truly there great men in that day and we owe them an inestimable debt of gratitude for laying the foundation of this great commonwealth so broad and so deep. To them I say, "All Hail, Men of Eighteen Hundred and Two! Let us hope and believe that our posterity forever will keep your memory green."

As soon as the state was organized, a flood of emigration set in of which the vast majority were Revolutionary soldiers. They were a sturdy race and virile, God-fearing men who had conquered the British and came out here to conquer the wilderness. It was a marvelous stream of happily mixed elements. There were the Puritan from New England; the Knickerbocker from New York; the Quaker, the German and Swede from Pennsylvania and New Jersey; the Catholic English from Maryland and Delaware; the cavalier English from Virginia; the Scotch-Irish from North Carolina; the French Huguenots from South Carolina and the Methodist English from Georgia. They came here and intermarried and a new race of men, the like of which the world never knew, was born from this intermixture of those splendid strains of blood. This was why, in 1861, when the country seemed to be in the throes of dissolution, and government of the people, for the people and by the people was about to perish from the earth, that the male children of these early settlers, born between 1810 and 1830, bounded instantly to the front, carried off nearly all the honors in the field, the cabinet and Congress; and, by the common consent of all the states, put Ohio at the undisputed head of the nation at the close of the war, where, for sixty years, she has stood in triumph. The evidence of this is that, in all these years, the people of the United States have elected ten presidents, seven of whom were born in Ohio, of that good old pioneer stock; and, of five chief justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, three were appointed from Ohio.

The title of this paper, as it appears upon the program, is "How and When (?) Ohio Became a State." The interrogation mark after the word "when" indicates the uncertainty of that proposition which should be briefly explained.

Congress never admitted the State of Ohio into the Union. This fact need not alarm you, for the state undoubtedly is in the Union, although nobody knows exactly when it got in. It is the only state about whose admission there is a controversy. For some time after the Constitutional Convention adjourned on November 29, 1802, it seems to have been understood that this was the date when the state was born or, in the usual parlance, "admitted into the Union." That was an obvious error, for Congress has no power to create a state; it has merely the right to admit one after it has been lawfully organized. To illustrate, I happened to be in Congress when in one day all records were broken and four territories (North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington) were empowered to hold constitutional conventions with a view to statehood. This was done in February, but these states were not admitted until November when the President, by public proclamation, gave legal notice of that fact. On the succeeding fourth

day of July, in accordance with law, four stars representing these states were added to the flag of the Union. That is the proper procedure.

The authorities which have held that the year 1802 marked the birth of Ohio are some of the census reports, notably the ninth; a note to the eleventh volume of the United States Statutes-at-Large; Hickey on the Constitution; Townsend in his Analysis of Civil Government and W. H. Venable, a celebrated writer of early Ohio history. So far as I know, it is now generally conceded that this date is in error, but, to prove it, I have here a photostat copy of an original document in my possession, issued by the acting governor of the Northwest Territory in the twenty-fourth day of January, 1803. This is by way of an object lesson, as one concrete fact is worth any number of theories. Obviously the territorial and state governments could not exist simultaneously. Further, on the thirty-first day of January, the House of Representatives at Washington voted upon the question as to whether Paul Fearing was still entitled to hold his seat as a delegate from the Northwest Territory and decided that he was. It has been contended that an act of Congress passed February 19th did, by implication, practically admit the state. This was the opinion expressed by E. D. Mansfield in his Political Manual, by Caleb Atwater in his History of Ohio and by President Andrews of Marietta College. This act provided for the execution of the laws of the United States within the State of Ohio, but the federal authority did not have jurisdiction over the state then, nor were the federal officers for the judicial district of Ohio appointed until March 1st. On that day, also, the state officers were inaugurated and the state has functioned ever since.

This was the opinion of Rufus King in his history of Ohio; and Randall and Ryan (in the best history of Ohio ever written) dealt exhaustively with the question of the birth of Ohio and pronounced final judgment as follows: "In this inquiry it is well to bear in mind that there was no formal admission by act of Congress. * * * It may therefore be considered as settled from a historical and authoritative standpoint that March 1, 1803, was the date when the territorial government ceased and when Ohio became a state and, ipso facto, a member of the United States." In spite of this, two writers (one of them no less a person than Salmon P. Chase) have fixed the date at March 3. Thus it appears (in each case by excellent authority) that the State of Ohio has five different birthdays.

Nevertheless, in due time the star of Ohio took its rightful place upon the flag of the Union. The first thirteen represented the states which created the government, Vermont fourteenth, Kentucky fifteenth, Tennessee sixteenth and then OHIO. One may perhaps be pardoned for loving his native state a little better than any other; and, as the scriptures tell us that "one star differeth from another star in glory," he may even be pardoned for feeling that the star which represents his state is a little more glorious than any of the others in that brilliant constellation on his country's flag. I know that I love my state. I was born in Ohio; my father and my mother were born in Ohio; my wife and all of my children were born in Ohio; my only grandchild was born in Ohio. Everything which, in a long life, has made that life worth living, I owe to Ohio. Therefore, I love the star which represents her, but, when I realize that, great as Ohio is, she is just a small part of the proudest empire the world has ever known—my empire, your empire—then I know that, much as I love her star, infinitely more do I love that whole blue field emblazoned with the forty-eight stars which represent the majesty, the dignity, the power and the glory of this Great Republic.

COUNTIES OF OHIO

ADAMS COUNTY

This county derived its name from the second President of the United States—John Adams. It is situated on the Ohio River, fifty miles from Cincinnati and 100 miles south of Columbus. July 10, 1797, it was formed by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, it being then one of the four counties into which the Northwest Territory was divided. Prior to that date had been formed Washington County, July 27, 1788; Hamilton, January 2, 1790; and Wayne, 1796. Generally speaking the topography of Adams County is rough and hilly. Its pioneer settlement was effected largely by honest homeseekers from the States of Virginia and Kentucky, with a goodly number from the north of Ireland. The county's area is 546 square miles. Years ago the statistics gave the acreage of cultivated land as 85,873; woodland, 84,598; waste land, 11,123. The corresponding acreage for 1920 was—improved land, 214,375; woodland, 83,942; unimproved, 23,575. The chief soil products are corn, oats, wheat and tobacco. In 1885 Adams ranked eighth among the counties of the state in tobacco production, then yielding 1,600,976 pounds of excellent tobacco; in 1920 it ranked third, producing 5,547,412 pounds.

The civil townships are: Bratton, Franklin, Green, Jefferson, Liberty, Manchester, Meigs, Monroe, Oliver, Scott, Sprigg, Tiffin, Wayne and Winchester.

The population for various periods of United States census taking has been as follows: In 1820 it was 10,406; 1840, 13,271; 1860, 20,309; 1870, 20,750; 1880, 24,005; over 20,000 of the last named number were Ohio-born; 1890, 26,093; 1900, 26,328; 1910, 24,755; 1920, 22,403. Population per square mile, at present is forty-one.

The incorporated villages in Adams County are: West Union, Manchester, Rome, Peebles, Seaman and Winchester, of which later mention is made.

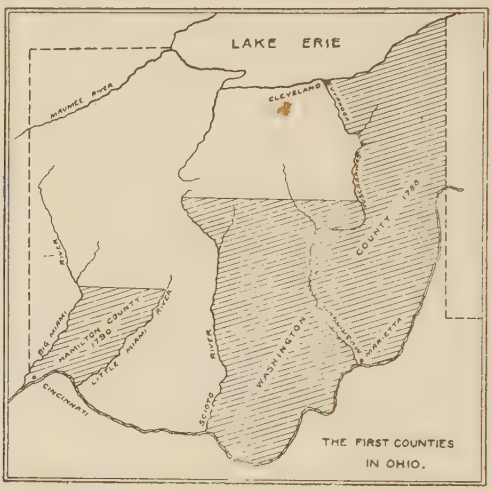
The only settlement within the Virginia Military Tract, between the Scioto and Little Miami, until after the treaty of Greenville in 1795, was effected at Manchester by Colonel (later General) Nathaniel Massie.

In the winter of 1790 Massie determined to make a settlement in it, that he might the better carry on his surveying operations and be protected from the Indians. He gave out word down in his old Kentucky home, that he would donate one in-lot and one out-lot, to the first and each other family up to twenty-five, which would join him in making this colony or settlement at what came to be Manchester. After much consultation he finally laid out his town "On the Ohio river, opposite the lower of Three Islands, as being the most desirable spot." By March 15, 1791, the whole town was enclosed by strong pickets firmly fixed in the ground with block-houses at each angle for defense.

Thus was the first settlement in the Virginia Military Tract and the fourth settlement within the limits of the State of present Ohio effected. Notwithstanding, this settlement was made in the hottest of Indian war times, it suffered less from depredations, than any other settlement previously made on the Ohio River. This was probably due to the watchful care and foresight on the part of its founder and his associates, including those brave never-to-be-out-done men, the Beasleys, the Stouts, the Washburns, the Ledoms, Edgingtons, Denings, Wades, Ellisons and McKenzies. After Massie had properly prepared his station for defense, the entire colony went to work and cleared the lower parts of Three Islands and planted it to corn. The soil was very rich and crops yielded wonderfully well. Game was plenty, such as deer, elk, buffalo, bears and

turkeys, while the streams were alive with excellent fish. When completed this place had for its nearest neighbors northwest of the Ohio, the inhabitants at Columbia, below the mouth of Little Miami, five miles above Cincinnati; and at Gallipolis, a French settlement near the mouth of the Great Kanawha.

Early County Seat History and First Courts—The first court in Adams County was held in Manchester. The commissioners appointed for that purpose located a seat of justice five miles above the mouth of Brush Creek in a very unsuitable place which they called Adamsville. In derision it was soon styled "Scant." At the next session part of the members met at Manchester and a part in Adamsville. When Governor St. Clair arrived on the scene he removed the county seat to the mouth of Brush Creek, where the first court was held in 1798. Here a town was platted by Noble Grimes, and it was called Washington. A large log courthouse was built, with a jail in the lower story. This served the county until the seat of justice was finally located at West Union, where



the first courthouse was made of logs and the second a handsome stone structure, built by the labor and skill of ex-Governor Metcalf, of Kentucky, whose trade was that of a stone mason—hence he was later styled "Stone Hammer."

Present County Officers—As shown by the 1923 Ohio Official Roster the following are the late officials of Adams County: Probate judge and Common Pleas judge, Will P. Stephenson; clerk of the courts, Loran M. Grooms; sheriff, J. L. Treifz; auditor, C. Elbert Black; county commissioners, W. R. Mowry, C. M. Wall, M. F. Hooper; treasurer, J. O. Stulz; recorder, John Gaskins; surveyor, George D. Collier; prosecuting attorney, J. R. B. Kessler; coroner, W. T. Warner; county superintendent of schools, J. E. Nesbit, West Union; agricultural agent, P. E. Haag.

The Village of West Union—This place is situated on an elevated site on old Maysville and Zanesville turnpike, ten miles from the Ohio at Manchester and 106 miles from Columbus. It is 910 feet above sea-level, 410 above Lake Erie and 478 above the Ohio at Cincinnati. In 1885 it boasted of being the only county seat in Ohio not on a line of railway. The name West Union was chosen for it by Hon. Thomas Kirker, commissioner, who laid it out in 1804, and an early settler. Its population in 1920 was 992.

The Village of Manchester—Here was effected one of the first settlements in Ohio. Up to 1846, it was of but little commercial standing. From that date on it improved and has since taken first rank among the villages in the county. Its population is now 1,824. Manchester

was the fourth place settled in Ohio that developed into a town, the other three being Marietta, Gallipolis and Cincinnati, the last mentioned first called Losantville.

The Village of Winchester is a station point in the northwest corner of Adams County, thirteen miles from West Union. In 1920 it had a population of a little less than 913.

The Village of Rome, in Green Township, has a population of 200. Other villages of this county are Peebles and Seaman, small trading points for their respective neighborhoods.

Serpent Mound State Park is located in the northern part of Adams County, Ohio. It is in the form of a huge serpent about to swallow an eggshaped figure. Archæologists from all over the world have

Old Time Rail Fence

visited this famous mound, and there has been much speculation in regard to its origin and significance. It is believed by many writers to have been built for religious or ceremonial purposes and to indicate that the builders were serpent worshippers. An observation tower in this park enables visitors to view the entire length of the serpent effigy, the head of which is on a high bluff overlooking the valley below. In this park are about 100 acres of land. The serpent effigy is 1,254 feet in length. The park is owned by the state, and its custody is vested in the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

ALLEN COUNTY

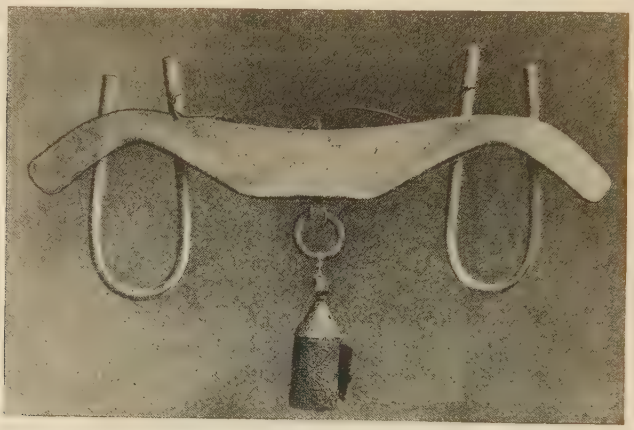
Allen County was formed April 1, 1820, from Indian territory, and named in memory of Colonel Allen, of the War of 1812. At first this county was attached to Mercer County for judicial purposes. The southern portion was settled largely by a frugal German class of people,

including many Pennsylvania German families. The western half of this county is very flat and takes on the general appearance of the Black Swamp country, while the east is gently rolling and the southern portion is in the gravel knob and gravelly geological formation. What has ever been styled the "Dividing Ridge," presents many well cultivated and very valuable farms, which were a half century ago, all well drained from the surplus water found standing on its surface. Allen County has an area of 406 miles and contains about 205,577 acres of tillable land; 31,357 in native woodlands; 4,554 in unimproved lands.

The civil townships are as follows: Amanda, American, Auglaize, Bath, Jackson, Marion, Monroe, Ottawa, Perry, Richland, Shawnee, Spencer and Sugar Creek.

The cities and villages are: Elida, Harrod, Lafayette, Delphos City, West Cario, Lima City, Beaver Dam and Bluffton villages and Spencerville.

The population of Allen County by decades is as follows: In 1830 it was 31,314; 1850, 12,109; 1860, 19,185; 1870, 23,623; 1880, 31,314;



Ox-Yoke

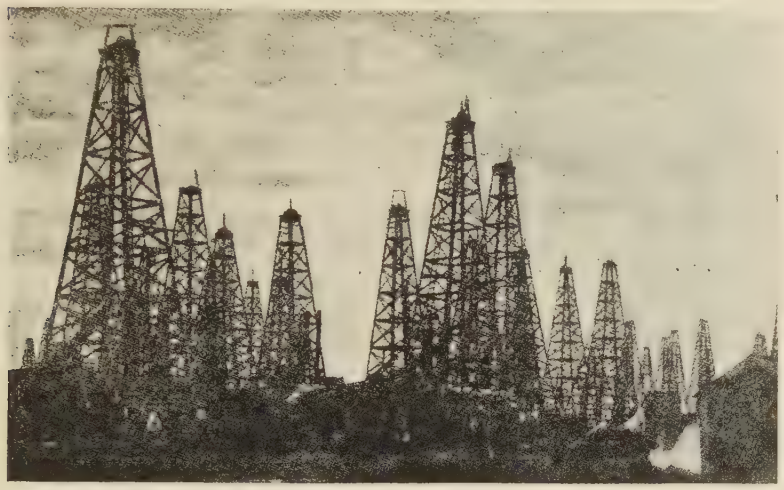
1890, 40,644; 1900, 47,976; 1910, 56,580; 1920, 68,223. The population per square mile is now 168. In 1880 the census reports showed an Ohio-born population of upwards of 25,000, four Indians and three Chinese. In 1920 the native-born whites numbered 64,064; the foreign born, 2,753.

The original occupancy by the white race in this county was in September, 1812, when Colonel Poague of General Harrison's army, who constructed a fort on the west bank of the Auglaize, and in honor of his wife, named it Amanda. The next year a ship-yard was established there and many scows were built by the soldiers for navigation on the Lower Miami and other nearby streams, including that historic stream the Auglaize, which was visited by the French, and here also lived the noted Indian chiefs. This section was also traveled by Harmer's and Anthony Wayne's armies. The fort referred to above was a quadrangular affair, with pickets eleven feet high, and a block-house at each of the four corners. The storehouse was in the center. Many years ago a national cemetery was established there, and seventy-five sacred mounds may be seen, the same being the graves of soldiers of the War of 1812.

Among the first white men who lived at this point was a Frenchman, Francis Deuchoquette, an Indian interpreter, who was probably present and protested at the burning of unfortunate Crawford. Andrew Russell opened the first farm in the county on the Auglaize, and there was born the first white child, a girl, who became Mrs. Charles C. Marshall, of Delphos. She was commonly styled the "Daughter of Allen County." She passed from earth in 1871. Among those whose names should be

inscribed in this work are such brave pioneer men as Samuel McClure, who came in 1825, locating five miles northeast of Lima. Others were the Wards, the Hoovers, and the Quilna families. Another family of many members in this county was that of Jacob Ridenour, who settled in 1831. About the same date came in for permanent settlement, John P. Mitchell, Absalom Brown, John P. Cole, Dr. William Cunningham, John Brewster, David Tracy, John Mark, and John Bashore, all having families save Brewster. These all located in and near present Lima.

The county seat of this county is the City of Lima, on the Ottawa River, about 200 feet above Lake Erie, and is situated ninety-five miles west-northwest of Columbus, and is on five railway lines. Its present population (1920) is 41,326. Lima was named by Hon. Patrick G. Goode, one of the commissioners appointed to locate the county seat of Allen County. A public sale of town lots was had here in August, 1831. Two things have made Lima a good, fast growing and successful commercial



Forest of Rigs

point—its factories and its wonderful oil development which commenced in 1885. The county seat was located here by Commissioner Christopher Wood; it was platted by Capt. James W. Riley, both remarkable men whose life work would fill a volume each of interesting narrations.

The present county officials are as follows, as shown in the Official Roster published by the state for 1923-1924:

Probate judge, Jesse H. Hamilton; clerk of the courts, John T. Cotner; sheriff, Harvey B. Crosson; auditor, C. R. Phillips; county commissioners, J. W. Thompson, A. J. Gray, Walter W. Craig; treasurer, Harry E. Botkins; recorder, John T. Wyre; surveyor, Ed Smith; prosecuting attorney, Eugene T. Lippincott; coroner, Frank Smith; county superintendent of schools, C. A. Arganbright; agricultural agent, H. J. Ridge.

As to the agricultural interests in Allen County, let it be remarked that the official bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture for 1923 shows the following facts: The county's acreage of wheat in 1923 was 21,000; oats acreage, 28,000; barley, 4,000; rye, 1,160; buckwheat, 10 acres; hay, tons produced, 39,000; potatoes, 92,880 bushels; all cattle in county in 1924, 22,360; dairy cows in 1924, 11,830; hogs, 54,450; number of sheep, 16,360; improved land in farms in 1920, 205,577; average number acres per farm in county, eighty-three.

Concerning the history of the various cities, towns and villages in the county it may be said in brief, that the subjoined facts cover the situation in a general way to the year 1924:

Of the City of Lima, it was written in 1888, "Lima has several fine business blocks. The courthouse is one of the most imposing in all Ohio's eighty-eight counties. It covers a half acre and was erected, with the stone jail, at a cost of $350,000; it was built of Berea stone, ornamented with red granite. The finishing within was of beautiful cherry lumber. While Lima was the seat of justice and had considerable manufacturing, it was not accounted a very enterprising city, until oil was discovered in an almost endless quantity, in 1885, when it soon became known as the greatest oil field in the world at that date—even outstripping Russia."

It was while boring for natural gas that B. C. Faurot found oil at the depth of about 1,200 feet. A home capitalized corporation entered into the task of developing the oil field. In 1888 there were 116 oil wells flowing a total of 5,000 barrels daily. The Standard Oil Company soon seized the opportunity and erected mammoth refineries and storage tanks for the product that has almost revolutionized the industries of the civilized globe. The gas that came with the rush of oil, also made Lima a mint of wealth, and industry was seen on every hand. Later, the Standard Oil Company piped the oil to Chicago, a distance of 210 miles, at a cost of $2,000,000. Among the accidents incidental to the oil field was the striking by lightning of several huge oil tanks in October, 1885.

Other industries of long ago Lima and present Lima are recalled, the car shops, the Lima Engine Company, railroad shops, Lima paper mills, strawboard and egg-case works, and a score of lesser plants.

Lima is now the center of Ohio oil fields. It has about 3,000 wells and an oil refinery. It manufactures steel castings, motor trucks, tile roofing, mattresses, gloves, railroad locomotives, cars, boilers, nitroglycerine and other articles.

Two newspapers are published daily except Sunday: The News and Times-Democrat and the Republican-Gazette; one, the Star, is published semi-weekly.

The next city in size in the county is Delphos, which is partly within Van Wert and partly in Allen County. Its railroad facilities include many trunk lines and feeders. In earlier times the Miami and Erie Canal was counted on for heavy freights. Delphos was laid out in 1845. Its name for many years was "section ten." It has been said that Delphos could never have been settled without the drug known as quinine, which was used to counteract the prevalent malaria, in the regions about the marshes. Fever and ague was omnipresent and perennial. All this has changed, and Delphos is now a very healthful city.

The first settlers were German Catholic people, who in 1845 built a huge log house of worship which served until 1880, when a fine edifice was erected at a cost of $100,000.

Bluffton, situated seventy-five miles southwest of Sandusky, in the northeast corner of the county, was platted in 1837 under the name of Shannon, but after many years was renamed. In 1920 its population was 1,950. The place, today, is a fine, small town with many business houses, churches, lodges and excellent schools. It is the seat of Blufton College, a prosperous educational institution.

Spencerville, laid out in 1844-1845, has two railroads and the old canal. This place is fourteen miles from Lima. Population in 1920, 1,543.

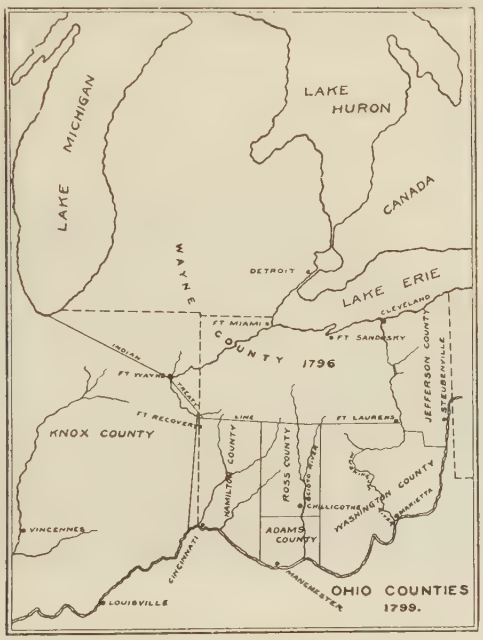
Other villages within the county are Elida, Lafayette, Westminster, Cairo and Beaver Dam.

ASHLAND COUNTY

Ashland County was formed February 26, 1846. Its surface on the south, is hilly, and the remainder of the domain is rolling. The soil of the upland is a sandy loam; of the valleys which comprise a larger part of the county, is a rich sandy and gravelly loam, and noted for its production of all crops and fruits common to this latitude. Its present ter-

ritory originally included the townships of Vermilion, Montgomery, Orange, Green and Hanover, with parts of Monroe, Mifflin, Milton, and Clear Creek, of Richland County; also the principal parts of the townships of Jackson, Perry, Mohican, and Lake, of Wayne County; of Sullivan and Troy, Lorain County, and Ruggles, of Huron County. The townships from Lorain and Huron counties are from the Connecticut Western Reserve tract. As they stand as civil sub-divisions of the county today, the townships are known as: Clear Creek, Green, Hanover, Jackson, Lake, Mifflin, Milton, Mohican, Montgomery, Orange, Perry, Ruggles, Sullivan, Troy and Vermilion.

The population at various census periods has been: In 1850, 23,813; 1860, 22,951; 1870, 21,933; 1880, 23,883; 1890, 22,223; 1900, 21,184;



1910, 22,975; 1920, 24,627; total area today, 421 square miles; number population per square mile, 58.5. The early settlers were chiefly from Pennsylvania.

The incorporated villages of the county are as follows: Savannah, Perrysville, a part of Loudonville, Polk, Mifflin, Jeromeville, Hayesville and Ashland City.

The county seat—Ashland—was platted by William Montgomery in 1815, and was known as Uniontown for many years; it was changed to Ashland as a compliment to Henry Clay, whose home was "Ashland" near Lexington, Kentucky. Daniel Carter raised the first cabin at the point where now stands Ashland, Ohio, in 1811. The first store was opened by Joseph Sheets in 1817. In 1920 Ashland had a population of 9,249. Among the first to settle this place were: Joseph Sheets, David Markley, Samuel Ury, Nicholas Shaeffer, Alanson Andrews, Elias Slocum, and George W. Palmer. Ashland is only fourteen miles from Mansfield. Forty years and more ago, the place contained many churches and excellent business places; also a flourishing classical academy.

County Government—At the organization of the first Court of Common Pleas, at Ashland, an old gentleman named David Burns was one of the grand jurors who, it is believed, was also a member of the first grand jury ever impaneled in Ohio. The court met near the mouth of the Wegee Creek, in Belmont County, in 1795; the country being

thinly settled, he was forced to travel forty miles to the place of holding court. In common with other Ohio counties, Ashland can boast of a fair, and progressive form of county government. Its 1923-1924 present officials are listed in the official roster as follows:

Probate judge, Benjamin W. McCray; clerk of the courts, Cloyd M. Scott; sheriff, Charles R. Barr; auditor, Seth Gougwer; county commissioners, U. V. Shafer, J. W. Ogden and J. W. Davidson; treasurer, Hugh Paxton; recorder, Cloyd M. Moneysmith; surveyor, Gus Otter; prosecuting attorney, J. F. Henderson; coroner, Dr. T. S. Sims; county superintendent of schools, O. H. Maffet, residing at Ashland; agricultural agent, N. E. Shilliday.

The first citizen from Ohio to offer his services as a soldier in the great Civil war, 1861-1865, came from Ashland County in the person of Lorin Andrews of the First Ohio Volunteer regiment of the Union Army. He foresaw that war was inevitable and tendered Governor

A Log House That Was Old When Modern Photography Was Invented

Dennison his services in February, before Fort Sumter had been fired upon, and in April, 1861, raised a company and was made colonel of the Fourth regiment. He was ordered to West Virginia, where from exposure he died of typhoid fever, September 18, 1861, and was buried at Gambier in a spot of his own selection. Truly a noble man who was cut down in the prime of his life when men of his type were much needed in the great conflict in which liberty itself was at stake.

In 1920, Ashland County produced 960,000 bushels of corn, 777,000 bushels of oats, 576,000 bushels of wheat, 11,210 bushels of rye, 6,820 bushels of barley, 1,300 bushels of buckwheat, 57,240 bushels of potatoes, and 35,000 tons of hay. The number of livestock on farms was as follows: All cattle, 19,300; dairy cows, 10,960; swine, 24,440; sheep, 30,300.

Jeromeville is a small village of this county, eight miles to the southeast of Ashland, on Jerome fork of the Mohican. In 1762 John Mohican, with 200 Indians of the Mohican tribe, came from Connecticut and built themselves a village on the west side of Jerome Fork. During the War of 1812, this was about the only settlement within the county. There was at that time a Frenchman named John Baptiste Jerome residing there, and hence the name of the place by the white settlers. Population in 1920, 408.

Helltown and Greentown were two Indian villages in the southern part of this county. Greentown was named after Thomas Green, a Tory

of Connecticut, who favored the English and Indians in their destruction of the valley of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and afterward fled to Ohio and joined the Delawares. The exact location of Helltown is not known positively, but generally thought to have existed on the south line of Green Township, on Clear Forks branch. It doubtless derived its name from a Pennsylvania captive who spoke the German language, in which "hell" signifies clear or transparent, so-called after the stream upon which it was situated.

Perrysville, sixty miles to the northeast of Columbus, was laid out June 10, 1815, by Thomas Coulter, and it was the second village in the county. In this one village and surrounding township there were not less than nine "stills" where liquor was made. The pioneer in this business was Jeremiah Conine. He was not able to satisfy the thirst of all who wanted his production. Hops were raised and sold at fifty cents per pound. In 1920 its population was 575.

Hayesville is seventy miles northeast from Columbus, and is situated within a rich agricultural district. In 1880 its population was 563 and its churches included the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, and its school was in a flourishing condition. Vermilion Township and this village have a population at this date of about 1,300. In 1920 the population of Hayesville was 247.

Loudonville, sixty-five miles southwest of Cleveland, a station on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railway, is surrounded with a fine farming section, and its people are prosperous and well contented. Among the early and most extensive industries here was the roller-process flouring mills—among if not the best plant in its day in the state. This is still a good trading point, and its population will rank well with the remaining towns within Ashland County. In 1920 its population was 1,887. It should be remembered that nearby (Perry Township) in this county was born that very able United States Senator, William B. Allison, who represented his adopted state (Iowa) for more than forty years in Congress. He practiced law in Ashland and Wooster, and removed to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1857.

ASHTABULA COUNTY

This county was formed June 7, 1807, and was taken from Trumbull and Geauga, and the date of its organization was January 22, 1811. It derived its name from Ashtabula River, which signifies in Indian dialect, "Fish River." Its surface along the lake shore is quite level, while other portions of the county are somewhat rolling and the soil is generally clay. If any products of Ashtabula County have been greater than others they certainly have been butter and cheese, which for many years were the important articles shipped out to the world's markets. Wheat is not grown sufficient to make the bread consumed by the population. But other grains do much better.

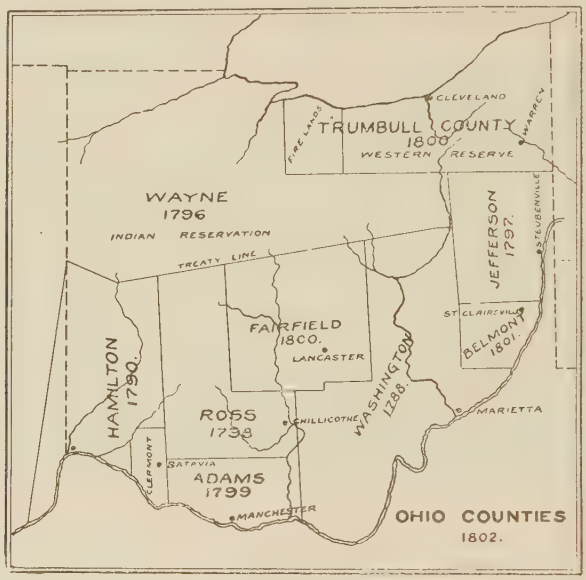
The county is divided into twenty-eight civil townships, as follows: Andover, Ashtabula, Austinburg, Cherry Valley, Colebrook, Conneaut, Denmark, Dorset, Geneva, Harpersfield, Hartsgrove, Jefferson, Kingsville, Lenox, Monroe, Morgan, New Lyme, Orwell, Pierpont, Plymouth, Richmond, Rome, Saybrook, Sheffield, Trumbull, Wayne, Williamsfield, Windsor.

The population has been at various census-taking periods as follows: In 1820, 7,369; 1840, 23,724; 1850, 28,767; 1860, 31,814; 1870, 32,517; 1880, 37,139; 1890, 43,655; 1900, 51,448; 1910, 59,547; 1920, 65,445. The present area of the county is 723 square miles. The number of inhabitants per square mile is almost ninety-one.

Ashtabula has the honor of having been the first settled on the now famous Western Reserve, as well as the earliest in the entire Northern Ohio district. July 4, 1796, the first surveying party of the Western Reserve landed at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. This party of hardy

pioneers numbered fifty-two souls, of whom only two were women, Mrs. Stiles and Mrs. Gunn, and one was a child. This band was destined to make the section in which they settled, famous in the annals of Ohio. Their names deserve a place in this record:

Moses Cleveland, agent for the company; Augustus Porter, principal surveyor; Seth Pease, Moses Warren, Amos Spafford, Milton Hawley, Richard M. Stoddard, surveyors; Joshua Stowe, commissary; Theodore Shepard, physician; Joseph Tinker, principal boatman; Joseph McIntyre, George Proudfoot, Francis Gay, Samuel Forbes, Elijah Gunn, wife and child, Amos Sawten, Stephen Benton, Amos Barber, Samuel Hungerford, William B. Hall, Samuel Davenport, Asa Mason, Amzi Atwater, Michael Coffin, Elisha Ayres, Thomas Harris, Norman Wilcox, Timothy Dunham, George Goodwin, Shadrach Benham, Samuel Agnew, Warham Shepard, David Beard, John Briant, Titus V. Munson, Joseph Landon, Job V. Stiles and wife, Charles Parker, Ezekiel Hawley,



Nathaniel Doan, Luke Hanchet, James Hasket, James Hamilton, Olney F. Rice, John Lock and four others whose names are now unknown to the author. These men set about building a huge log house on July 5th, the day after their arrival. This was occupied by the colony for some time and was named for one of the party, "Stowe Castle."

Judge James Kingsbury arrived at Conneaut soon after the surveying party and wintered with his family at this place in a cabin later covered by the waters of the lake. This is believed to have been the first family that wintered on the Reserve. The sufferings endured by this family form a story which all should read, after which they will, perchance, be better satisfied with the country's condition today.

Mr. Kingsbury cut with his sickle the first wheat that was ever grown on the soil of the Reserve. His wife was buried at Cleveland in 1843. The fate of her child—first white child born on the Reserve—which starved to death for lack of food, will not soon be forgotten by the people of Ohio.

Ashtabula County ranks high in agricultural products. Following are the latest available figures:

Acres of corn harvested, 24,000 bushels, 816,000; wheat, 7,000 acres; bushels harvested, 140,000; acres of oats, 32,000; bushels, 1,216,000; rye, 2,220 acres; bushels, 44,400; buckwheat acreage, 6,980; bushels, 139,600; hay, 105,000 tons cut; potatoes grown, 339,680 bushels; num-

ber of horses on the farms of county in 1923, 11,100; all cattle in county, 36,390; dairy cows, in 1924, 29,250; swine kept, 10,040; sheep on hand, 6,910; the number of acres of improved land in farms in county in 1920 was 252,635; average size of farms in county, 79.4. Greenhouse products are a recent development. For the growing of these, about fifty acres are now under glass.

County Government—Ashtabula is Ohio's most extensive subdivision—contains 723 square miles. Its county seat is Jefferson, fifty-six miles from Cleveland and 204 miles from Columbus. The affairs of the county in a business way, has ever been up to the highest standard maintained in Ohio. The present county officials are as follows, as named in the Ohio Official Roster:

Probate judge, W. W. Woodbury; clerk of the courts, A. H. Pontius; sheriff, H. D. Hannum; auditor, W. H. Cook; county commissioners, E. J. Harvey, O. R. Beckwith and G. A. Gladding; treasurer, May A. Ruggles; recorder, Clarence E. Mathews; surveyor, Dwight N. Leggett; prosecuting attorney, Charles R. Sergent; coroner, Carl W. Dewey; county superintendent of schools, C. D. Groves; agricultural agent, E. C. Sleeth.

Cities and Villages—Ashtabula is well supplied with thrifty, enterprising, modern towns and cities. These are as follows: Ashtabula, Conneaut, Jefferson, Andover, Geneva, North Kingsville, Rock Creek, Austinburg.

The City of Ashtabula now has a population of 22,082. It is situated on the Ashtabula River, on the shores of Lake Erie, and has four first class railroad lines running through it. The Ashtabula Harbor is coming to, in fact now is, among the leading lake harbors in the country. Vast cargoes of iron and coal pass in and out through this port. The manufacturing interests are no small consideration here. The unique appliances for loading and unloading iron, coal, sand, etc., is the best to be seen anywhere. From 700 to 1,000 men were kept constantly employed on the docks of this place, as far back as 1888, since which date the number has rapidly increased, while the improved machinery takes care of great quantities formerly handled by men and horsepower. This harbor is three miles from the city proper, though is included in its corporate limits. The great boat lines, plying between Detroit, Duluth, Chicago and other lake ports, bring a vast business to the city. Boats from Duluth bring down iron ore and take back hard coal, almost as a ballast, thus cheapening freight.

One of America's greatest railroad disasters occurred at this place on the night of December 29, 1876, when the bridge on the Lake Shore road crossing the Ashtabula River went down to the bottom of the stream, a distance of seventy-five feet, carrying with it part of the coaches, which those days were always constructed of wood, and heated by wood stoves. The disaster was terrible to narrate. The train was drawn by two monster locomotives, drawing a train of eleven cars with 156 souls. The cars were consumed by fire, and the number lost was great. Among the passengers on that ill-fated train was the noted and beloved P. P. Bliss and wife of Chicago. He was a singing evangelist and wrote "Hold the Fort."

Conneaut, located on Lake Erie at the mouth of Conneaut Creek, has a good harbor and a lighthouse. It is an important ore and coal port, with unusual facilities for handling large cargoes. The city has large railroad shops and canneries. It manufactures brick, shovels and leather, and supports three hospitals, a Carnegie library, a public park and a municipally-owned electric light plant. Its population in 1920 was 9,343.

Jefferson, the county seat of Ashtabula County, is situated fourteen miles from Lake Erie in the midst of a prosperous farming district. It has been the birthplace and home of many men and women of national popularity, and the influence has been ever for loyalty and the right standards of living. Here once resided Senator Ben F. Wade, Hons.

Joshua R. Giddings, A. G. Riddle, William C. Howells, Rufus P. Ranney. These men represented the law, the orators and Abolition of Slavery workers and famous journalists. Both Giddings and Wade have fine monuments erected to their memory in Jefferson. Other illustrious characters of Ashtabula County may be recalled as Judge Albion W. Tourgee, author of "Bricks Without Straw," "A Fool's Errand," and other works once popular. President Garfield claimed the influence exerted through the last named book turned the scale toward his election, in 1880. Betsy M. Cowles and sister, Cornelia, lived in this county in anti-slavery times and became a power by singing Abolition songs with great effect, before and after spirited speeches by noted men. Betsy Cowles died in 1876 at her home in Austinburg. Old John Brown and associates, just prior to the raid on Harper's Ferry, made West Andover, this county, his headquarters. Brown's Sharp's rifles and other materials of war were stored in a cabinet shop on the creek road in Cherry Valley,

Kitchen Range of Pioneer Housewife

where John Brown, Jr., resided. Whoever thinks of slavery and its final abolition must refer to loyal men and women who helped the cause along in Ashtabula County, and of the "Underground Railroad" from Wheeling, Virginia, to Ashtabula, Ohio, which line secretly allowed hundreds of escaping slaves out of this country over into Canada, where safety was assured them. In 1920 the population of Jefferson was 1,532.

Austinburg, five miles west from Jefferson, is a small village, but within an historic neighborhood. The original proprietors of this township were William Battell and Solomon Rockwell, of Connecticut. Through the influence of Judge Austin, from whom the town was named, two families moved to the place in 1799. Some came by water, others overland. In 1800 another family came in. In the spring of 1801 came ten more families. The first church on the Western Reserve was organized by sixteen members, October 24, 1801, at Austinburg. It was founded by Rev. Joseph Badger, the first missionary of the Cross on the Reserve. In 1802 Rev. Badger moved his family to this town in the first wagon that ever came from Buffalo to the Reserve.

North Kingsville, situated on the shores of Lake Erie, is sixty miles east of Cleveland, fourteen miles from Jefferson. For many years the chief industries here were basket-making and the manufacture of tool

handles, in which more than eighty men were employed in 1888. This was once the youthful home of Judge Tourgee, author of "A Fool's Errand." In 1920 the population of North Kingsville was 598.

Rock Creek, another small town, is sixteen miles south of the lake, along the line of the Ashtabula & Pittsburg Railroad. Its population in 1880 was upwards of 500. In 1920 it was 483. It has long been noted for its handle factories, tanneries, flouring mills and moulding factory.

Geneva, three miles from Lake Erie, is forty-five miles east of Cleveland. With the township in which it is situated there are about 5,000 population at this date. In 1920 the population of the village was 3,081. Its manufacturing industries of long ago, as well as in recent years, are

Pioneer Fireplace

profitable adjuncts to the community. It was here in this small place, then a mere hamlet, that the world known P. R. Spencer, author of the splendid "Spencerian System of Penmanship" made his home, having come hither from the Hudson River country, New York, in infancy. He was pioneer in the establishing of commercial schools. His copy-books have been sold way into the many millions, and his steel pens are known and used the world around. The noted American poetess, Edith M. Thomas, was a long-time resident of this town.

The Village of Andover in 1920 had a population of 921, a slight increase over that recorded in the two previous decades.

ATHENS COUNTY

Originally, Athens was a part of Washington County, but became a separate organized county March 1, 1805. Its surface is broken and hilly throughout, save in its little fertile valleys. Even the hills are fertile

and originally abounded in a heavy growth of timber. It has an area of 487 square miles. It is rich in its mineral wealth. Between 1848 and 1868 there were shipped from the county 50,000 barrels of salt, annually. Its greatest mineral value now is its coal, being second in rank in the State of Ohio.

The present civil townships of this county are: Alexander, Ames, Athens, Bern, Canaan, Carthage, Dover, Lee, Lodi, Rome, Trimble, Troy, Waterloo, and York.

The census reports of the United States and Ohio give the following figures on the population of Athens County at various dates: In 1820, it had 6,342; 1840, 19,108; 1860, 21,364; 1870, 23,768; 1880, 28,411; 1890, 35,194; 1900, 38,730; 1910, 47,798; 1920, 50,430. It now has a population of 103.6 people to the square mile.

The early settlement in this county began directly after General Wayne's treaty; its inception, says one local historian, had its origin in one of the most noble motives that can influence humanity—the desire for the promotion of learning. Later will appear a sketch of the Ohio University at Athens.

The county seat of this county is also called Athens, which is situated on the Hocking River, seventy-two miles southeast of Columbus. It became the legal seat of justice in March, 1805. The Ohio University, the first institution of learning established in all the territory northwest of Ohio River, was first chartered by the territorial government, and in 1804, by the state Legislature. Congress then endowed it with two full townships of land. Up to 1886 there had been educated about 10,000 persons at this institution. In recent years it has been more liberally supported by the state, and is attracting a rapidly increasing attendance.

The general rule of progressive local county government has ever obtained in this county, where law and order are highly respected. The county officials of today are these:

Probate judge, Samuel M. Johnson; clerk of the courts, Thurman L. Morgan; sheriff, P. H. McKinley; auditor, Fred Cornwell; county commissioners, John W. Hawk, A. L. Johnson, Andrew Murphy; treasurer, R. P. Imes; recorder, Elizabeth McGrath; surveyor, J. R. Sands; prosecuting attorney, R. N. Finisterwald; coroner, Lewis W. Sanders; county superintendent of schools, H. R. McVay; agricultural agent, T. H. Johnson.

Agricultural statistics for 1923 show that there were that year grown 20,000 acres of corn; 9,000 acres of wheat; oats, 3,000; rye, 58 acres; buckwheat, 37 acres; hay, 34,000 tons; potatoes, 85,800 bushels; all cattle on farms, 19,810 head; dairy cows in use in county, 8,460; swine, 9,000 head; sheep, 33,940 head; average improved land in farm, 75.1 acres; land under cultivation, 187,906 acres.

The cities and villages of the county include Athens, the county seat; Albany, nine miles from Athens; Buchtel, in the norwest portion of the county; Nelsonville, the coal mining center; Amesville, Chauncey, Glouster, Jacksonville, Trimble, and Coolville.

Athens, the county seat, had in 1920 6,418 population. It is twenty-five miles from the Ohio River. The town is situated on the banks of Hocking River. The scenery of the environments here is perfectly charming. Churches of nearly every denomination are found here. The asylum for the insane for part of Ohio has long been located at Athens.

The Town of Albany, nine miles south of the county seat, has long been known as a temperance town. It is within a beautiful farming, grazing and wool-growing section. Among its old-time schools were the Atwood Institute, also the Enterprise Academy for colored students.

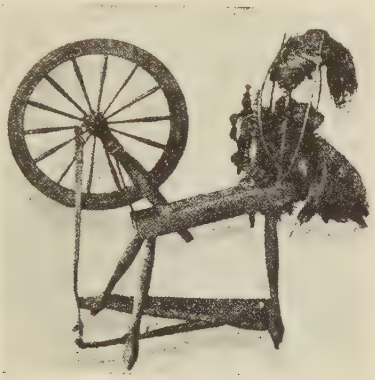
Nelsonville, laid out in 1818 and named for Daniel Nelson, owner of the townsite, is among Ohio's greatest coal mining centers. Being close to both canal and railroad facilities, as long ago as 1880, the coal industry had reached large proportions. In 1880 its population was over 3,000.

By 1900 it had attained the city grade of population. In 1920 its population was 6,440.

Fort Gower was erected on the Ohio River at the mouth of the Hocking by Lord Dunmore in October, 1774, and named by him in honor of his friend, the Earl of Gower. From this point Dunmore marched to the Pickaway Plains, where he later concluded a treaty with the Indians. See the chapter on "The Dunmore War." A modest monument with bronze tablet marks the site of the fort.

AUGLAIZE COUNTY

This county was organized in 1848 and taken from portions of Allen, Logan, Darke, Shelby, Mercer and Van Wert counties. Its location is at the northern end of the great Black Swamp district, and it occupies the ridge dividing the head waters of the Ohio River and Lake Erie. By a modern process of drainage all of the former marshy land has been



Spinning Wheel

reclaimed. The population here is mostly of the German people, at least the early settlers were from the Fatherland. The county contains 397 square miles. The names of the several civil townships are as follows: Clay, Duchouquet, German, Goshen, Jackson, Logan, Moulton, Noble, Pusheta, Saint Mary, Salem, Union, Washington, Wayne.

According to the federal census reports, the population at various decades has been as follows: In 1850, 11,338; 1860, 17,187; 1870, 20, 041; 1880, 25,444; 1890, 28,100; 1900, 31,192; 1910, 31,246; 1920, 29,527. Population per square mile, 74.4.

The present county officers are as follows: Probate judge, L. C. Brodbeck; clerk of the courts, John J. Kinney; sheriff, Bob Ewing; auditor, Fred F. Becker; county commissioners, Philip F. Graessle, E. H. Youngs, John W. Brackney; treasurer, Andrew M. Lampert; recorder, Roy Hawkey; surveyor, George A. Shuster; prosecuting attorney, R. N. Karl Timmermeister; coroner, W. S. Stuckey; county superintendent of schools, J. H. Hixson; agricultural agent, D. T. Herman.

Among the early settlements of the county was that effected by the Society of Friends, who established a mission among the Shawnees at Wapakoneta; this was removed in the time of the War of 1812.

The farming of this county is best noted by reference to the products of the soil as reported in the State Agricultural Bulletin of Ohio: Acres of corn grown, 51,000; bushels produced, 2,040,000; wheat grown, 28,000 acres; number bushels, 448,000; oats, 24,000 acres; barley, 2,730 acres; rye acreage, 880; bushels, 11,000; hay 35,000 acres; tons, 38,000; potatoes, 1,090 acres; produced 57,700 bushels; number cattle in county in 1923, 22,980; dairy cows, 11,830; swine, 53,880; sheep, 10,000; the

number of acres in farms in county, 240,568; average size of farms, 91.6 acres.

The cities and villages of this county are the county seat, Wapakoneta, St. Marys, New Bremen, Minster, Cridersville, Buckland, Uniopolis, New Knoxville and Waynesfield. The first two have attained the city grade of population.

The county seat is Wapakoneta, seventy-five miles northwest of Columbus, on the Auglaize River and the Hamilton & Dayton Railroad. It is located in the natural gas and oil belt and in an agricultural region of great fertility. The name of the city is of Indian origin—Wapaghko-wetta, a famous Indian chief. It stands on the site of an ancient Indian village. Here Blue Jacket, who led the Indians against Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers once lived, and here Black Hoof, another famous chieftain, died at the age, it is claimed, of one hundred and ten years. The city was laid out as a village in 1833. It manufactures furniture, refrigerators, woodworking machinery and hollow ware. Population in 1920, 5,295.

Saint Mary's was settled in 1795, incorporated in 1820, and became a city in 1903. It is located in the oil belt and is surrounded by a very productive agricultural section. It has chain works, woolen mills, machine shops, a box factory and a strawboard factory. Its manufacturing establishments employ about 1,000 men. The three banks of this city have an aggregate capital of $180,000. In 1920 its population was 5,679.

Fort Amanda Park is located in the northern part of Auglaize County on the Auglaize River, and includes the site of old Fort Amanda. This fort was built in the War of 1812 and near it an engagement was fought. It includes a cemetery where some of the American soldiers are buried. It has been purchased by the state and a monument has been erected on the site. It is in the custody of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

BELMONT COUNTY

September 7, 1801, Governor St. Clair established this county, which was the ninth formed in the Northwestern Territory. The name signifies "fine mountain," in French. The land is very hilly, but there is also much good tillable land within its borders. It has most enchanting landscape scenery. Its area is 530 square miles. The civil townships of this county are as follows: Colerain, Flushing, Goshen, Kirkwood, Mead, Pease, Pultny, Richland, Smith, Somerset, Union, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wheeling, York.

Population—The United States census reports give the figures below: In 1820 the county had a population of 20,329; 1840, 30,902; 1860, 36,397; 1870, 39,714; 1880, 49,638; 1890, 57,413; 1900, 60,875; 1910, 76,856; 1920, 93,193. Population per square mile, 175.8.

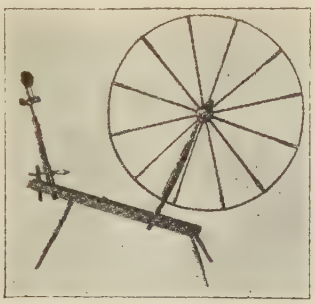
Agricultural Resources—The Bulletin of the State Agricultural Department gives figures as follows for 1923-24: Amount bushels of corn raised in the county, 1,066,000; wheat, 225,000 bushels; oats, 403,003 bushels; barley, 1,750 bushels; rye, 3,550 bushels; tons of hay, 54,000; bushels potatoes, 60,060; all cattle on farms, 27,870; dairy cows, 17,050; swine, 15,900; sheep, 48,480; total number of farms, 3,568; average size farm, 66.1 acres.

Present County Officials—The Official Roster, published in 1923, gives the following: Probate judge, Edward D. Meek; clerk of the courts, L. E. Imhoff; sheriff, Sam Dunfee; auditor, Homer G. Finley; county commissioners, George L. Sandrock, Frank A. Hagadom, John F. Shry; treasurer, Paul B. Jones; recorder, C. B. Bradfield; surveyor, Addison C. Murphy; prosecuting attorney, Herbert W. Mitchell; coroner, Clyde C. Hardesty; county superintendent of schools, George M. Pogue; agricultural agent, I. S. Hoddinotl.

Belmont County was one of the first settled in Ohio, as well as the

scene of many desperate Indian battles. About 1790 Fort Dillie was built on the west side of the Ohio River, opposite Grave Creek. Among the historic encounters at this point was the battle of Captina. Lewis Wetzel, the great Indian hunter, was frequently through this section and on two occasions won fame for his thrilling and sanguinary contest with the red warriors.

The county seat is St. Clairsville, situated on an elevated site, in a rich farming country, on the line of the National Road, eleven miles west of Wheeling and 116 east from Columbus. Its business and social functions are fully abreast with the other counties of the Buckeye State. This place has not grown to any considerable extent in many years. Along in the '80s a $200,000 courthouse was erected. A terrible cyclone visited the town in the spring of 1887, the worst ever seen in Eastern Ohio. The place has long been known for the men and women of rare intelligence and great moral worth, rather than for its size or business interests. St. Clairsville derives its name from that unfortunate but meritorious man, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory. Here Benjamin Landy lived when he began his work for the



Spinning Wheel

abolition of slavery. Hither came Charles Hamond and began his distinguished career as lawyer and journalist.

Bridgeport lies upon the Ohio River 135 miles east of Columbus, and is also one of the early towns along the old National Pike. For long years it was known for its manufacturing enterprise, including the production of glass, iron works, cut glass factories, barrels, flour, and extensive machine shops. This town was laid out in 1806 and called Canton, by old Ebeneezer Zane. Prior to that, the place had been known as Kirkwood, after Captain Kirkwood, who in 1789 erected his cabin on the south side of Indian Wheeling Creek. Its population in 1920 was 3,977.

Bellaire, situated five miles below Wheeling on the Ohio River, is another town of Belmont County. Has long been listed as a manufacturing city of much importance. Coal mines and natural gas greatly aid the facilities. It has grown wonderfully with the passing of years. It now has a population of 15,061. Coal is mined, limestone and fire clay abound. The factory plants as long ago as 1887 included such industries as these: Glass works, sash and doors and blinds; gas fittings, barrel works, iron foundries, lamp globes, stamping works, and foundry and machine works. The leading manufactured articles are iron and steel, glass, farming implements, enamel, machinery, boilers and rivets.

Barnesville is almost 100 miles east of Columbus, and twenty miles west of the Ohio river. It has been known far and near, for more than sixty years, for the quality and amount of fine strawberries grown and marketed. This was the original home of the Wilson and the Sharpless strawberry and this luscious berry has found its way all over America and over many parts of Europe. Its population in 1920 was 4,865. It is growing steadily and will soon attain city rank.

The first settlement about present Barnesville was in 1800, by George Shannon (Governor Shannon's father), John Grier and John D. Dougherty. Most of the first settlers were families of the Quaker faith, from North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. Here Wilson Shannon, the first native of Ohio who became its governor, was born, February 24, 1802.

Martin's Ferry, on the west bank of the Ohio, is within Belmont County, opposite the City of Wheeling. An almost inexhaustible vein of good coal underlies the region. Fine building stone and superior lime rock are close at hand. The first settlement here was in 1785 and called Norristown, but the Indians objected and General Harmar had the whites removed to the other side of the river. In 1788 the land where now stands the City of Martin's Ferry, was patented to Absalom Martin. In 1795 he platted the town and named it Jefferson, hoping to

Covered Bridge

make it the county seat of Belmont County; but failing in this, he abandoned his town site project. In 1835 Ebenezer Martin laid out Martinsville, later changed to Martin's Ferry. It became an incorporated town in 1865. Its manufacturing enterprises are numerous, including glass, iron, stoves, two tin plate mills, two sheet iron mills, metal ceiling works, steam engines, tableware, barrel factories, brick, tile, and scores of other plants. It had a population in 1920 of 11,634. This was written of the place in 1887: "The cultivation of grapes is an important and growing industry of this locality, the warm sunny eastern slopes west of the town being especially adapted to their perfection; not less than 350 acres are devoted to their cultivation. The grapes made into wine by the Ohio Wine Company find ready sale over a large scope of country."

This city is the birthplace of America's great novelist—William Dean Howells, born here 1837.

Following are the remaining villages of the county: Flushing, Holloway, Bethesda, Fairview, Shadyside, Brookside, Yorkville, Morristown and Powhatan Point.

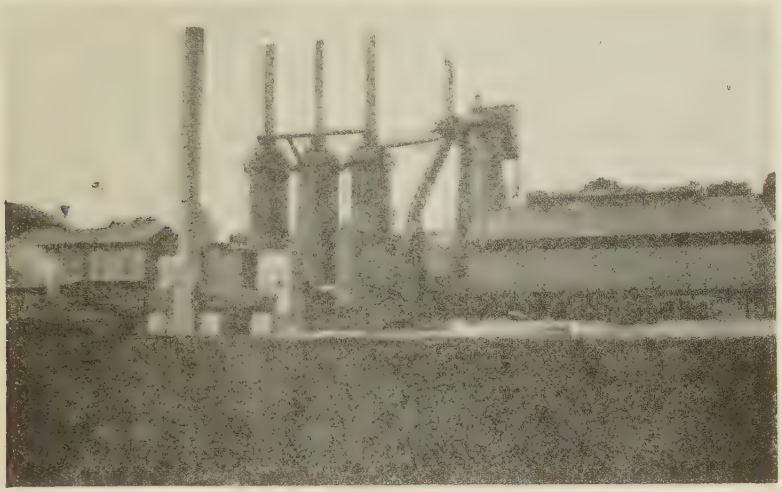
William Windom, United States senator from Minnesota and secretary of the treasurer in the cabinet of James A Garfield, was born in Belmont County, May 10, 1827.

BROWN COUNTY

This sub-division of the state was formed from Adams and Clermont, March 1, 1817, and named for Gen. Jacob Brown, a gallant officer in the War of 1812. Aside from the Ohio River hills, this county is generally level and its soil very fertile. It has an area of 481 square miles. Its townships are: Byrd, Clark, Eagle, Franklin, Green, Huntington, Jackson, Jefferson, Lewis, Perry, Pike, Pleasant, Scott, Sterling, Union and Washington.

A short time before this county was settled, a battle was fought at the "Salt Lick," in Perry Township, in the northern portion of the county, between a party of Kentuckians and some Indians under old Tecumseh.

At various periods the population of the county has been shown by government reports to have been: In 1820, 13,367; 1840, 22,715;



Iron and Steel Furnace

1850, 27,332; 1860, 29,958; 1870, 30,802; 1880, 32,911; 1890, 29,899; 1900, 28,237; 1910, 24,832; 1920, 22,621. Population to square mile, 192.5.

The county seat is Georgetown, 107 miles from Columbus. This was platted as a town site in 1819 by its owners, Allen Woods and Henry Newkirk. The place is handsomely situated in the valley of White Oak Creek. The early manufacturing interest included the woolen mills and tobacco business in its various departments. The last named industry, forty years ago, was the chief industry of the county. Almost 4,000,000 pounds were raised in 1885; in 1920, 56,038,387 pounds. Only two other Ohio counties surpass this for tobacco culture.

Perhaps Georgetown will ever be known to those interested in war and statesmanship, as it was here that Ulysses S. Grant spent his boyhood days, and was born over in Clermont County. His great-grandfather, Noah Grant, was a captain in the early French wars, and his grandfather, Noah Grant, a lieutenant in the battle of Lexington. His father, Jesse Grant, was at one time mayor of Georgetown. The schoolhouse he attended, the father's tannery and two story residence, near by, are still standing and are interesting objects much sought by tourists. Thomas L. Hamer, state legislator, congressman and brigadier-general in the Mexican war, is buried here. A fine monument has been erected to his memory in the courthouse yard. While in Congress he appointed Grant cadet to West Point.

Ripley, ten miles from Georgetown, was laid out about 1812 War days. It was first called Staunton, but changed to Ripley, after General Ripley. When the county was organized, the courts were ordered held at the house of Alexander Campbell, in this town, until a permament seat of justice should be established. A courthouse was commenced, but soon Georgetown won the county seat. As long ago as 1827, steamboats were built at Ripley. In 1846 it was second to Cincinnati in pork packing. The pork in barrels mostly went south on flat-boats. The first station ever established on the "Underground Railroad" was at the residence of Rev. John Rankin of this place. Thousands of slaves made their escape in this way to Canada. The house was in plain view from the Kentucky side of the Ohio River. In 1920 its population was 1,529.

Other towns of this county are Higginsport, laid out in 1816 by Col. Robert Higgins. In the late '80c this place shipped 2,000,000 pounds of tobacco annually from the seventeen warehouses located at this point. In 1920 its population was 353. Aberdeen, in this county, opposite Maysville, Kentucky, was laid out in 1816 and in 1840 had 477 population. This is another tobacco shipping point. Its population in 1920 was 477. Fayetteville and Russellville date back in history to 1816-18.

The present officials of Brown County are: Probate judge, Howard D. Waters; clerk of the courts, Fred Innis; sheriff, Edgar H. Neu; auditor, John P. Stephan; county commissioners, W. L. Borden, C. V. Hughes, W. H. Dawley; treasurer, William T. Wilson; recorder, Charles E. Kelly; surveyor, Herbert Klinker; prosecuting attorney, E. B. Stivers; coroner, Dr. R. L. Chambers; county superintendent, E. P. Stephan.

In 1923 the following agricultural products were reported: There were raised 1,972,000 bushels of corn; wheat, 315,000 bushels; oats, 132,000 bushels; rye, 68,183 bushels; buckwheat, 925 bushels; hay, 28,000 tons; potatoes, 39,960 bushels; all cattle in county, 20,120; dairy cows kept, 12,820; swine, 34,190; sheep, 10,100; farms in county averaged 89.6 acres.

BUTLER COUNTY

Butler County was formed in 1803, from a portion of Hamilton and named for Gen. Richard Butler, of Revolutionary war fame. He it was who fell in St. Clair's disastrous defeat. Butler County has well been termed "Garden of Ohio." It has for a subsoil strata the blue limestone formation; the great Miami River courses through its territory; it has a valley of twelve miles in width and unsurpassed in the state for productiveness. That there are many lesser streams is evidenced by the fact that the county maintains over 1,000 bridges over them—big and little. The first settlers here were of German origin, mostly. St. Clair passed through this county on his fated campaign in 1791. Fort Hamilton was built that season at the crossing of the Great Miami on the site of Hamilton. This was a stockade fifty yards square. Through this country Gen. Anthony Wayne led his famous "Legion" that triumphed in August, 1794, at the battle of Fallen Timbers.

The civil townships of this county are: Fairfield, Hamilton, Hanover, Lemon, Liberty, Madison, Middletown, Milford, Morgan, Oxford, Reily, Ross, St. Clair, Union, Wayne.

The county officers today (1923) are as follows: Probate judge, Robert Woodruff; clerk of the courts, Karl Clark; sheriff, Ruby Laubach; auditor, Harry J. Long; county commissioners, Frank Kinch, Walter F. Carr, Ed. F. Rosencrans; treasurer, Stanley H. Kinger; recorder, Louis A. Hamann; surveyor, W. S. Conklin; prosecuting

attorney, Peter P. Boli; coroner, Edward Cook; county superintendent of schools, J. W. Fichter; agricultural agent, W. D. Hunnicutt.

The growth of population of Butler County will be seen by the following United States census figures, by decades: In 1820 it had 21,755; 1840, 28,207; 1860, 35,840; 1870, 39,912; 1880, 42,579; 1890, 48,597; 1900, 56,870; 1910, 70,271; 1920, 87,025. Area of county, 452 square miles; population per square mile, 192.5.

An index to the agricultural resources of the county is seen in the following figures taken from recent state agricultural reports: In 1923 it raised 2,688,000 bushels of corn; wheat, 893,000 bushels; oats, 135,000 bushels; barley, 7,000 bushels; rye, 7,695 bushels; tons of hay, 36,000; bushels of potatoes, 79,000; cattle on farms in 1923-24, 24,580; dairy cows, 15,300; swine, 62,040; sheep, 8,690. The county now has 272,248 in farm acres, and the average size farm is 107 acres.

A Block House Fort

The cities and villages of this county are: Hamilton, Middletown, Oxford, College Corner, West Chester, Somerville, Seven Mile Village, Jacksonburgh, Trenton, Monroe.

The seat of justice of this county is Hamilton, with a population in 1920 of 39,675. It is twenty miles north of Cincinnati and stands on the left bank of the Great Miami. It has come to be a brisk manufacturing city. It has had at least two magnificent courthouses. The following reliable statement was published in 1887: "Hamilton has two immense industries—the manufacture of malt, distilling and brewing. Malt aggregates in one season 500,000 bushels; the Hamilton Distilling Company handles 2,500 bushels of corn daily and pays an annual tax of $1,000,000. Schwabs brewery turns out 30,000 barrels of beer annually." Times have changed and the manufactured products now include: Machinery, machine tools, paper, safes, bank vaults, engines, sugar mill machinery, paper mill machinery, woolens, felts, coke, pig iron, stove fixtures, interior marble, stoves, castings, flour, agricultural machinery.

Middletown is twelve miles northeast of Hamilton and twelve below Dayton. It is surrounded by a fine farming section. The Miami Canal runs through the place and the Miami River is at its western border. The thing that has made the place known most has been its immense paper factories. Murat Halstead, the great journalist, was born and

reared here. It is now an enterprising, busy city where brains and muscle are all in tune.

Like the City of Hamilton, Middletown is eminently a manufacturing city, with a steady, rapid and substantial growth. Its population in 1900 was 9,215. In 1920 it had risen to 23,594. Its chief manufacturing concern is the American Rolling Mill Company, with a capitalization of $41,500,000, operating two large plants in the city. A number of companies are engaged in the manufacture of paper. There are also important manufactures of electric fixtures, folding boxes, paper bags, rope bags and bicycles. These and other establishments in the city give employment to over 9,000 men.

Oxford, a station on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, is thirty-nine miles out of Cincinnati to the northwest. This place is best known for its early and later excellent educational institutions. The Miami University was established here, as well as two noted female seminaries. Oxford Female College, founded in 1849; the Western Female Seminary was founded in 1853. Other schools have made the place an educational center of later times. The corner-stone of the university above named was laid in 1816. Among the early instructors here are recalled the famous W. H. McGuffey, author of the splendid series of "Eclectic" readers and spellers.

CARROLL COUNTY

In the legislative session of the state, in the winter of 1832-33, Carroll County was formed from Columbiana, Stark, Tuscarawas, Harrison and Jefferson counties. The surface is quite rough and hilly; it has an area of 387 square miles. It was first largely settled by some German and Scotch-Irish stock, but mostly from Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. It took the name Carroll from Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who died in Baltimore in 1833, aged ninety-six years. The old Sand and Beaver Canal was constructed through this county, beginning with 1835, and was used more or less until 1850. The stockholders lost almost $2,000,000 in the enterprise.

Population—The Federal and State census reports give figures as follows concerning Carroll County: In 1840 it had 18,108; 1850, 17,685; 1860, 15,738; 1870, 14,491; 1880, 16,416; 1890, 17,566; 1900, 16,811; 1910, 15,761; 1920, 15,942. Number of inhabitants to square mile is 41.2.

Present civil townships are: Augusta, Brown, Centre, East, Fox, Harrison, Lee, Loudon, Monroe, Orange, Perry, Ross, Union and Washington.

The present villages include: Malvern and a part of Minerva villages; Carrollton, the county seat; Dellroy, a part of Sherrodsville; Leesville, Magnolia.

The present (1923) county officials are as follows: Probate judge, Robert E. McDonald; clerk of the courts, Carson Myers; sheriff, Richard M. Hayes; auditor, Scott Brandon; county commissioners, Jasper H. Roundebush, James Cameron and P. I. George; treasurer, James S. Borden; recorder, John Haugh; surveyor, Vance T. Grimes; prosecuting attorney, J. Lee pickering; coroner, R. E. Miller; county superintendent of schools, George E. Bell; agricultural agent, R. W. Gardner.

Among the families of this county who have won much distinction through military achievements has been that of what is well termed "The Fighting McCooks." This name was assigned them during the Civil war period. There were really two families—one the descendants of Maj. Daniel McCook of Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, known as of the "Tribe of Dan." The other line was from Dr. John McCook, who headed the "Tribe of John." Of the former family there were engaged

in military service the father, Maj. Daniel McCook, Maj.-Gen. Robert L. McCook, Maj.-Gen. A. McDowell McCook; Gen. Daniel McCook, Jr.; Maj.-Gen. Edwin Stanton McCook, Pvt. Charles Morris McCook, Col. John J. McCook—ten in all. Another son, Midshipman J. James McCook, died in the naval service before the Rebellion.

Of the "Tribe of John" there were engaged in the service Maj.-Gen. Edward M. McCook, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Chaplain Henry C. McCook, Commander Roderick S. McCook, U. S. N., and Lieut. John J. McCook—five in all. This makes a total of fifteen, every son of both families, all commissioned officers, except Charles, who was killed at the first fight at Bull Run, who declined a commission, preferring to be a private soldier.

While it cannot be said that Carroll is the richest section of Ohio, yet it possesses many fertile acres and has an annual production of the following articles: In 1923 it raised 495,000 bushels of corn; 182,000

A Home in the Wilderness

of wheat; 420,000 of oats; 500 bushels of barley; rye, 3,000 bushels; buckwheat, 360 bushels; tons of hay, 49,000; potatoes, 54,270 bushels; number of cattle in county, in 1924, 17,450; dairy cows, 8,970; swine, 10,810; sheep, 42,420. Number of acres farmed in the county in 1920, 229,597; average size of farms, 115.4 acres; number of acres improved in county, 171,631.

Towns and Villages—There are no large incorporated places in this county. Of Carrollton, the seat of justice, it may be said that including the surrounding township, there was in 1920 a population of 2,192. This town is situated 125 miles northeast of Columbus and was originally called Centretown. It is on the C. & C. Railroad, eighty-seven miles southeast of Cleveland. The fine courthouse there was completed in 1886 at a cost of $150,000. The old courthouse sold at auction for $196, while the old bell in its tower sold at $138. The first clerk of the court in this place was Daniel McCook, father of the famous families of "Fighting McCooks." General Eckley and his late son, Judge Eckley, and the McCooks, Butlers and others, still represented in this town, were among the strong characters who helped make the county what it is today, by their good judgment and integrity. Milling and pottery business are the chief plants of the thriving town. The population of the village in 1920 was 2,192.

Leesville is twelve miles to the southwest of Carrollton, was laid out August 1, 1812, by Thomas Price and Peter Saunders. In several

ways this town has an interesting history wrapped around it. Before the Civil war it was a noted station on the Underground Railroad and within its little town hall were wont to be heard the voices of William Lloyd Garrison, Fred Douglass, Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury and other anti-slavery advocates. Again, it is noted as the home of that distinguished patriotic poem writer, Mrs. Mary E. Kail, authoress of "Crown Our Heroes," published through the influence of Mrs. Leland Stanford. She also wrote a poem on "Ohio" which will long be read and remembered for its beauty. The population of the village in 1920 was 198.

Mechanicsburg, nine miles east of Carrollton, was platted in 1836 by Thomas McGovern. This is a small hamlet of local importance. Kilgore is twelve miles southeast of Carrollton. It is in the center of a coal mining district, and its people are mostly of the mining class.

New Harrisburg, another small village five miles southwest of

Threshing Scene

Carrollton, was a rival for the county seat in 1883. This was the birthplace of Bishop Jonathan Weaver, bishop of the United Brethren Church and president of Otterbein University.

Harlem Springs is six miles southeast of Carrollton and fifty or sixty years ago was noted for its mineral spring waters. Among noted visitors to drink these medicinal waters were Gen. Robert E. Lee and our own Edwin M. Stanton. The Harlem Spring College was founded here in 1858.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

This county was formed from portions of Greene and Franklin, March, 1805, and a temporary seat of justice made at Springfield in the house of George Fithian. Five per cent of the land in this county is prairie; one-half is level, one-quarter rolling, one-fifty hilly. Mad River and its beautiful branches furnish water and drainage for the entire county. It contains 421 square miles and has had a population as follows: In 1820 it had 8,479; 1840, 16,720; 1850, 19,782; 1860, 22,698; 1870, 24,188; 1880, 27,817; 1890, 26,980; 1900, 26,642; 1910, 26,351; 1920, 25,071; its population per square mile is now 59.6.

Its townships are named: Adams, Concord, Goshen, Harrison, Jackson, Johnson, Mad River, Rush, Salem, Union, Urbana and Wayne. Its people are largely Ohio-born and are true to American principles.

Its present county officers are: Probate judge, Harry H. Banta; clerk of the courts, James F. Gannon; sheriff, Irvin W. McRoberts; auditor, W. B. Crim; county commissioners, W. G. Boyer, Homer R. Long, M. R. Todd; treasurer, N. O. Hoak; recorder, L. L. Harner; surveyor, Charles M. Richey; prosecuting attorney, N. B. Owen; coroner, J. F. Stultz; county superintendent of schools, A. G. Welshimer; agricultural agent, F. Sandhammer.

The towns and villages within this county are: North Lewisburg, Woodstock, Mutual, Mechanicsburg, St. Paris, Urbana, county seat, Springhills Village, Christianburg Village.

Urbana was laid out in 1805 by Col. William Ward, who named it Urbana from the word Urbanity, meaning politeness or refinement. The first two settlers were the clerk of the court, Joseph C. Vance, father of ex-Governor Vance, and George Fithian, who opened a tavern in a cabin. The first store was opened by Samuel McCord. In 1807 a temporary courthouse was erected of brick. The Methodists were the first denomination to form a church and build here. Urbana University was established 1850. Urbana has ever been more noted for its mercantile than its factories. The surrounding country is remarkably rich and produces heavy yields annually of all that grows in this portion of Ohio. At the time of the War of 1812, Urbana was a point where the main army of Hull concentrated before leaving for Detroit. There were several Indian councils here, which were usually held in the groves near by, where now is located the "Old Burying Ground." Tecumseh was quartered here in the spring of 1795. Great political conventions have been held at Urbana. One of the largest was the Harrison meeting in 1840. A parade miles in length passed by a given point in honor of General Harrison, who was introduced by Moses B. Corwin and spoke two full hours. Oxen and sheep were barbecued and good old fashioned cider supplied all with plenty of drink. Among the banners floating in the breeze was one with the words, "The People is all Korrect." This was doubtless the origin of our modern "O. K." As far back as 1888, Urbana boasted of her old camp grounds, comprising forty acres on which were built hundreds of small cottages and an auditorium holding 3,500 people. National camp meetings and conventions were formerly held there.

The industries of Urbana are chiefly strawboard, paper, saw and flouring mills, railway car works, fruit packing, canning plants, glass factory, the manufacture of telephones of the automatic type, and an oil refinery.

Every lover of American art will remember that one of our first real sculptors was John Q. A. Ward, native of Urbana, born in 1830 and won great fame.

Urbana of today has a population of 7,621 and is a lively, modern city with that bustle and prosperity known to all good American cities of its size.

The Ohio agricultural statistics show these figures on Champaign County: Number bushels corn grown in 1924, 2,814,000; wheat, 476,000 bushels; oats, 595,000 bushels; barley, 22,680; rye, 45,314 bushels; hay in tons, 30,000; potatoes, 52,000 bushels; number cattle in 1924, 24,500; dairy cows, 12,770; swine, 66,760; sheep, 18,990; number acres cultivated, 221,010; size of farms upon the average, 104.1 acres.

CLARK COUNTY

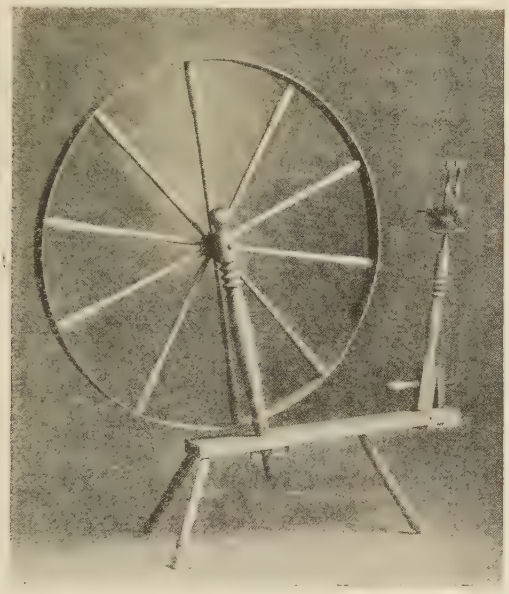
Clark County, Ohio, was formed March 1, 1817, taken from territory belonging to Champaign, Madison and Greene counties, and derives its name from Gen. Rogers Clark. Chibb's Station was the first locality at which a settlement was effected by white men. It was at the forks of Mad River and the date was 1796. Its soil is wonderfully productive and has been well tilled and cared for as the generations have come

Weaving the Homespun

and gone. The state agricultural bulletins give figures as follows on this country: In 1923 the number of bushels of corn produced was 2,440,000; wheat, 576,000; oats, 510,000; barley, 10,500; rye, 81,130; tons of hay, 41,000; potatoes, bushels, 113,970; number of horses kept in 1924, 9,600; cattle in county, 24,900; dairy cows, 13,900; swine, 64,350; sheep, 18,080. Number acres cultivated, 204,277; average size farm, 82.1 acres.

The present civil townships are as follows: Bethel, German, Greene, Harmony, Mad River, Madison, Moorefield, Pike, Pleasant, Springfield.

Population—At various census enumeration periods Clark County has stood: In 1820 it had 9,553; 1840, 16,853; 1850, 22,178; 1860, 25,300; 1870, 32,070; 1880, 41,948; 1890, 52,277; 1900, 58,939; 1910, 66,435; 1920, 80,728. Area, 407 square miles; population to square mile, 198.3.



Spinning Wheel

The political and official administrations in this county have always reflected well as to the integrity and ability to manage the affairs of their county's business. The present county officers are: Probate judge, Harry Gram; clerk of the courts, Mont C. Hambright; sheriff, David T. Jones; auditor, William C. Mills; county commissioners, James L. Welsh, Frank L. Funderburg, David F. Snyder; treasurer, Roy A. Goodfellow; recorder, Fred G. King; surveyor, W. H. Siverling; prosecuting attorney, O. H. McKinney; coroner, Theo F. Schaefer; county superintendent of schools, O. T. Hawke; agricultural agent, E. W. Hawkins.

The cities and villages of the county include: Springfield, of which later; Catawba, village, South Charleston, Enon, Vienna, Clifton, Tremont City, village, New Carlisle, village.

Perhaps the most distinguished character born in the county, at least among the Indian race, was Tecumseh, the great chieftain. He was born at old Piqua, of which a former description of the place here follows: "The old Indian town of Piqua stood on the north side of Mad river, five miles west of Springfield, and occupied the site on which the small town of West Boston was later built. The ancient Piqua stood upon a plain, twenty feet above the river; on the south was a beautiful prairie—on the northeast a bold cliff coming down to

the river's edge. At the period of its destruction, Piqua was quite populous. There was a rude log-hut within its limits, surrounded by pickets. It was, however, sacked and burnt on an August day, by an army of one thousand men, from Kentucky, after a well directed battle with the Indians who inhabited it. All improvements and crops were ruthlessly destroyed. The town was never rebuilt, but its people built up another Piqua on the Great Miami River."

The City of Springfield, county seat, is forty-three miles west of Columbus on the National Road. It was laid out in 1803 by James Demint. The eastern fork of Mad River washes it on the north and was described long years since as "an unequalled stream for fine mill sites, its current very rapid, and the water never so low in the driest season as to interfere with the mills now upon it." Buck Creek is another fine stream, rushing through the city. Within a few miles of Springfield there are more than twenty old mill seats. The Methodists located their college for both sexes here many years ago. This is the seat of Wittenberg College, another noble institution of learning, well known everywhere among students and educators.

The business interests and manufacturing industries commenced to exist at this point in 1804 when a "grist mill" was built. Then came other important plants till the city became known 'round the globe for what it produced from wood and iron in way of machinery, especially its turbine water-wheels and the Champion reaper and mower works, both used extensively in every state and clime. Grain drills and other agricultural implements were also manufactured. In 1885, 8,000 men were constantly employed in these various manufacturing plants. It is not only a business like city, but also is as handsome and clean a city as Ohio affords today. While the "starters" of great industries and fortunes in Springfield have had their golden days and passed on, others are now well taking their places and by their brain and muscle are making a new, better city than ever written about before now. In recent years the list of manufactured articles has been greatly extended, and includes rubber tires, electric motors and fans, leather belting, gas and steam engines, piano plates, machinery, tools, mechanical appliances and factory supplies, flour, medicine, food, clothing. The Crowell Publishing Company issued, in 1924, from its establishment in this city the following periodicals with designated circulation of each: American Magazine, 2,215,026; Farm and Fireside, 855,675; Woman's Home Companion, 1,915,731. These periodicals also bear New York City as place of publication.

Springfield still leads in the manufacture of agricultural implements. The value of these produced in 1919 was $7,205,752. The foundry and machine shop products for the same year were valued at $7,166,220; and of engines, steam, gas and water, the product was valued at $4,180,910. In 1914 the number of wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries was 7,868, and the value of the products, $27,721,789. In 1919 the number of the wage earners had risen to 12,264, and the value of the manufactured products to $67,759,001.

The city is noted for its greenhouses and gardens. "Its floral industries," we are told, are "exceeded in aggregate extent by no other state in the Union."

The city is noted for its excellent public buildings which include the following, erected at the cost indicated: High school, $300,000; Memorial Hall, $250,000; county courthouse, $200,000; City Hall, $250,000; City Hospital, $100,000; Warder Public Library, $100,000.

Four state fraternal homes have been erected on beautiful and commanding sites around the city. They are maintained respectively by the following orders: The Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Eagles. The sites for these institutions were purchased from money voluntarily contributed and aggregating $100,000.

Following are some of the more notable gifts by public spirited citizens: Kelly Fountain, by Oliver S. Kelly, who donated $8,000; Ross Mitchell and J. H. Thomas founded City Hospital; Asa L. Bushnell gave to Masonic Home $10,000; Edwin S. Kelly and Asa S. Bushnell each contributed $5,000 toward the Young Men's Christian Association Building which was erected at a cost of $90,000; Benjamin H. Warder contributed $100,000 for the Public Library Building which bears his name; the gifts of John Snyder include the following: Endowment of hospital, $100,000; presentation to city of 275 acres of land for a city park.

Schools and churches attest the interest of citizens in educational progress and moral welfare. This is the seat of Wittenberg College, elsewhere noted in this work. A score of public school buildings and four Roman Catholic parish schools are maintained.

There are six national banks, two savings banks and "two building

Coal Barges on the Ohio

and loan associations with assets in excess of $1,500,000." The aggregate value of real and personal property assessed for taxation in 1923 was $92,447,030.

CLERMONT COUNTY

This was the eighth county created in Ohio while it was yet known as the Northwestern Territory. The date was December 9, 1800, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair. Its name came, evidently, from Clermont, France. It is a well watered county, and is generally quite rolling in its surface. It has an area of 465 square miles and a population of 60.8 per square mile. Its census figures by decades is as follows: In 1820 it had 15,820; 1840, 23,106; 1850, 30,455; 1860, 33,034; 1870, 34,268; 1880, 36,713; 1890, 33,553; 1900, 31,610; 1910, 29,551; 1920, 28,291.

The county governmental affairs today, as in the past, is in safe, capable hands in the person of the following officials: Probate judge, Clarence N. Young; clerk of the courts, Jesse M. Jorden; sheriff, John B. Rapp; auditor, R. E. Eveland; county commissioners, C. P. Donley, John F. Hutson and Henry Bergman, Jr.; treasurer, Charles L. Haworth; recorder, Wilbur West; prosecuting attorney, Edward J. West; coroner, C. E. Kinzel; county superintendent of schools, E. H. Pattisch.

The county seat is Batavia, on the east fork of the Little Miami, 103 miles southwest from Columbus. It was laid out in 1814 and was made the seat of justice in 1824. Its population in 1920 was 1,088.

The oldest Methodist Church in Ohio, some say, was located in Milford, this county, established in 1797. Many men of note have lived in and near Bethel, this county. These include the celebrated Dr. David Swing, born in Bethel; General Hamer, came here a friendless boy in 1818; Jesse R. Grant, father of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, settled here in 1845 and was here ten years or more. Grant visited his father after graduating at West Point. United States Senator Thomas Morris lived and was buried in this village. Lorenzo Dow, the great Methodist Evangelist, preached much in this county in the long ago. Ulysses S. Grant was born at Point Pleasant, in 1822. Not far from the village Henry C. Corbin was born. He was a graduate from West Point and attained the rank of major-general.

The villages of this county include: Batavia, Felicity, Loveland, Milford, New Richmond, Amelia (part of), Owensville, Bethel, Moscow, Neville, Newtonsville and Williamsburg.

The agricultural statistics on this county of recent years are as follows: In 1923 there were harvested 1,890,000 bushels of corn; wheat, 192,000 bushels; oats, 154,000 bushels; barley, 2,400 bushels; tobacco, 3,060,000 pounds; rye, 49,055 bushels; tons of hay, 42,000; potatoes, 208,000 bushels; number cattle, 20,106; dairy cows, 15,400; swine, 26,240; sheep, 5,560. Land in farms, 276,070; average size of farms in county, 60.6 acres.

CLINTON COUNTY

This county was organized in 1810, and was named for George Clinton, Vice President of the United States. He it was who projected the great canal system of New York in 1791, and his ideas were carried out by his nephew, De Witt Clinton. He was a great man in his day, both as a soldier and civilian. De Witt Clinton made a celebrated visit to Ohio in 1825 and was present at the inauguration of work on the Ohio Canal and the Miami and Erie Canal.

The general surface of Clinton County is even and level, with some more undulating land in the west. It originally also had a goodly amount of prairie land. The soil is good and produces all that grows in this section of Ohio. The agricultural reports for 1923-24 give these figures: In 1923 there was 3,690,000 bushels of corn produced; of wheat, 798,000; oats, 204,000; barley, 2,400 bushels; rye, 26,180; tons of hay, 22,000; potatoes, 17,500 bushels; number of cattle in 1924, 18,200; dairy cows, 9,140; swine, 83,810; sheep, 17,570. Land in farms 1920 was 256,686 acres; average size of farms, 106.5.

The civil sub-divisions of Clinton County are: Adams, Chester, Clark, Green, Jefferson, Liberty, Marion, Richland, Union, Vernon, Washington, Wayne and Wilson townships.

Present county officers: Probate judge, Joseph M. Brant; clerk of the courts, Leo Weltz; sheriff, Will Kirk; auditor, Harry Gaskill; county commissioners, Walter S. Osborn, Lindley O. West, Dennis Stephens; treasurer, Charles L. Haworth; recorder, Wilbur West; prosecuting attorney, Edward J. West; coroner, C. E. Kinzel; surveyor, Howard Collett; county superintendent of schools, H. W. Hodson; agricultural agent, F. G. Hall.

Population—The official returns in census periods have shown: In 1820, the county had a population of 8,085; 1840, 15,729; 1860, 21,461; 1880, 24,756; 1890, 24,240; 1900, 24,202; 1910, 23,680; 1920, 23,036; area, 411 square miles; population per square mile, 56.

This county was first settled about 1803, by immigrants from Kentucky, Pennsylvania and North Carolina. The very first appearance of white settlers, however, was as early as 1797, by William Smally. The

first to invade the green glade solitudes of this county were usually backwoodsmen, strong and rugged, capable of enduring hardships. They lived on such game as the forest afforded, together with the fish in the pretty streams rippling here and there throughout the domain. Of the first settlers these are recalled: Thomas Hinkson, Aaron Burr and Jesse Hughes, the first associate judges; Nathan Linton, first surveyor; Abraham Ellis and Thomas Hardin, who had served as Revolutionary soldiers; Joseph Doan, James Mills and Henry Babb; Morgan Mendican, who erected the first saw mill in the county; and Capt. James Spencer, who distinguished himself in numerous Indian fights.

The first church building was that of the Society of Friends, at Centre, in 1806. Among the early settlers of this county were many members of this society.

The county seat is Wilmington, seventy-two miles southwest of Columbus, and it is the seat of Wilmington College, under the patronage of the Society of Friends. The town was platted in 1810. The Baptists built the first church there. The first court was held in 1812. Including the township, the population of Wilmington in 1924 is about 6,700. The population in 1920 was 5,037. It has attained city rank.

Following are the important villages of the county with the population of each in 1920: Blanchester, 1,671; New Vienna, 704; Clarksville, 410; Martinsville, 397. New Vienna became famous in the movement known as the "Women's Temperance Crusade."

COLUMBIANA COUNTY

This county was carved from Jefferson and Washington counties, on March 25, 1803. The name is a fancy made-up word, derived from Columbus and Anna. Its present area is 534 square miles, and its population is 155.7 to the square mile.

Here one finds an excellent agricultural section of Ohio. It is well watered and drained; has a large amount of excellent plow land and pasture and woodland to match. Coal, fire clay and cement are the important mineral products. The water from out the pure lime-rock is as good as the finest. Salt water abounds on Yellow and Beaver creeks. Three-quarters of a century ago this was the largest wool producing part of Ohio and the county was only exceeded by three others in the entire Union. In the '80s it was shown that one-third of the inhabitants were of German origin. The federal census shows: In 1820 the county had 20,033; 1840, 40,394; this was greater than any other in Ohio save Hamilton and Richland; 1850, 33,621; 1860, 32,836; 1870, 38,299; 1880, 48,602; 1890, 59,029; 1900, 68,590; 1910, 76,619; 1920, 83,131.

The names of the present townships are: Butler, Center, Elk Run, Fairfield, Franklin, Hanover, Knox, Liverpool, Madison, Middletown, Perry, St. Clair, Salem, Unity, Washington, Wayne, West, Yellow Creek, Wellsville.

The first paper mill in Ohio, as well as the second west of the Alleghany Mountains, was built in 1805-6 on Little Beaver Creek, near its mouth in this county. It was styled the Ohio Paper Mill. Its owners were John Bever and John Coulter.

The settlement was commenced in this county in 1797. One of the pioneers, whose name was Carpenter, settled near West Point. In self-defense, Carpenter's son, seventeen years old, killed an intoxicated Indian chief, Whiteyes, a noted man of his tribe. This was the last Indian blood shed in this part of Ohio.

The cities and villages of this county are: Lisbon, Columbiana, East Liverpool, Salem, Leetonia, Wellsville, East Palestine, Salineville, Hanoverton, Rogers, a part of Washingtonville and New Waterford.

The present county officers are: Probate judge, Lodge Riddle;

clerk of courts, John P. Burns; sheriff, Gomer Lewis; auditor, C. E. Hamilton; county commissioners, John F. Kerr, Patrick McNicol, Conrad Berg; treasurer, Miss Jo. Pike; recorder, John R. Reark; surveyor, Lloyd C. Kirk; prosecuting attorney, Jesse C. Hanley; coroner, Dr. J. M. Van Fossan; county superintendent of schools, H. C. Leonard; agricultural agent, F. Lower.

The farm products of this county, according to the Agricultural Bulletin published by the state in 1923, were as follows: Corn, 726,000 bushels; wheat, 368,000 bushels; oats, 925,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels; rye, 10,200 bushels; buckwheat, 3,591 bushels; hay, 59,000 tons; potatoes, 213,900 bushels; horses in the county in 1924, 9,100; cattle, 25,220; dairy cows, 19,160; swine, 18,500; sheep, 19,390. Early in the history of Ohio this county was noted for the quantity and quality of its fruit. Apples and peaches are produced in abundance. The improved farm lands of the county in 1920 amounted to 213,157 acres; average size of farms, 80.5 acres.

Lisbon (formerly new Lisbon), the county seat, is on the line of the old Sandy and Beaver Canal on the middle fork of Little Beaver Creek. The Ohio Patriot, until very recently published here, was one of the first newspapers established in Ohio. Here was the birthplace of Clement L. Valandigham, of Civil war celebrity. Here also was born Marcus A. Hanna, who became United States senator. The population of Lisbon in 1920 was 3,113.

Salem, ten miles north of Lisbon, was settled by the Society of Friends and many of their descendants are still residents of the city. It was laid out in 1806 by Zadock Street, John Strong and Samuel Davis, all members of the Society of Friends. Among the enterprises of former days was a large water-cure establishment, and some fair sized factories, including plow works and an organ factory. The city at the taking of the census of 1920 had a population of 10,305. The principal manufactured products were then engines, pumps, wire nails, automobile tubes, tires and bodies, enamel and china ware, motor boats, feed cutters, sheet metal goods, printed labels.

These industries in 1919 employed 2,237 persons. The aggregate value of their products was $11,069,550.

Salem was a center of anti-slavery agitation before the Civil war. The Anti-Slavery Bugle was published here.

East Liverpool is situated on the Ohio River, forty-eight miles west of Pittsburgh. It was first settled by Thomas Fawcett of Pennsylvania, who came here in 1799. It was known as St. Clair a number of years, then changed to Fawcettstown. In 1830 a postoffice was established with the name of East Liverpool. In 1834 the town was incorporated. As early as the '80s this city had one of the world's largest potteries. Natural gas has long been employed in burning pottery here. This is in a region underlaid with veins of fine coal which assures abundant supplies for the years to come. The first pottery was established here in 1840. After Congress aided home industry by placing a duty on earthen-ware goods in 1862, the village rapidly grew into a city and became a great pottery center. It now has thirty-two potteries, including the largest in the United States, producing chiefly porcelain and white ware; flint mills, brick and tile factories, steel works, tin-plate and bar-iron mills, rubber tire factories. In 1919 the manufacturing industries of the city employed 4,311 persons, and the value of their products was $12,501,181.

The tax duplicate of East Liverpool in 1923 was $25,472,980; its population in 1920 was 21,411. Chester City, across the Ohio River in West Virginia, is joined by a bridge to East Liverpool. It has a population of 3,283.

Thompson Park was presented to East Liverpool by Will L. Thompson, the popular song writer whose home was here.

Wellsville, at the mouth of Yellow Creek, this county, is fourteen

miles from Lisbon. It was platted in the autumn of 1824 by William Wells, for whom it was named. Until 1828 it had but few buildings. Its manufactured products are pottery ware, brick, sewer pipe and drain tile, and miscellaneous products. Its tax duplicate in 1923 was $8,254,660; in 1920 its population was 8,849.

East Palestine is an enterprising and progressive young city. Coal mining was formerly its chief industry. The manufacture of sewer pipe and drain tile was later added. Pottery, introduced in a modest way in the '80s, soon grew to large proportions. Recently a rubber factory has been added and successfully operated. The tax duplicate for 1923 was $5,541,260.

The growth of the city has been steady and substantial; in 1900 its population was 2,493; in 1910, 3,537; in 1920, 5,750.

East Palestine was one of the incorporated industrial villages of the state that early prohibited the liquor traffic and remained permanently "dry."

Leetonia has a furnace, a rolling mill and novelty works. Its population in 1920 was 2,688.

Salineville is located in a coal mining region. Coal is produced and clay products are manufactured. Its population in 1920 was 2,700.

Columbiana is one of the older villages of the county located in the northern part of Fairfield Township on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, between East Palestine on the east and Leetonia about two miles west. For many years it was simply a trading place where farmers sold their produce and bought groceries and clothing. In recent years manufacturing establishments have brought additional enterprise and wage earners to the place and Columbiana is growing in wealth and population. According to the census of 1920, 2,114 persons were living in the village.

New Waterford, four miles west of East Palestine, with a population of 438 in 1920, is located in the midst of a farming and fruit growing section.

Walker's, between East Liverpool and Wellsville, has extensive factories of clay products, including brick, sewer pipe and drain tile. It is not incorporated.

Hanoverton, located on the old Sandy and Bever Canal, with prospects of becoming a city almost a century ago, has declined somewhat in recent years in population, which, according to the census of 1920, was 266.

Rogers, with a population of 241 in 1920, is located in the midst of the old East Carmel fruit growing section. Apples, peaches and small fruits are carried by truck to Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

In Columbiana County there are many unincorporated places. Among these are Franklin Square, East Fairfield, Newgarden, Winona, Gillford, Glasgow, Kensington, East Rochester, Homeworth, Baird, Dungannon, Teegarden, Unity, Clarkson and Negley. Some of these date back to pioneer times and have interesting histories.

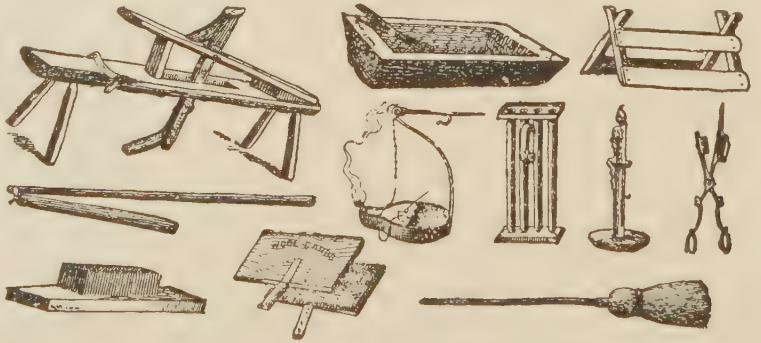
In the Civil war the famous Confederate cavalry raider, who entered Ohio with 2,000 men, was finally captured in 1863 in Columbiana County, seven miles south of Lisbon.

COSHOCTON COUNTY

April 1, 1811, a county by the name of Coshocton was organized. It is derived from the Indian village's name of the vicinity. Its surface is beautifully rolling, with fine large valleys along the Muskingum and its tributaries. The hills abound in coal, iron ore, and salt wells have long years ago been profitably developed. Its area is 558 square miles—one of Ohio's biggest counties. It is now sub-divided into twenty-two well governed civil townships: Adams, Bedford, Bethlehem, Clark, Crawford, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Keene, Lafayette, Linton,

PIONEER FRYING PAN.

BED WARMING PAN AND TIN LANTERN.



(Courtesy of S. P. Orth.)

OLD-TIME HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS.

FOOT WARMER.

Mill Creek, Monroe, New Castle, Oxford, Perry, Pike, Tiverton, Tuscarawas, Virginia, Washington, White Eyes. The county has been well governed all down the years since it had a history among the sister counties in Ohio. Its present county officials are: Probate judge, Milo C. Eley; clerk of the courts, Edith D. Burrell; sheriff, Ernest Darr; auditor, Charles M. Dawson; county commissioners, Ralph F. McConnell, Val H. Fortune, Charles B. Walker; treasurer, Charles B. Bechtol; recorder H. G. Thresh; surveyor, Andrew M. Fisher; prosecuting attorney, Joseph B. Shepler; coroner, E. M. Wright; county superintendent of schools, H. B. Pifman; agricultural agent, G. C. Musgrove.

One hundred and sixty years ago there were six Indian villages within what is now called Coshocton County. All were occupied by the Delaware Indians, except a Shawanese village on the Wakatomika, five miles from its junction with the Tuscarawas. The spot of the junction of these two branches of the Muskingum is at Coshocton. The locality so famous in history, known as "The Forks of the Muskingum," is 115 miles from its mouth at Marietta. Long before white families settled here there were Indian villages, each having a history of its own. The first white occupant is thought to have been between 1730 and 1740.

The population of this county, since 1820, has been as follows: In that year it was 7,086; 1840, 21,590; 1850, 25,676; 1860, 25,032; 1870, 23,600; 1880, 26,642; 1890, 26,703; 1900, 29,337; 1910, 30,121; 1920, 29,595. Population per square mile, 53.

The county agriculture development is evidenced by the official state Agricultural Bulletin issued in 1923-24, which shows the following production: Bushels of corn, 1,360,000; wheat, 504,000 bushels; oats, 300,000; barley, 2,750; rye, 4,320; bushels of buckwheat, 902. The amount of hay was 59,000 tons; potatoes, 96,030 bushels; number of horses in 1924, 7,970; all cattle, 25,510; dairy cows, 9,690; swine, 24,540; sheep, 88,880; land in improved farms in 1920, 259,156; average sized farm, 87.8 acres.

The county seat, Coshocton, is eighty-three miles northeast of Columbus and thirty from Zanesville. It had, in 1920, a population of 10,847 within the city limits. Considerable manufacturing obtains there today. Its manufactured articles cover a wide range, including pottery, glass, rubber tires, iron pipe, corrugated paper, gloves. Its industries include a large printing plant. Its tax duplicate in 1923 was $14,771,330.

Roscoe, on the west bank of the Muskingum, opposite and in a way associated with Coshocton, had a population in 1920 of 629. It was laid out in 1816 by James Calder, and then known as Caldersburg, but later changed to Roscoe after an English author.

At least a half century prior to the white settlements in this county there were numerous military expeditions through the territory, including those of Colonel Bouquet in 1764. The next expedition was known as Broadhead's in the summer of 1780. Both had great bearing on the final terms of peace and settlement of the country in which Coshocton is located.

Nellie and Warsaw are small villages of some community importance. The same may be said of the villages of Plainfield and West Lafayette.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

This sub-division of Ohio is situated in one of its historic sections. It once formed a part of the "New Purchase" and was organized April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory. This really included the last part of the State of Ohio under Indian domination, being ceded to the United States Government in accordance with a treaty made at the foot of the Maumee Rapids, September 29, 1817. The New Purchase was divided into seventeen counties.

The southern and western portion of the county was originally a fine prairie, bedecked with fragrant wild flowers. Other portions of Crawford County were, when settled, covered with a heavy growth of giant forest trees, such as seldom gladden the heart of the present-day axman. New England furnished most of the first immigrants. The next important settlement was effected by colonies of families from Germany, about 1832, and there was another influx from that country as a result of the 1848 political troubles in the Fatherland.

There is now an area of 409 square miles in the county under consideration. It is divided into civil townships as follows: Auburn, Bucyrus, Chatfield, Cranberry, Dallas, Galion, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Lykens, Polk, Sandusky, Texas, Tod, Vernon, Whetstone.

The United States census reports from 1820 down give these figures on the county's population: In 1830 it had 4,788; 1840, 18,167; 1850, 18,177; 1860, 23,881; 1870, 25,556; 1880, 30,583; 1890, 31,927; 1900, 33,915; 1910, 34,036; 1920, 36,054; population per square mile at present is 88.2.

For the products delivered from the fertile soil of the county during recent years, the reader is referred to the 1923-24 report of the Department of Agriculture of Ohio, which gives these statistics: In 1923 the county had an acreage of corn of 45,000; bushels harvested, 1,845,000; wheat, 30,000 acres, yielding 510,000 bushels; oats, 27,000 acres, yielding 918,000; barley, 1,560 acres and 48,360 bushels threshed; rye, acres, 210, harvested 2,898 bushels; buckwheat, 85 acres, threshed 1,955 bushels; tons in hay, 42,000; potatoes, 1,550 acres, yielded 145,700 bushels; horses on farms in 1924, 8,130; all cattle in county, 20,850; dairy cows in 1924, 10,850; swine, 45,860; sheep, 41,210; lands under cultivation in 1920, 201,748; average size of farms in county, 83.5.

The present county officials are: Probate judge, George W. Sheets; clerk of the courts, William Black; sheriff, Ira Freese; auditor, Charles H. Fry; county commissioners, C. F. Meek, Isaac Pfeiderer and James Feltis; treasurer, O. F. McKeehen; recorder, Otto Feiring; surveyor, Kelsie Poister; prosecuting attorney, Clarence All; coroner, Russell J. Caton; county superintendent of schools, R. P. Vaughn; agricultural agent, T. M. Beal.

Crawford County was named in honor of Col. William Crawford, the friend of Washington, who, in an expedition against the Ohio Indians in 1782, met a tragic fate. He was burned to death at the stake.

The county seat, Bucyrus, lies on the Sandusky River, sixty-two miles north from Columbus. It is today a city of 10,425 population. Its railroad and manufacturing interests are large. Its tax duplicate in 1923 was $15,235,410. Great has been the change in times since Bucyrus was laid out as a town. The date was February 11, 1822. Land was not thrown upon the market until 1820, at which time it abounded in wolves, bears, catamounts, foxes and other wild animals. For the first ten years the people were poor, having little to sell and no suitable market except to supply newcomers. What was sold abroad went usually on its own legs—in droves of cattle and hogs, which were sent to the far-off East—Philadelphia.

Another lively city of this county is Galion, with a population in 1920 of 7,374. It is situated fifty-eight miles north of Columbus. It was laid out in 1831 by Michael and Jacob Ruhl, then being within Richland County. A postoffice was granted the place in 1824. The name petitioned for was Goshen; but the department ruled against any more duplicate office names, and gave the office the name it now bears. Galion from an early date has been a railroad town where shop hands and their families have settled, earned and spent their wages freely, but usually usefully. The tax duplicate of the city in 1923 was $9,294,840.

Crestline is another railroad place where the Pennsylvania crossed the C. C. C. & I. Railroad line. It is thirteen miles from Bucyrus. It was laid out in 1851 and at first bore the name Livingston, after its

founder, Rensellaer Livingston. Here the railway shop men really support the place largely. When platted it was believed to be the highest point above sea level in the state, hence the name "Crestline." In 1920 its population was 4,313, and it promises soon to reach city rank.

New Washington Village had, in 1880, about 2,900 population. In 1920 its population was 919.

There are other villages today as follows: Tiro, Chatfield and North Robinson.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY

As early as 1755 the French had a settlement here and in 1786 came the Moravian missionaries with their Indian converts. The first permanent settlement was made at Cleveland in the autumn of 1796.

The county was named after the Cuyahoga River. The word "Cuyahoga" is of Indian derivation and originally meant crooked. It was applied to the river because of its winding course. The county was formed from a part of Geauga, June 7, 1807, but not organized with a full county government until May, 1810. The surface here is beautifully rolling, but not too much broken up by hills. The soil near the lake region is sandy, but elsewhere it is clayey. The mineral wealth includes fine sandstone and grindstone quarries. Fine vegetables and luscious fruits abound. Its area in square miles is 463. As far back as 1885 the county had under cultivation 100,462 acres; pasture, 73,790; woodland, 24,634; waste land, 8,937. The present agricultural standing is best summed up by the following figures from the state agricultural department's 1923-24 reports: In 1923 there were raised 11,000 acres of corn, producing 440,000 bushels; wheat, 7,000 acres, 140,000 bushels; oats, 14,000 acres, 560,000 bushels; barley, 170 acres, 4,420 bushels; rye, 870 acres, 17,400 bushels; buckwheat, 88 acres, 1,760 bushels; tons of hay, 33,000; potatoes, 8,600 acres, 860,000 bushels; in 1919 Cuyahoga County led all the counties of the state in the production of small fruits and grapes. The crop of the former (strawberries, raspberries and blackberries) amounted to 1,601,127 quarts. In this same year the yield of grapes was 7,504,907 pounds. In 1924 the county had 12,310 horses; all cattle, 14,400 head; dairy cows, 12,170; swine, 8,800; sheep, 3,330; number of acres farmed in 1920 was 113,700. Average size of farms in county, 33.7 acres.

Population—The United States census reports give, by decades, the population in this county since its organization: 1810, 1,459; 1820, 6,328; 1830, 10,361; 1840, 26,512; 1850, 48,099; 1860, 78,033; 1870, 132,010; 1880, 196,943; 1890, 309,970; 1900, 439,120; 1910, 637,425; 1920, 943,495; population per square mile, 2,037.8

County Officers.—The list of county officers in 1923-24 was as follows: Probate judge, Alexander Hadden; clerk of the courts, George Wallace; sheriff, C. B. Stennard; auditor, John A. Zangerli; county commissioners, John F. Goldenbogen, Alvah R. Ditrick, Jerry R. Zencint; treasurer, Ralph C. McBride; recorder, Lyman O. Newell; surveyor, Frank R. Lander; prosecuting attorney, E. C. Stanton; coroner, Ardon P. Hammond; county superintendent of schools, A. G. Yawberg; agricultural agent, H. A. Dooley.

Civil Townships.—The sub-divisions of Cuyahoga County are as follows: Bay, Beachwood, Bedford, Bratenahl, Brecksville, Brook Park, Brooklyn, Brooklyn Heights, Chagrin Falls, Cleveland, Cleveland Heights, Dover, East Cleveland, East Independence, Euclid, Euclidville, Garfield Heights, Glenwillow, Goldwood, Idlewood, Independence, Maple Heights, Mayfield, Middleburgh, Newburgh Heights, North Olmsted, Olmsted, Orange, Parma, Parma Heights, Richmond Heights, Rockport, Rocky River, Royalton, Shaker Heights, Solon, South Euclid, South View, Strongsville, Warrensville, West Park and Willow.

The following townships are coextensive with the respective munici-

palities (cities or villages) which bear the same name: Bay, Beachwood, Bratenahl, Brook Park, Brooklyn Heights, Cleveland, Cleveland Heights, East Cleveland, Dover, Euclid, Euclidville, Garfield Heights, Glenwillow, Idlewood, Maple Heights, Newburgh Heights, North Olmsted Heights, Parma Heights, Richmond Heights, Rocky River, Shaker Heights, South Euclid, West Park and Willow.

Rockport Township is coextensive with Lakewood City. Southview Township is coextensive with the Village of Valley View.

The following villages are not coextensive with the townships in which they are located: Bedford, Linndale, Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga Heights, Fairview, Berea and Olmsted Falls.

Lakewood has a population of 41,732; thirty-three manufacturing establishments, employing 2,163 persons, representing a capital investment of $8,170,514 and producing annually products valued at $7,602,803. The property of the city is valued for taxation purposes at $79,053,920.

Passenger Boat on Great Lakes

East Cleveland has a population of 27,292; it has seventeen manufacturing establishments employing 127 persons. Its manufactured products are estimated at $420,508. Its property is valued on the tax duplicate at $53,856,200.

Cleveland Heights has a population of 15,236; the valuation of its property on the tax duplicate in 1924 was $79,544,730.

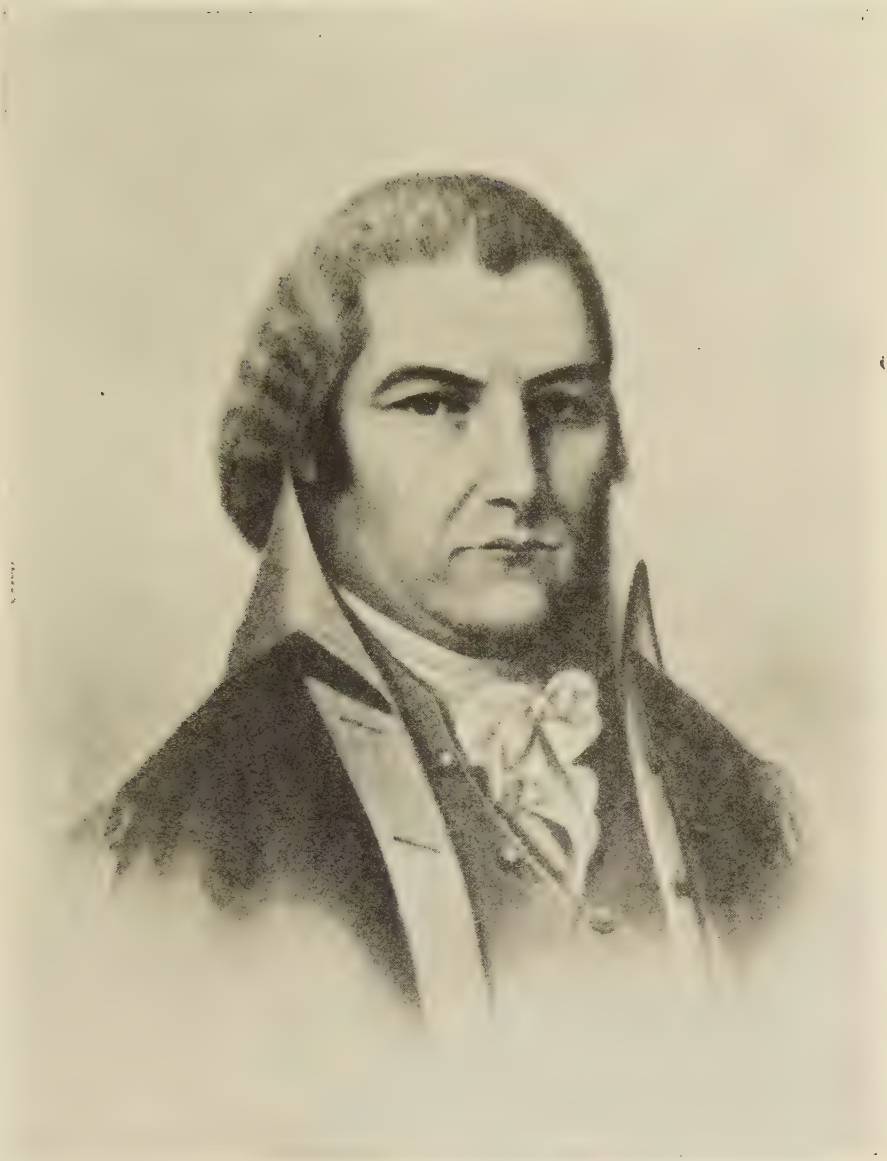
The following villages were each valued for purposes of taxation in 1924 at figures in excess of $20,000,000; Euclid, $24,908,200; Shaker Heights, $31,982,400; West Park, $24,974,260.

In Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, James A. Garfield, President of the United States, was born, November 19, 1831.

In Euclid, this county, Charles F. Brush, distinguished electric inventor, was born, March 17, 1849.

The City of Cleveland

Cleveland, the county seat of Cuyahoga County and metropolis of Ohio, was incorporated as a village in 1815; chartered as a city in 1836. The original survey was made under direction of Moses Cleaveland, agent for the Connecticut Land Company, in 1796. He was a kinsman of Grover Cleveland, former President of the United States. The family spelled the name with an "a" after the first "e" in the name. When the town finally took his name, printers took the liberty of



GEN. MOSES CLEAVELAND

Reproduction from a portrait, by the courtesy of the
Western Reserve Historical Society

dropping this "a," leaving it as we now know the city—CLEVELAND. This city is the fifth in population and manufactures in the United States. It is situated on Lake Erie and has an area of 56.65 square miles; is 100 feet above Lake Erie and 580 feet above sea level. By rail it is 357 miles from Chicago, 183 from Buffalo, 140 from Pittsburgh. Its three great assets are its lake front shipping advantages, its nearness to the coal and coke regions. It will be remembered that this city was where the Standard Oil Company was originated.

In 1796 the Government of the United States granted the land on which the city stands to the Connecticut Land Company, whose agent, Moses Cleaveland, proceeded to lay out a town at this point. It was designed to make it the capital of "New Connecticut." But in 1810 Cuyahoga County was formed and Cleveland was made its county seat. Its first bank was opened in 1816. It was incorporated as a village in 1815. Its first newspaper was established in 1818 and in 1820 it had a population of 600 souls. In 1824 the first steamboat launched in its harbor. In 1827 the Ohio Canal was opened to Akron and in 1832 to Portsmouth. In 1830 Cleveland had a population of 1,076; in 1840, 6,071; 1880, 160,146; in 1890, 261,353; 1900, 381,768; 1910, 560,663; 1920, 796,841.

In 1834 it had its first railroad—made with wooden rails and the first year cars were drawn by horses. The next year, however, five steam railroad lines were chartered, all to enter Cleveland, but the panic came on and nothing was accomplished. Not until about the year 1846, however, was the railroad an important aid to transportation.

From 1861 to 1865 the demand for manufacture of iron and woolen fabrics for uniforms stimulated productive industry until the strife was ended. In 1914 the total value of goods made in Cleveland was $353,000,000; capital invested in its industries, $313,000,000. There were in 1914, 2,346 industrial establishments. The iron, steel and rolling-mill products had an output of $59,000,000; foundry and machine works, $51,000,000; automobiles, $27,000,000; meat packing interests, $24,000,000; women's clothing, $15,000,000; paints and varnishes, $10,000,000; stoves, furnaces and oil heaters, $8,900,000; electric supplies, $11,000,000; hardware, $5,000,000; only New York City has a larger production of outer garments than Cleveland—10,000 persons engaged in this single industry.

Following are manufacturing statistics of Cleveland for the year 1919: Establishments, 2,946; persons employed, 191,349; capital invested, $762,585,305; value of products, $1,091,577,490; iron, steel and rolling-mill products, $60,891,582; foundry and machine works, $70,529,977; automobiles, $73,397,511; automobile parts, $32,242,794; women's clothing, $16,343,308; men's clothing, $13,328,013; paints and varnishes, $15,072,207; stoves, furnaces and oil heaters, $16,551,175; electrical supplies, $30,373,821; iron and steel bolts, nuts and washers, $14,564,378; knit goods, $8,065,090.

Cleveland enjoys its fifteen miles of lake front harbor, the improvement of which cost the United States $6,000,000. The City Hall, federal buildings and county buildings have a value of $15,000,000.

Notwithstanding Cleveland commenced its public park improvements in comparatively recent years, the city now has splendid parks, extending over an area of 2,428 acres, and forty-three well paved boulevards. J. H. Wade donated the first park to the city in the early '80s. The first park board was organized in 1888. In the late World war days Cleveland had 15,000 "war gardens" from which were raised $300,000 worth of vegetables.

The water works get their unlimited supply by tunnels and a crib system extending far out into the deep, pure water of the lake. There are more than a thousand miles of mains carrying daily 150,000,000 gallons of water.

Cleveland has streets and alleys with an aggregate length of 914

miles; sewers, 792 miles. There are seven steam railway trunk lines in the city. Passenger steamers ply daily between Detroit and Buffalo and this city.

The Cleveland Public Library in 1923 had 775,262 volumes, 214,393 registered borrowers and a circulation of 4,797,688 volumes. The estimated revenue for the use of the library for the year 1924 was $1,366,675.

In 1923 there were 140 public school buildings and 4,420 teachers; number of pupils enrolled, 128,376. Of this number 49,599 were in the high schools. There are seventy-one parochial schools. This is also the seat of that old, favorably known institution, the Western Reserve University.

Cleveland in 1917 had a property valuation of $748,000,000; of personal property, $451,000,000. The total valuation of real and personal property in 1923 was $1,862,842,270. There were in 1917 six large national banking houses and many lesser banks.

Garfield Memorial, Cleveland

The present number of churches is 425, including seventy Roman Catholic congregations.

The newspaper press is represented by scores of papers, including its one morning and two evening dailies printed in English, having a combined daily circulation of 800,000 copies.

The Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1848, as the Board of Trade, but changed to its present title in 1893.

Since July, 1913, Cleveland was under a charter prepared and submitted to the voters. The "short ballot" principle was carefully observed. There was a mayor and twenty-six councilmen elected to look well to the city's interest. Recently the city manager plan of government was adopted and is now in force.

Cleveland for many years has been the home of Charles Francis Brush, famous inventor of the arc electric lighting system, the Brush dynamo, practical features of the storage battery and other electric devices that entitle him to rank with that other famous native Ohioan, Thomas A. Edison.

Here lived Tom L. Johnson, for years mayor of the city, widely known for reforms that he sought to establish in municipal government. His followers called him a "progressive," his opponents a "radical."

Here also lived Marcus A. Hanna, who was long a dominant power in the Republican party and rose to a place with the first statesmen of his time as United States senator.

DARKE COUNTY

A portion of territory within Miami County, on January 3, 1809, was formed into a new county known as Darke; it was organized in March, 1817. The surface is generally level, with some real prairie lands. It was for the most part covered with a fine growth of oak, poplar, walnut, blue ash, sugar maple, hickory, elm and beach. Darke is an excellent farming district, having the richest of soil from which are grown immense annual crops. The agricultural statistics of Ohio give the subjoined on the yields of this county in 1923-24: In 1923 the county had 99,000 acres of corn, producing 4,356,000 bushels of sound corn; wheat, 46,000 acres and 828,000 bushels; oats, 35,000 acres and a yield of 910,000 bushels; barley, 1,520 acres and 19,760 bushels; rye, 3,300 acres, 49,500 bushels; tons of hay, 44,000; potatoes, 1,730 acres, 157,430 bushels; tobacco, 9,420 acres, 8,666,400 pounds; horses in county in 1924, 17,650; dairy cows, 20,410; swine, 100,610; sheep, 9,190; improved land in farms, 330,473 acres; average size of farms in county, 60.6 acres. Darke leads all the counties of the state in the production of tobacco.

The county is sub-divided into twenty civil townships as follows: Adams, Allen, Brown, Butler, Franklin, Greenville, Harrison, Jackson, Liberty, Mississinewa, Monroe, Neave, Patterson, Richland, Twin, Van Buren, Wabash, Washington, Wayne, York.

The present county officers are: Probate judge, D. W. Yonker; clerk of courts, C. O. Hocker; sheriff, Linn Browne; auditor, Ed. A. Gonbeaux; county commissioners, H. H. Peshke, D. F. Witwer, J. H. Feltman; treasurer, Theo. Finnarn; recorder, Leonard Wolf; surveyor, Parl Townsend; prosecuting attorney, Oral J. Myers; coroner, C. F. Burns; county superintendent of schools, Charles A. Wilt; agricultural agent, R. C. Smith.

The county took its name from Gen. William Darke, associate of Braddock and St. Clair.

The population has been as follows in Darke County: In 1820 it had 3,717; 1840, 13,145; 1850, 20,276; 1860, 26,009; 1870, 32,278; 1880, 40,496; 1890, 42,961; 1900, 42,532; 1910, 42,933; 1920, 42,911. Area of county, 586; population per square mile, 73.2.

During the great Civil war—'61 to '65—in common with all Ohio's counties, Darke contributed her full quota for the loyal Union army. the Fortieth Ohio Infantry Regiment, formed in the fall of 1861, was largely from this county.

Of the villages of this county it may be briefly stated that all are up-to-date Ohio incorporations or villages. The county seat is Greenville, ninety-two miles west of Columbus. It is only ten miles from the Indiana state line. It was laid out in August, 1808, by Robert Gray and John Devor. This is a place of great historic interest. In December, 1793, General Wayne erected a fort at this point, calling it Fort Greenville. It was on August 3, 1795, that Wayne concluded a most important treaty of peace with the Indians at Greenville. There were 1,130 Indians present, coming from eleven tribes. The population of Greenville in 1920 was 10,036, including the surrounding civil township. The population of the city proper was 7,104.

Greenville is attaining considerable importance as a manufacturing center. The chief products of its factories are wagons, wire fencing, farm tractors, phonograph cabinets, cement blocks, brick and tile.

The tax duplicate for the city in 1923 was $12,402,260.

Gettysburg is another town of this county worthy of note. It is 87 miles west of Columbus. It had a population of 202 in 1880, and the

United States census for 1920 gives the population of the township surrounding it, together with a part of Bradford Village, as 3,104. The population of the village was then 375.

Arcanum, eighty miles west from Columbus, is within a fine agricultural district, and for many years was known as a central tobacco shipping point, for it is situated in a location where tobacco has ever been grown successfully. The population in 1920 was 1,311.

Versailles and Ansonia are other villages, convenient trading points for prosperous farming sections. The former was platted in 1816 and the latter in a later date.

Union City was laid out in 1852, as a result of the three railroads with station points there. It is within Randolph County, Indiana, and Darke County, Ohio. For many years this place has been noted for its industries in wooden ware, staves, wagon hubs, tubs, pails, broom handles, trunk slats, shingles, heading, spokes, chairs and drain tile. Being within an excellent wheat country, many years since it became a good flouring mill and marketing place for flour and grain.

The other villages of the county include New Weston, Rossburg, Burkettsville, Castine, Hollansburg, New Madison Village, Palestine, Pitsburg, Osgood, Yorkshire.

DEFIANCE COUNTY

Defiance, one of the later county organizations in Ohio, was organized, or rather erected, March 4, 1845, from Williams, Henry and Paulding counties, taking its name from Fort Defiance. The principal streams of water found here are the Auglaize, the Tiffin and Maumee. Before the construction of the Wabash Canal, much of the commerce of Northern Indiana was carried on the waters of the Maumee. A large part of the county is within what has since early days been styled the Black Swamp region. Since it has been cleared of heavy forests and the surface water drained off, no finer, more fertile soil can be found this side the River Nile itself. The state reports give the area of Defiance County as 405 square miles. Turning to the 1885 records, it will be observed that the acres under cultivation were 113,070; pasture, 12,019; woodland, 65,823; lying waste, 906 acres. The present civil townships are: Adams, Defiance, Delaware, Farmer, Hicksville, Highland, Mark, Milford, Noble, Richland, Tiffin, Washington.

The present county officers are as follows: Probate judge, C. N. Palmer; clerk of the courts, O. E. Maxwell; sheriff, Adrian Miller; auditor, J. T. Miller; county commissioners, A. L. Baker, Peter Hornish, A. T. Thiel; treasurer, J. N. Shutter; recorder, Roy B. Cameron; surveyor, Henry F. Toberon; prosecuting attorney, Victor L. Mansfield; coroner, C. E. Winn; county superintendent of schools, William L. Manihan; agricultural agent, J. E. Wonsetler.

The federal census reports by decades give these figures on the population of the county: In 1840 it had 2,818; 1850, 6,966; 1860, 11,886; 1870, 15,719; 1880, 22,515; 1890, 25,769; 1900, 26,387; 1910, 24,498; 1920, 24,549. The population to the square mile in 1920 was 60.6.

The early history of Defiance and Williams counties were intimately interwoven. The lands embraced within Defiance County were ceded by the Indian tribes to the United States by treaty dated September 29, 1817, at the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie. Surveys were made from the Indiana line east to the line of the Western Reserve. It extended south to the Greenville treaty line. February 12, 1820, the Ohio Legislature passed an act erecting these ceded lands into fourteen separate counties. Among these was Williams County, which was organized in 1824, with the town of Defiance as the county seat of Williams County. After many years, Bryan was selected as the county seat of Williams. Dissatisfaction arose over this change and the result

FORT DEFIANCE AS RESTORED

Erected in 1794, it stood at the confluence of the Maumee and Auglaize rivers; now within City of Defiance

was the creation of Defiance County, with Defiance as its seat of justice. The real nucleus of the early settlement of these counties was at Defiance, and it was chiefly settled in what now constitutes Defiance County, by those who were active in the early official life of Williams County.

In an agricultural sense, there are few better Northern Ohio counties than Defiance. The official bulletins for 1923-24 give these statistics: In 1923 there was an acreage of corn amounting to 37,000; wheat, 26,000; oats, 29,000; barley, 2,800; bushels of barley, 74,360; rye, 7,584 bushels; buckwheat, 900 bushels; tons of hay, 46,000; potatoes, 61,600 bushels; horses in 1924, 8,100 head; all cattle, 16,300; dairy cows, 9,990; swine, 32,100; sheep, 9,120. Number of acres in plow land in 1920, 195,583; woodland, 37,708; average size farm of county, 77.6 acres.

The City of Defiance is on the south bank of the Maumee, at its junction wiith the Auglaize, on the line of the old-time canal, 152 miles northwest of Columbus and fifty-eight from Toledo. It was laid out in 1822, by Benj. Level and Horatio G. Philips. Its present (1920) population is 8,876. It has always been a good commercial center and many different articles have been manufactured here, including machinery, motor trucks, wagons, buggies, automobile accessories, steel harrows, screw machine products, wheelbarrows and steel barrels.

Hicksville is twenty miles west of Defiance; was laid out in 1836 by men from New York State, including Hon. Alfred P. Edgertown, for the "American Land Company;" Miller Ainsworth, for John A. Bryan, Henry W. Hicks and others. Hicksville now has a population of about 3,000.

Other villages are Sherwood and Ney.

DELAWARE COUNTY

Delaware was formed from Franklin County, February 10, 1808. It is situated directly north of Columbus. The surface is generally level and the soil a clay, save in the river bottoms. The streams include the Scioto and its numerous tributaries. The name of this sub-division of Ohio originated from the Delaware tribe of Indians, some of whom once dwelt within its present limits. But it should be understood that the true name of this once powerful tribe is Wa-be-nugh-ka or the "people from the East." These Indians had lived beyond the Mississippi, their tradition says, but later removed to the eastern part of the country, near Philadelphia. There they were located along what we know as the Delaware River, named for Lord Delaware, the Englishman.

The present townships of this county are: Berkshire, Berlin, Brown, Concord, Delaware, Genoa, Harlem, Kingston, Liberty, Marlboro, Orange, Oxford, Porter, Radnor, Scioto, Thompson, Trenton and Troy.

Of its population for various decades since its organization, the federal census reports give these figures: 1820, 7,639; 1840, 22,060; 1870, 25,175; 1880, 27,381; 1890, 21,187; 1900, 26,401; 1910, 27,182; 1920, 26,013; the present area is 445 square miles; number persons per square mile, 58.5 in 1924.

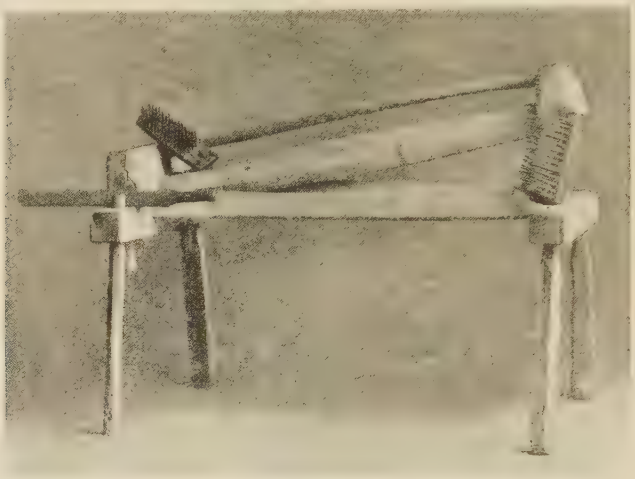
Its present county officials are: Probate judge, W. V. Aldrich; clerk of the courts, Brouwen Kettering; sheriff, Fred D. Harter; auditor, Wilbur J. Main; county commissioners, C. L. Shoemaker, C. M. Shively, E. L. Gill; treasurer, Russell H. Walter; recorder, Earl A. Snow; surveyor, Walter James; prosecuting attorney, Burt P. Benton; coroner, Reese Philpot; county superintendent of schools, Paul M. Lybarger, of Delaware; agricultural agent, E. K. Augustus.

The records of 1923-24 show the following concerning the agricultural products of the soil of Delaware County for those years: In 1923 the number of acres of corn was 52,000; bushels raised, 1,976,000; wheat, acreage, 25,000; bushels, 300,000; oats, acres, 7,000; bushels, 175,000; barley, acres, 160; bushels, 3,360; rye, 350 acres; bushels, 3,675; hay in tons, 60,000; potatoes, 37,120 bushels; number horses in

1924, 9,260; all cattle, 27,620; dairy cows, 16,210; swine, 39,400; sheep, 48,880. Number of acres in farm land improved, 229,560; average size of farms, 78.6. Fruit raising is a development of recent years. In the county are some famous apple orchards.

The present-day city and villages of the county are: Sunbury, Delaware, Ashley, Ostrander.

Delaware is the county seat, pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Olentangy River, twenty-four miles north from Columbus. It was platted in 1808 by Col. Moses Byxbe and Hon. Henry Baldwin; the first lots were sold at $30 each. The first cabin was that erected in the fall of 1807 by Joseph Barber. It stood close to the spring and was made chiefly from poles, Indian fashion, and was fifteen feet square. Here a tavern was kept. The Methodists built the first church in 1823. The Presbyterian and Episcopal churches were erected in 1825. The mineral springs of this vicinity have been famous from a time before



Flax Brake

white men lived here and drank the pure waters. Among these springs is a group known as "Little Springs." The Ohio Wesleyan University, one of the largest Methodist institutions in America, was founded in 1842. The Ohio Wesleyan Female College, founded in 1853, was consolidated with the university in 1877. Ex-President Rutherford E. Hayes was born in this town in 1822. Another historic character was born here—General W. S. Rosecrans—that mighty strategist of the Civil war. His personality won the victory at Stone River.

The City of Delaware had (1920) a population of 8,756. Many grape lovers may not know that the "Delaware Grape" originated in this locality, but such is the case. It was first seen growing here in 1850, having been brought here years before from New Jersey and with this soil and climate established a perfect grape which at first sold as high as $5 a root.

Primarily known as the seat of a great educational enterprise, Delaware in recent years has also been developing important manufacturing industries. The chief products of these are furniture, shoes, rubber goods, iron bridges, gas engines, gas stoves and clay tiling.

This city is the home of United States Senator Frank B. Willis.

ERIE COUNTY

This county was formed in 1838 from Huron and Sandusky counties. It now has an area of 256 square miles, its population per square mile, in

1920, was 155.4. The county has an almost level surface, yet actually the southern line is 150 feet higher than the land is at the lake front. Immense limestone quarries are among the commercial interests of this portion of the state. Fruit is a fine crop including apples, peaches, and wonderful grapes are produced. While it is a small county, yet its agricultural resources, as shown by the following statistics from the Agricultural Bulletin for 1923-24, show creditable production: In 1923 it had 23,000 acres of corn, yielding 920,000 bushels; wheat, 23,000 acres, yielding 506,000 bushels; oats, 18,000 acres, yielding 684,000 bushels; barley, 1,400 acres, 54,600 bushels; rye, 1,520 acres, 25,840 bushels; buckwheat, 707 acres, 14,140 bushels; tons of hay, 21,000; potatoes, 321,900 bushels; all cattle in county, 1924, was 10,430; dairy cows, 7,350; swine, 17,040; sheep, 11,820; land under cultivation in 1920, 117,102; average size of farms at present, 62.2 acres.

Population since the establishment of the county has been as follows: In 1840 it had 12,457; 1850, 18,568; 1860, 24,474; 1870, 28,188; 1880, 32,640; 1890, 35,462; 1900, 37,650; 1910, 38,372; 1920, 39,789.

Following were the county officers listed in 1924: Probate judge, John Ray; clerk of the courts, E. J. Perry; sheriff, John B. Taylor; auditor, Carl F. Breining; county commissioners, Leroy Parker, Edward J. Martin, E. C. Trinter; treasurer, Walter J. Smith; recorder, Richard E. Riegger; surveyor, Arthur P. Johnston; prosecuting attorney, Earl C. Krueger; coroner, F. J. Lebling; county superintendent of schools, I. S. Winner; agricultural agent, H. A. Stevens.

The civil townships in this county are as follows: Berlin, Florence, Groton, Huron, Kelley's Island, Margaretta, Milan, Oxford, Perkins, Portland, Vermilion.

The county takes its name from the Indian tribe, and it is said in the Indian dialect the word "erie" means cat. The French established a small trading post at the mouth of the Huron River, and another at a point on the shore of the bay, on or near the site of Sandusky City, but these were abandoned before the Revolutionary war. Erie, Huron and a small portion of Ottawa County comprise that part of the Western Reserve known as the "fire lands," comprising a tract about half a million acres, granted by the State of Connecticut to the sufferers by fire from the British in their incursions into that state.

When the early settlers under the "Fire-Lands Company" arrived at Sandusky they found on the present site of the place, a village of Ottawa Indians, and on the Peninsula some French Canadian settlers.

The present villages and cities found in the county at this time are Sandusky City, Vermilion, Berlin Heights, Huron Village, Kelley's Island Village, Milan Village.

City of Sandusky

Sandusky, the seat of justice for Erie County and a port of entry on Lake Erie, is at the mouth of Sandusky River and on Sandusky Bay. Its railroad lines are the Pennsylvania system, the Baltimore & Ohio trunk line, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, the Lake Erie & Western and New York Central. Electric interurban lines diverge in all directions from the Lake region to almost every city and village within a radius of fifty miles. The territory around Sandusky is an excellent farming section for certain crops and highly favorable to the growth of apples, peaches and grapes. When wine was allowed to be made from the grapes produced in such great abundance, the annual shipments amounted to $2,000,000. The farmer, however, gets more for his grapes now than when they were made into wine. According to government reports there were produced in Ohio 43,933,207 pounds of grapes, valued at $858,694. In 1919 there were produced in the state 41,722,796 pounds, valued at $2,920,600.

The fisheries of Sandusky are important. In a recent season there was a business transacted from this source amounting to $1,500,000.

Sandusky is 105 miles north of Columbus, and sixty from Detroit and Cleveland. The first permanent settlement was effected in June, 1817, when the locality was known as Ogontz, from an Indian chief who lived there before the War of 1812. The town was laid out under the title of "Portland," in 1817, by its proprietor, Hon. Zalmon Wildman, of Danbury, Connecticut, and Hon. Isaac Mills, of New Haven.

The population in 1900 was 19,664; in 1910 it was 19,989, and in 1920 was 22,897.

In 1846 a historian wrote of Sandusky: "It has the largest and best harbor on the great chain of lakes, having the advantage of a large and land-locked bay, while the other lake ports are mostly the mouths of rivers. Sandusky Bay is eighteen miles long, furnishing ample room for all the water craft that could be required."

Among the state and public institutions of Sandusky should be mentioned the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home and the Ohio Fish

Old Time Stage Coach

Hatchery. As early as 1888 there were 65,000,000 pickerel hatched here.

During the Civil war more than 15,000 Confederate prisoners were kept on Johnson's Island, three miles out from Sandusky. The greatest number at any one time was 3,000 prisoners. These were mostly officers from the rebel army. When a man sold the prisoners whisky, he was drummed out of the place with a large card attached to his breast and back, reading "I Sold Whisky to the Rebels."

From late reports it is learned that Sandusky has 141 industrial establishments, twenty-eight of which are engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel products. Among the leaders in heavy, modern productions are farm tractors, marine and local stationary engines, iron and steel castings. Chemicals, paints and dyes, since the World war commenced, have been added to the industries of the city. Being on the lake, with cheaper water transportation than any railway can furnish, the trade in coal and lumber at this port has come to be immense in its annual tonnage. The pay-roll in Sandusky for the wage-earners in 1922 was in excess of $4,000,000. The tax duplicate for the city in 1923 was $40,097,670.

Milan is twelve miles from Sandusky City and eight miles from Lake Erie. It has a commanding position on the bank of Huron River, and is widely known as the birthplace of Thomas A. Edison, the electric "wizard" and great American inventor. Before railroad days, as many as 600 wagon loads of grain were brought by wagon to this point for

shipment by canal. Twenty sail-boats a day were sometimes here loaded, in all 35,000 bushels of grain shipped out in a single day.

Berlin Heights is a village of more than ordinary importance, though small in population it is. It is the largest of the three villages of Berlin Township, the other two being Ceylon and Berlinville. This is a noted township for its interest and successful work in horticulture. Being along the lake front, frost does not materially affect apples, pears, peaches and grapes. In a social way this village, from 1863 on for a number of years, was a "hot-bed" or center of free love and socialistic beliefs. A number of societies were formed, but all short lived. While it is true only one citizen of the township was identified with the movement, its supporters being drawn from various states, yet the influence for good in the community was not the most desirable. So strong was the feeling that, headed by a band of devoted Christian ladies, a mail sack containing many copies of the paper advertising their doctrines was seized en route to the postoffice and burned in the streets publicly.

Huron, at the mouth of Huron River, and on Lake Erie, is nine miles east of Sandusky City. Way back in 1885 this place was headquarters for one of the largest fishing industries along the lakes. About 500 tons of these fine lake fish were frozen and shipped to market every winter. Two thousand tons were salted during fall and spring months. The town here possesses one of the finest of lake harbors, carrying as much as fifteen feet of water at all times of the year. Here the French had a harbor as early as 1749. The Moravians and Christian Indians were early settlers here.

Castalia is at the head of Coal Creek, five miles to the southwest of Sandusky City. It was laid out in 1836 by Marshall Burton and named from the Grecian fount. When platted, it lay bordering a 3,000 acre tract of beautiful prairie. It is noted largely from its many beautiful and cold lime water springs, gushing up to gladden the heart of man and beast. The waters petrify many objects, even the water-wheels in use by the numerous mills decades ago.

The Village of Venice is on Sandusky Bay, near the mouth of Cold Creek and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. The date of its founding was 1817, when a mill-race was commenced to bring the waters of Cold Creek to the present site of Venice Mills. The flouring mills thus established in 1833 furnished the first permanent market for wheat in the "Fire Lands." The first hundred barrels of flour were sent to New York, but later it found better sale in the western states. Five hundred barrels of this flour was sent to Chicago and sold at $20 a barrel—then Chicago was but a struggling frontier town without supplies to subsist on.

Kelley's Island is really a township of this county; it lies in the lake, thirteen miles from Sandusky, and contains a little more than four square miles. Originally it was known as Cunningham Island. Cunningham was a French trader with the Indians and located here in 1803. The sales of wood, especially fine cedar timber, more than twice paid for all the island had cost its purchasers. Also the lime stone here found was later developed into great rock quarry interests and many of the finest business blocks in near-by large cities were constructed from the stone coming from this island. From 1810 it was learned that grapes had a natural home and growing place here. Charles Carpenter planted out the first grapes which he brought from Connecticut. Within a few years so well did this fruit stand the climate that 1,000 acres were in use, and this was about one-third the area of the island. In 1880, 700 tons of grapes were produced here and the Kelley Island Wine Company handled the product. Grapes are still raised in abundance and find a ready market.

Among the odd antiquities found on this island is what is known as "Inscription Rock," which contains strange yet not difficult to understand markings cut in the stone. This strange rock is about thirty or

forty feet long by twenty-one wide and twenty feet high. Scientists from many parts of the globe visit this rock formation.

Vermilion, another village of Erie County, is at the mouth of the Vermilion River, so named on account of the red paint found along the creek by the Indian tribes. The first settlers to locate here came in 1808-10 in the persons of William Hardy, William Austin, George and John Shearts, Almon Ruggles and as many more. The harbor was dredged to make it possible to run boats taking twelve feet of water; this was executed in 1842. A light-house was soon built and boat-building commenced in earnest.

Erie County contributed a large share to the anti-slavery movement that preceded the Civil war. Sandusky was the port of "supreme desire" to fugitive slaves on their way to Canada—and liberty.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

This county was formed December 9, 1800, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair and took its name evidently from the fair fields it contained. It appears to have almost every variety of soil that brings forth the best vegetation, whether in grass, grain, flower or fruit. The southern portion is hilly and rough, with a thin soil. One of the great sources of wealth found here lies beneath the surface in the form of fine, workable sandstone, which has been quarried in immense quantities and shipped far and near for building purposes. The area of this county is 495 square miles. Its population is now 81.8 to the square mile.

The lands watered by the sources of the Hockhocking River, and now within Fairfield County, Ohio, when first discovered by the settlers at Marietta, were owned and occupied by the Wyandot tribe of Indians. By the Greenville treaty in 1795 the Wyandots ceded all their territory on the Hockhocking River to the United States.

In 1797 Ebenezer Zane opened "Zane's Trace" from Wheeling to Limestone (Maysville). It passed through the site of Lancaster, at a fording known as "crossing of the Hockhocking." He located at Lancaster one of the three tracts of land given him by the government for his work performed in opening the "Trace."

The present civic townships of this county are: Amanda, Berne, Bloom, Clear Creek, Greenfield, Hocking, Lancaster, Liberty, Madison, Pleasant, Richland, Rush Creek, Violet and Walnut.

The county officers are as follows: Probate judge, William A. Snyder; clerk of the courts, Mary A. Geiser; sheriff, Charles J. Speriky; auditor, H. N. Walford; county commissioners, Absalom Hartman, John H. Young, Lewis P. Hoffman; treasurer, Z. C. Musser; recorder, D. C. Matz; surveyor, T. M. Spangler; prosecuting attorney, Charles A. Radcliffe; coroner, Cyrus C. Guisinger; county superintendent of schools, J. F. Bemiller; agricultural agent, H. F. Thayer.

The population by ten year periods since the county's organization has been as follows: In 1810 it had 11,361; 1820, 16,508; 1840, 31,558; 1850, 30,264; 1860, 30,538; 1870, 31,138; 1880, 34,284; 1890, 33,939; 1900, 34,259; 1910, 39,201; 1920, 40,484.

The county has one city, Lancaster, and the following villages: Amanda, Sugar Grove, Lithopolis, Carroll, Baltimore, Basil, Pleasantville, Rushville, West Rushville, Bremen, Pickerington, Millersport and Thurston.

The following statistics are from the report of the state agricultural department for the year 1923: Acres of corn, 65,000; bushels harvested, 2,795,000; wheat, 48,000, acres, 912,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 acres, 74,000 bushels; barley, 40 acres, 880 bushels; rye, 700 acres, 11,200 bushels; tons of hay, 57,000; potatoes, bushels, 80,910; number of horses in county, 10,240; all cattle, 30,520; dairy cows in 1924, 13,200; swine, 57,300: sheep, 16,670. The average size farm in the county in 1920 was 76.8.

In the autumn of 1800 Ebenezer Zane laid out Lancaster and in compliment to several Pennsylvanians from Lancaster, that state, he named the town New Lancaster; and it so remained until changed by legislative act to Lancaster, in 1805.

The first white child born in Fairfield County was the son of Mrs. Ruhama Greene, who immigrated here in 1798 and settled three miles west of Lancaster, where her child was born.

A great natural curiosity of the county is the bold and romantic eminence of sandstone, two hundred feet high, overlooking the country. It is called Mount Pleasant. The Indians called it "The Standing Stone." It measures a mile and a half in circumference at its base and is only thirty by one hundred yards at its apex. It is a reminder of the boundary towers made by mountain scenes along the Mediterranean. It is really the ending of the sandstone formation in this part of Ohio. It is frequently visited by sightseers and has attracted tourists from foreign lands.

The City of Lancaster, seat of justice, is twenty-eight miles southeast of Columbus and used long ago to be described as being "on the Hockhocking River and canal, on the Zanesville and Chillicothe turnpike." It had a population in 1920 of 14,706. It has long had an abundance of natural gas for heating and illuminating purposes. It was first discovered in February, 1887. One of these gas wells had a pressure of 700 pounds to the square inch and was, when drilled, the strongest gas well in Ohio. In recent years the city has had a steady and substantial growth, due largely to the development of its manufacturing industries. It has thirty important factory plants, including the Eagle Machine Company, the Hocking Valley Manufacturing Company, railroad shops, glass works and shoe factories. Fire clay and glass sand abound, and the continued growth of the city seems assured.

All of the church denominations and many of the popular modern civic societies and lodges are well represented in Lancaster.

Among noted men who were residents of the county must be mentioned Gen. William T. Sherman and Thomas Ewing, the latter a United States Senator from Ohio. More extended notice of both is found elsewhere in these volumes.

FAYETTE COUNTY

Fayette County was formed in March, 1810, from parts of Ross and Highland counties. Its present area is 413 square miles. It has a population of 52.1 to the square mile. Here one finds a flat surfaced country, where fully one-half of the soil is a dark vegetable loam on a clayey subsoil mixed with a limestone gravel. In the early settlement, this flat, wet surfaced land did not appeal readily to home-seekers. Again another drawback was the fact so much of the land was in the hands of non-residents. But time passed on, the wet lands were reclaimed and have for many years been among the most productive sections of the state. The county ranks high among the stock-raising districts of the state. The agricultural products of this locality are summed up from the recent Agricultural Bulletin issued by the state, which gives figures as follows: In 1920 the county had 235,262 acres of cultivated land; the average size farm was then 131.7 acres. The total number of horses in 1924 was 9,970; cattle, 19,250; dairy cows, 5,630; swine, 87,110; sheep, 15,860. In 1923, number acres in corn, 79,000; bushels raised, 3,239,000; wheat, 39,000 acres, yielded 702,000 bushels; oats, 6,000 acres, raised 162,000 bushels; barley, 640 acres, 13,440 bushels; rye, 1,360 acres, produced 27,200 bushels; tons of hay, 19,000; potatoes, 17,500 bushels.

The county is made up of civil townships as follows: Concord, Green, Jasper, Jefferson, Madison, Marion, Paint, Perry, Union and Wayne.

Since its first census enumeration in 1820, the population has been by decades as follows: In 1810, 1,854; 1820, 6,336; 1830, 8,180; 1840, 10,979; 1850, 12,726; 1860, 15,935; 1870, 17,170; 1880, 20,364; 1890, 22,309; 1900, 21,735; 1910, 21,744; 1920, 21,518. The 1880 census returns gave the county as having 17,000 of the 20,000 population, Ohio-born; Virginia furnished 1,052; Kentucky, 298; Pennsylvania, 291; Ireland, 256; Germany, 136.

The first settlers included these pioneers: Col. James Stewart, Jesse Milliken, Wade Loofborough, Thomas McDonald, Dr. Thomas M. Gara, John Popejoy, Gen. B. Harrison, Jesse Rowe, John De Witt Hamilton, Benjamin Rogers, William Harper, James Hays, Michael Carr, Peter Eyeman, William Snider, Judge Jacob Jamison, Samuel Waddle, James Sanderson, Smith and William Rankin.

The first Court of Common Pleas in this county was held by Judge Thompson, at the cabin of John Devault. The grand jury held their deliberations in a stable and in a hazel patch near by.

The county has one city, Washington Court House, and the following villages, Milledgeville, Octa, Jeffersonville, New Holland, Bloomingburg.

In 1923-24 the county officials of this county were as follows: Probate judge, Nye Gregg; clerk of the courts, Amelia D. Waddell; sheriff, William L. Lewis; auditor, Walter L. Robinson; county commissioners, John N. Browning, Elmer Junk, F. D. Theobald; treasurer, Ida B. Rothrath; recorder, W. B. Hyer; surveyor, Tom J. Grove; prosecuting attorney, Ray R. Maddox; coroner, C. P. Lutrell; county superintendent of schools, Oliver S. Nelson; county club agent, W. W. Montgomery.

Washington Court House, the county seat, with 7,962 population, is situated on a tributary of Paint Creek, forty-three miles southwest of Columbus. This has always been noted as a live-stock center. Stated days in each month are given over to stock sales and as many as 8,000 head of various kinds of stock have been exchanged here in one day. These sales are usually of cattle and horses. The city has a shoe factory, flouring mills, machine shops and fertilizer plant. In 1885, in the month of September, Washington Court House was partially destroyed by a cyclone. Six persons were killed and a vast amount of property loss was sustained. It was carefully estimated that half a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed in the wake of the awful storm. It took place at eight o'clock in the evening.

Jeffersonville, thirty-five miles southwest of Columbus, is the center of what for many years has been known as a great stock center and grain belt. In 1880 its population was 374; in the report of 1920, it is given as 790.

Bloomingburg is on the east fork of Paint Creek, five miles to the easterly from the county seat. It is a small village with an excellent rural trade, being, as it is, situated in a very well cultivated part of the county. Its population in 1920 was 552.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

By legislative act, April 30, 1803, Franklin County was formed from the County of Ross and named in honor of Benjamin Franklin. The surface of the land is generally level. The more elevated portions have a heavy clayey soil. East of the Scioto River, which runs through the county, the surface is generally underlaid with shale. The river bottom lands are a rich dark loam especially suited to the growth of Indian corn. The uplands, not naturally so fertile, respond most satisfactorily to intelligent cultivation, tile draining and the application of fertilizer. By such treatment many farms of the clayey land have been brought to a high standard of productivity. They have thus been

adapted not only to the growth of grain crops, but of fruits as well. Commercial apple and cherry orchards are in bearing.

The entire county was within the area covered by the glacial ice that came down from the north and left everywhere a deposit of drift of varying thickness. Beneath this drift the western half of the county is underlaid with Monroe and Columbus limestone—the latter predominating. A little farther east occurs the Delaware limestone. Then follow large areas of Ohio shale, succeeded by smaller outcroppings of Bedford shale, Berea grit, Sunbury shale and Cuyahoga formation. Beneath these outcropping strata, as evidenced by numerous wells each drilled to a depth of over 2,000 feet, there is a regular succession of rock layers extending down through the Silurian and into the Ordivician to the Trenton limestone. Had these wells been driven to a greater depth they would doubtless have revealed the earlier formations down to the limit where the sedimentary rocks come into contact with those of ignaeous origin.

The remains of interesting extinct forms of animal life have been found here. Among these is the skeleton of a mastodon, now on exhibition at Orton Hall, Ohio State University.

The primitive inhabitants of Franklin County were the Mound Builders. Evidence of this fact still exists in the form of a few mounds that have withstood the razing and leveling influence of civilization.

When the white men came to this region it was occupied chiefly by the Wyandot Indians. They had a large town on a site within the present corporate limits of the City of Columbus. From this point they sent forth their hunters and their warriors. Hither they brought their captives. Among the latter were Jeremiah Armstrong, who was ransomed and returned to friends in Pennsylvania and who afterwards came back to Columbus and kept a hotel. Robert Armstrong, another captive, chose to spend the remainder of his days with his captors, took an Indian wife and reared a family. Hither came John Brickel, another Indian captive, with reminiscences of his remarkable experience, to purchase a few choice lots offered by Lucas Sullivant in the Village of Franklinton. Here in the Dunmore war Col. William Crawford surprised and put to flight a band of Mingoes who were making an effort to escape the conditions of the treaty at Camp Charlotte. Here in 1810 the Wyandot chief Leatherlips was sentenced to death by chiefs of his tribe, ostensibly for witchcraft, but really, it is believed, because of his friendship for the whites, and executed near the northern boundary of the county. A monument has been erected at his grave. Here Tarhe the Crane came to meet Gen. William Henry Harrison and offer his allegiance in the War of 1812, to the great relief of the citizens of the county.

Present townships of this county are: Blendon, Brown, Clinton, Franklin, Hamilton, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, Marion, Mifflin, Montgomery, Norwich, Perry, Plain, Pleasant, Prairie, Sharon, Truro and Washington.

This county made the following showing agriculturally as per the recent agricultural bulletins of 1923: Acres of corn, 74,000, produced 3,034,000 bushels; wheat, 44,000 acres, 792,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 acres, 310,000 bushels; barley, 150 acres, 3,150 bushels; rye, 1,090 acres, 17,440 bushels; tons of hay, 60,000; potatoes, 278,300 bushels; number horses in county in 1924, 12,510; cattle, 32,170; dairy cows, 20,730; swine, 54,300; sheep, 15,350; area of land farmed in 1920, 265,116; average size farm, 70.2 acres.

Present officers of county affairs: Probate judge, Homer L. Bostwick; clerk of the courts, Herold C. Gockenbach; sheriff, Frank N. Holycross; auditor, Arthur J. Thatcher; county commissioners, H. E. Hartman, Fred W. Atchersom, Milton W. Westlake; treasurer, William M. Ginder; recorder, R. J. Williams; surveyor, Curtis C. Lattimer;

prosecuting attorney, John R. King; coroner, Joseph A. Murphy; county superintendent of schools, Charles W. Cookson.

Population.—Since 1810 the population, by decade periods, has been: In 1810, 3,486; 1820, 10,172; 1830, 14,741; 1840, 25,049; 1850, 42,909; 1860, 50,361; 1870, 63,019; 1880, 86,797; 1890, 124,087; 1900, 164,460; 1910, 221,567; 1920, 283,951. Per square mile, 549.2.

In addition to the City of Columbus, Franklin County has a number of interesting and prosperous villages. According to the census of 1920 the number of these incorporated reaches an even score. With the population of each they are as follows: Westerville, 2,480; Upper Arlington, 620; Linden Heights, 1,731; East Columbus, 1,328; Grandview Heights, 1,185; Bexley, 1,342; Canal Winchester, 791; Grove City, 905; Worthington, 705; East Linden, 724; Groveport, 671; Reynoldsburg, 491; Hilliard, 451; Gahanna, 347; Lockbourne, 279; Harrisburg, 258; Marble Cliff, 216; Dublin, 211; New Albany, 200; Hanford, 160.

The Village of Westerville derives its name from its founder, Matthew Westervelt, who laid it out in July, 1839. It was incorporated July 19, 1858, and the first officers were elected in October of the same year. It is now noted as the seat of Otterbein College, an institution with a long and honorable history and bright prospects for the future. While a student in this institution Benjamin Russell Hanby wrote the words and music of "Darling Nellie Gray." As the home of the Anti-Saloon League of America, Westerville is known throughout the civilized world.

The Village of Worthington was founded by Col. James Kilbourne in May, 1804. It was incorporated March 9, 1835. On the day following the first election was held, at which Colonel Kilbourne was chosen mayor. On February 20, 1808, Worthington Academy was incorporated and conducted here with success until February 8, 1819, when it was reincorporated as Worthington College under the presidency of Rev. Philander Chase, who was later succeeded by his son. Salmon P. Chase was a student in this institution. It continued until 1832, when it gave place to the Reformed Medical College, which was subsequently moved to Cincinnati. Other schools established here and finally abandoned were the Female Seminary and the Ohio Central Normal College. The educational ideals of Worthington have always been high. Though the village has not grown rapidly, it is now becoming an attractive residence place for business and professional men with offices in Columbus. Though long ago disappointed in its desire to become the capital of Ohio, its early ambitions seem destined finally to be in a measure gratified. The City of Columbus is growing northward so rapidly that at a not distant date it will absorb Worthington—providing, of course, that Worthington is willing to become a part of the capital city.

Groveport had its beginning as early as 1833. Later two towns were laid out on opposite sides of the main street by names respectively of Wert's Grove and Rarey's Port. Later the names were combined into Groveport. It was incorporated in 1847.

Canal Winchester was long one of the most populous villages of Franklin County. It was laid out about the year 1827 by Reuben Dove, a Virginian, and named it Winchester, after Winchester, Virginia. It was afterward named Canal Winchester to distinguish it from another postoffice in the state by the name of Winchester. It was not incorporated until 1866.

Dublin, one of the smaller villages of the county, has an interesting history. It was laid out by John Sells in 1818. It was platted by John Shields, an Irish surveyor, who named it after the city of Ireland in which he was born. It was incorporated in 1855.

Grove City was platted under the direction of William F. Bruck on land owned by his father-in-law, John Smith, in 1852 and given the

name which the village still bears. It was incorporated in 1866. Its growth, at first very slow, has been accelerated in recent years and it has gradually passed other older villages in population.

Upper Arlington, Grandview Heights and Bexley are modern residence suburbs of Columbus with a steady and assured growth and destined, by absorption or as separate municipalities, to become an important part of the Greater Columbus of the future.

Columbus, the Capital City of Ohio

"Whatever can be known of earth we know,"
Sneered Europe's wise men in their snail-shells curled.
"No!" said one man in Genoa, and that No
Out of the darkness summoned this New World.

Of all the cities that bear the honored name of that "man of Genoa" the most populous, enterprising and progressive is Columbus, the capital city of Ohio. It has an interesting history. It was born to fame. It was the destined capital of the first state formed from the Northwest Territory.

The seat of government of that entire territory was, when it was first organized in 1788, at Marietta; later, in June, 1791, it was moved to Cincinnati; then again on November 1, 1800, it was transferred to Chillicothe, where it remained until Ohio was admitted into the Union. For a brief period, 1810-1812, it was transferred to the City of Zanesville, which had ambitions to become the permanent capital. Shortly afterward it returned to Chillicothe, where it remained until the seat of government of the state was finally fixed on the east bank of the Scioto River opposite the town of Franklinton.

The legal steps by which it became the capital of Ohio are briefly indicated as follows:

Many sites were ambitious to become the seat of government for the state. It was generally understood that Chillicothe would not be selected; a site more nearly in the geographical center of the state was desired.

The general assembly, on February 20, 1810, passed an act authorizing the selection by both houses of a commission of five members "to hear arguments, inspect localities and recommend a site for a permanent seat of government." James Findlay, W. Silliman, Joseph Darlington, Resin Beall and William McFarland were appointed commissioners.

Franklinton, a considerable town opposite the present site of Columbus, was a very active applicant for the honor at the hands of the commissioners. After a thorough survey, however, they decided against this site. Their chief objection was that the ground was too low and that the danger from floods was too great to warrant this choice. Having failed to persuade the commission to favor Franklinton, the influential men of this town later cordially supported the efforts of the syndicate offering the present site of the capital. The members of this syndicate, who owned the land on which it was proposed that the capital should be built, were Lyne Starling, John Kerr, A. McLaughlin and James Johnson. They proposed, if their offer of the site "on the east bank of the Scioto River nearly opposite the town of Franklinton" should be accepted, to lay out a town, to convey to the state ten acres for public buildings and ten acres for a penitentiary; to erect a state house, offices, penitentiary and such other buildings as the Legislature might direct. The syndicate was to contribute $50,000 for these improvements, and any sum in excess of this sum was to be paid by the state. The erection of the buildings was to be under the direction of the Legislature, which later chose Joel Wright of Warren County as its

agent. He was succeeded February 10, 1814, by William Ludlow, under whose direction the public buildings were completed.

The name of Ohio's capital was fixed by a Senate joint resolution passed January 20, 1812. The name Columbus, it is claimed, was first suggested by Hon. Joseph Foos, at that time a member of the State Senate from Franklin County. The resolution as amended and agreed to in the Senate and finally concurred in by the House read as follows:

"Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that the town to be laid out on the high bank, on the east side of the Scioto River, opposite the town of Franklinton, for the permanent seat of government of this state, shall be known and distinguished by the name of Columbus."

In passing it is worthy of note that Worthington was a very active rival in the effort to be chosen as the seat of government. At some stages of the proceedings it seemed that this village had fair prospects for the realization of its ambition, but a very careful study of the legislative proceedings does not verify the traditional story that Worthington lost by a single vote of a member of the general assembly whose convivial habits swayed him to the support of the present site.[1]

Other contestants for this prize were Delaware, Zanesville, Lancaster, Circleville and Newark. Land owned by John and Peter Sells, including the present site of Dublin, was also seriously considered. The Delaware site was favored in the report of the senate committee January 17, 1812.

The site selected for the capital of Ohio was well chosen. Though somewhat south of the geographical center of the state, it is not far distant from that point. It is located on ground sufficiently elevated to protect it from floods. Geologically it is in the midst of the surface formations of the Devonian period. Beneath the soil are the Ohio shales. Immediately under these are the beds of Devonian limestone which come to the surface a little to the east. From this limestone the state house was built. This rock formation abounds in fossils, a number of which can be seen in the blocks used in the walls and steps of this building. In the land formation of Ohio, the site of the capital emerged from the epicontinental sea, which extended from the south at one time over the entire country. When the land on which Columbus is now located permanently arose from the waters of this sea they still extended for thousands of years over the eastern portion of what is now Ohio. In comparatively recent geological time, from eight to forty thousand years ago, according to various estimates, the great glacier of the ice age extended over most of Ohio and all of Franklin County. It left here the rich drift that it brought down from the north together with granite bowlders from beyond the Great Lakes.

Prior to the descent of this glacier this region was covered by a luxuriant vegetation that supported many striking forms of animal life. Over the site of Columbus roamed the mastodon and the mammoth, long ago extinct. In Orton Hall of the State University there is on exhibition the skeleton of a mastodon, found within the limits of Franklin County, that doubtless browsed on the herbage along the banks of the Scioto, perhaps on the very site of the capital city. Remains indicate that this was also the favorite home of the mammoth. In a county north of Columbus have been found the remains of one of these animals. They will soon be mounted and placed on exhibition in the museum of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

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[1]Columbus has its traditions. Among them are stories of how Worthington was defeated in its effort to become the capital city by the advocates of the present site who plied a member of the Legislature with drink and then voted him against Worthington. Another story has it that the one vote necessary to turn the scale was won at a game of poker. Neither is true. The official record shows that Worthington never came within one vote of the coveted prize.

When primitive man first made his appearance here is uncertain. The mound builders were attracted to this region, however, and left within the limits of the city site a number of their earthen structures, most of which have entirely disappeared. One of the largest is remembered in the name of Mound Street.

The last engagement of the Dunmore war[2] was fought between Virginians and Indians of the Mingo nation on ground near the Ohio Penitentiary, now included within the corporate limits of Columbus.

Columbus had its beginnings in the stirring scenes of the second war with Great Britain. On the very day that President James Madison signed the declaration of war, June 18, 1812, the opening of the sale of lots for the new capitol began. As the news of the declaration of war did not reach Franklinton until some days later, the sale of lots proceeded without interruption of such an announcement. On the site of the capitol nothing of primary interest occurred during that struggle, but west of the river in view of the site, the town of Franklinton was the scene of great military activity. It was the rendezvous for the assembling of troops for the Northwestern army. From this village went forth a regiment to accompany General Hull on the long march through the wilderness to Detroit. The ill-fated expedition ended with a surrender to the British and threw open the entire Northwest to the incursions of the foe and their savage allies.

This reverse to American arms filled the settlers in the vicinity of Columbus with consternation. Attacks were expected from the Indian allies of the British and the people of the surrounding country began to flock into Franklinton for protection. The attitude of the Indians that thus far had been neutral seemed to be in doubt and fears were expressed that they would ally themselves with the British cause. In this crisis William Henry Harrison, who was placed at the head of the Northwestern army, called a meeting of the Indians in Franklinton. This conference was held June 21, 1813, on the grounds of Lucas Sullivant, and a very interesting account of it has been preserved in the Sullivant family memorial. No better description can perhaps be given than the following extract which has appeared frequently in print:

"The Delaware, Shawnee, Wyandotte and Seneca tribes were represented by about 50 of the chiefs and warriors. General Harrison represented the government, and with him were his staff and a brilliant array of officers in full uniform. Behind was a detachment of soldiers. In his front were the Indians. All around were the inhabitants of the region, far and near, with many a mother and maid as interested spectators. The general began to speak in calm and measured tones, befitting the grave occasion, but an undefined oppression seemed to hold all in suspense, as, with silent and almost breathless attention, they awaited the result of the general's words, which seemed to fall on dull ears, as the Indians sat with unmoved countenances and smoked on in stolid silence. At length the persuasive voice of the great commander struck a responsive chord, and when Tarhe, or Crane, the great Wyandot chief, slowly rose to his feet, and standing for a moment in graceful and commanding attitude, made a brief reply, and then, with others, pressed forward to grasp the hand of General Harrison, in token, not only of amity, but in agreement to stand as a barrier on our exposed border, a terrible doubt and apprehension was lifted from the hearts of all. Jubilant shouts rent the air, women wept for joy, and stalwart men thrilled with pleasure as they now thought of the assured safety of their wives and children from a cruel and stealthy foe, and prepared at once, with cheerful alacrity, to go forth to the impending battles."

One can scarcely realize that all this occurred within the present limits of Columbus a little over a century ago.

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[2]See chapter on "The Dunmore War."

A large, native bowlder, with appropriate bronze tablet, now commemorates this important conference. It was unveiled in Miller Park, now in the City of Columbus, formerly in the town of Franklinton, June 28, 1904, under the auspices of the Columbus Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The War of 1812 absorbed the thought of the people in the Ohio Country and considerably delayed work on the public buildings of the new state capital. These were not ready for occupancy until 1816. On December 2 of that year the general assembly convened in Columbus for the first time. It is said that "the members generally came on horse back, and sent their horses to the country for the winter. Several boarded in Franklinton and one or two in the country. On the adjournment of the general assembly, several of the members living in the country bordering on the Ohio River below Portsmouth, descended the Scioto in skiffs."

Columbus was incorporated as a borough February 10, 1816; as a city, March 3, 1834. Improvements in addition to the public buildings had already been made. A number of citizens were desirous of adding to the new borough the town of Franklinton and a bill was introduced in the Legislature to make this a part of Columbus, a ward retaining the name of Franklinton. This wounded the pride of those living across the Scioto from the state capital, especially the pioneers of that town. A protest was framed bearing the signatures of Lucas Sullivant and a number of other prominent citizens of Franklinton. This was presented in December, 1817, to the general assembly and the project for uniting the two towns was abandoned. Among other reasons advanced in the protest is the following:

"Many of us were the first and early adventurers to Franklinton whilst the surrounding country was an unbroken forest. We have cast our lots in Franklinton. We wish to remain unincorporated until we deem it to our interests to apply for an act of incorporation entirely separate and distinct from Columbus."

In 1824 the county seat of Franklin County was moved from Franklinton to Columbus. In 1870 that town became finally incorporated with the capital city.

The Ohio Gazeteer for the year 1818 presents a pleasing picture of the new capital of Ohio. We quote from the description:

"Columbus, a flourishing post town, and capital of the State of Ohio. * * * It now contains about 200 houses and 1500 inhabitants. There are also four or five English schools and a very respectable school for young ladies. Here are likewise ten mercantile stores, a bank, two printing offices and a market house. The public buildings of the state, consisting of a state-house, a building for the public offices, and a penitentiary, are all of brick. The state-house is a handsome edifice 75 by 50 feet upon the ground, and two lofty stories high, fronting the west. From the center of the roof rises a neat belfry, ornamented with a handsome spire; the top of which is 106 feet from the ground. Adjoining the balcony, on the two sides are handsome railed walks, from which the spectator may view the whole town as upon a map. And from this station is likewise a most pleasing view of rural scenery in every direction as far as the eye can reach. The low situated town of Franklinton one mile to the west, and the intervening meanderings of the slow winding Scioto, add new charms to the surrounding prospect."

The same publication describes Franklinton as a post town of about seventy dwelling houses and adds, "But on account of its proximity to the rapidly improving town of Columbus it seems not to be flourishing."

After the close of the War of 1812 Columbus improved steadily and at times rapidly. The early inhabitants were subject to all the vicissitudes of pioneer life, which brought many enjoyments and with them struggles and hardships. For years very little money was in

circulation. Products of the farm and forest and stream as well as skilled labor were paid for "in trade" by a system of exchange, remnants of which are still remembered by older persons now living. Eggs and butter less than fifty years ago in many parts of Ohio were bought in stores at so much a dozen or pound in cash or so much, usually a larger amount, "in trade." In 1817 a correspondent quotes prices as follows: Sugar, 12½ cents per pound; venison, a whole deer, 4 shillings or 66 cents; turkeys, 25 cents each; fish from 4 to 5 cents a pound. Much game was brought to the town by the Indians. In 1822 the following prices were quoted: Wheat, 25 cents a bushel; corn, 12½ cents a bushel; oats, 14 cents a bushel; pork, 2 cents a pound; beef, 3 cents a pound; lard, 6 cents a pound; tallow, 8 cents a pound. The following fruits by the bushel were listed at: Sweet potatoes, 75 cents; potatoes, 18 to 25 cents; apples, 37 cents; peaches, 12 to 18 cents; dried peaches, $1 a bushel. Groceries were quoted as follows: Tea, $1.25 a pound; coffee, 37 cents a pound; loaf sugar, 37 cents a pound; maple sugar, 10 cents a pound; salt, $1 a bushel; wool, 50 cents a pound. Prices from time to time fluctuated, but local products were uniformly cheap with very few exceptions.

The correspondent who faithfully recorded these prices writes enthusiastically under date of October 2, 1817, of the fruit produced in the new country, especially peaches. She says: "Such fruit I never saw before. One of the neighbors sent me a basketfull, several of which measured a full quarter of a yard in circumference."

Fine peaches are still seen in season in many gardens in Columbus. The northern part of the city and the country still further north are well adapted to the growth of apples, cherries and many other fruits. The Brown Fruit Farm, just north of Columbus, is a large commercial orchard that is now cultivated with remarkable success.

In the pioneer days of Columbus the people were not infrequently subject to epidemics that carried many of them to premature graves. There was such a visitation from the autumn of 1823 to the springtime of 1826. The correspondent under date of August 10, 1823, speaks of Columbus as presenting "nothing but a scene of trouble, sickness and death." After nightfall lights could be seen in every home where vigils were kept for the dying and dead. In October of the same year the scourge was so severe in the surrounding country that there were "scarcely enough well people to bury the dead." In some instances entire families were swept away. In March of 1826 the town was "severely afflicted with influenza." Deaths were not so frequent, however, as from the fever of the years immediately preceding. The correspondent from whose manuscript these are gleaned wrote: "I have three little darling children in the graveyard. We have two here."

This correspondent was Mrs. Betsy Green Deshler, the wife of David W. Deshler and the mother of William G. Deshler, the well known banker and capitalist of Columbus who erected and left as one of his monuments the Deshler Hotel.

It is worthy of note in this connection that David W. Deshler, when he came to Columbus with his young wife, had practically no capital but health and character. He and his wife lived for a time in a small house, which he built, of only two rooms, and one of these was used as a shop. He was a cabinet maker and carpenter by trade. Afterwards he became a successful business man, a banker and one of the influential citizens of Columbus.

An event of primary importance to Ohio and its capital city was the westward extension of the old National Road, or the Cumberland Road as it is known in official literature. On October 5, 1825, United States Commissioner Jonathan Knight, accompanied by associate engineers, came to Columbus after having completed the survey from Zanesville to this city. One of these engineers was the youthful Joseph E. Johnson, afterward the famous Confederate chieftain in the Civil war.

The road was not fully completed to Columbus until the year 1833. "The opening of this great thoroughfare was an event of immense importance commercially," we are told. "It was a revolution." At the height of its prosperity, huge freight wagons carrying from eight to ten tons each and drawn by from six to twelve horses, rolled over it, while gaily colored stage coaches speeding at the rate of ten miles an hour passed at frequent intervals. The National Road had much to do with the rapid growth of towns along its route, including the City of Columbus. This historic highway crossed the Scioto River at West Broad Street. Revival of interest in it marked the opening of the new bridge, recently completed, at that point.

Other means of transportation, however, were in a brief period to minimize the importance of this great historic highway. In 1825 work was commenced at Licking Summit, near Newark, on the first Ohio canal. The Fourth of July was chosen as the auspicious occasion for beginning this great internal improvement. Governor DeWitt Clinton, of New York, under whose administration the Erie Canal from Albany to Buffalo had been built, was present to lift the first spade of earth and was followed by Governor Morrow. Thomas Ewing delivered the oration to a great crowd of people, and "men around him wept for joy" at the commencement of this work which was expected to bring a new era of prosperity to Ohio. A system of canals was gradually completed within the state. A lateral branch of the Ohio Canal, connecting the main line with Columbus at Lockbourne, was commenced April 30, 1827. The event was celebrated in Columbus with much ceremony. Hon. Joseph R. Swan delivered an address. On September 13, 1831, water was let into the Columbus branch and on the 23rd of the same month the firing of cannon announced the arrival of the canal boat, Governor Brown, from Circleville with many prominent citizens of Pickaway County on board. For a time traffic over this branch flourished until the canal system of the state gradually gave way to its swifter and more powerful competitor, the steam railway.

The success of the steam railway experiment in England early attracted attention to this country and to Ohio. The local interest was attested in a meeting of citizens of Columbus held in the state house January 9, 1836. Governor Lucas presided. Resolutions were adopted expressing satisfaction with the movement to construct a railroad from Cincinnati to Charleston, South Carolina. The first railway chartered in Ohio was the Milan & Newark Railroad, which was incorporated February 7, 1832. It was not, however, until February, 1850, that a railroad train actually steamed into the City of Columbus. On the 22d of that month a trial trip was made on the railroad from Columbus to Xenia. The locomotive was named The Washington. On the 27th of this month the first regular passenger train, drawn by this locomotive, steamed out of Columbus. On March 2, 1850, the state officers and the general assembly made a trip over the road to Cincinnati and return.

From the establishment of the capital at Columbus transportation lines, roads, turnpikes, canals and railways have sought to connect it with different parts of the state.

It has become an important railway center. Seven trunk lines with eighteen divisions now connect it with different parts of the country. Seventy passenger trains pass through the city daily. Nine interurban electric lines add materially to the transportation facilities.

In the early half century of the history of Columbus migration to Ohio was largely to the rural districts. Forest and prairie lands were sought and settled. The one great industry of the state through this period was agriculture. The tide was steadily toward the country. The rapid growth of villages and cities had not yet commenced. But the urban population steadily increased, though not so rapidly as that of the farming districts.

After the Civil war, however, manufacturing establishments began

to spring up in the municipalities of the state and the tide of migration and immigration gradually turned toward the cities. A native son of Ohio and President of the United States fittingly described this change in the statement, "The fires of productive industry were lighted at the funeral pyre of slavery." Today in spite of the cry "back to the country" the tide is still strongly toward the cities. This is evident in the growth of Columbus, which is increasing rapidly in population.

Much has been said of the achievements of Ohio in statesmanship and war. Because of the fortunate location of the state and the character of its population, Ohio has frequently been referred to as the "heart of the Republic," and the political and social interests of the state of course pulsate from its capital and heart center, Columbus.

Mention has been made of the activity of Columbus, or Franklinton, which is now a part of Columbus, in the War of 1812. The war with Mexico was not generally popular here. It was an Ohio United States Senator, the eloquent Tom Corwin, who said that if he were a Mexican he would say to our troops advancing into that country, "We will greet you with bloody hands and welcome you to hospitable graves." In spite of the opposition, however, Ohio responded with alacrity and enthusiasm to the call for troops. Her quota was soon filled and notice was given that no further enlistments were desired.

In spite of this opposition to the Mexican war, however, the people of Ohio responded with alacrity and enthusiasm to the call for troops. On May 20, 1846, Governor Mordecai Bartley issued his first call. Recruiting began in Columbus immediately after the issue of the governor's call. Three companies were promptly organized here. Ohio's quota was more than filled in a very short time and notice was given that no further enlistments were desired. The governor was somewhat embarrassed a little later when a company from Seneca County "marched into Columbus on the evening of June 10, with drums beating and flag flying." Arrangements were made for provisioning this unit until some assignment could be made.

No adequate space can be given in this sketch to describe the military activities in Columbus during the great Civil war. In the state house grounds, at the northwest corner of the capitol, stands a monument surmounted by a bronze effigy of the Roman matron, Cornelia, with outstretched hands and underneath her classic words, "These are my jewels." Below this inscription are the "jewels," the famous sons of Ohio and the Republic—Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Stanton, Chase, Garfield and Hayes. To these might be added the dashing cavalry leader, Custer. Nothing could more adequately suggest the participation of Ohio in the war for the Union than these names. In the cabinet and on the field Ohio was dominant in the sisterhood of states through that historic struggle. A panorama of the scenes witnessed here thrills the reader as he peruses the history of the stirring, tragic and glorious days of 1861-1865.

Camp Chase, in Columbus, was the scene of active recruiting and training for service. It was also the site of a famous Confederate prison. In the cemetery there 2,260 Confederates who died in the prison were buried. The remains of 126 of these have been removed, leaving the total number now buried at Camp Chase 2,134. The names of these have been preserved. In recent years the cemetery has been well kept and memorial services are now annually held there.

The war with Spain found Ohio united in support of the administration of an Ohio President, William McKinley. A prominent figure in the United States Senate at the time of the declaration was Joseph Benson Foraker, whose eloquent insistence that this must not be a war of conquest but for the liberation of Cuba, is still remembered. The declared purpose for which the nation took up arms under the leadership of these two Ohio Statesmen is becoming a fixed policy of our government. The war had been expected and the agitation for the

recognition of Cuba had been actively advocated in Columbus; the suddenness with which the declaration came, however, and the prompt marching of the regiment of regulars from the Columbus barracks thrilled the people and brought forth the largest crowds that up to that date had assembled in the city to cheer the soldiers on their way to meet the foe.

Ohio's participation in the World war is too recent and too vividly remembered to require portrayal here. Through the period from the call to arms to its conclusion the khaki uniform was seen at all times on the street and regiments frequently marched in review past the capitol on their way to cantonments or overseas service. A procession never to be forgotten was the march of thousands of mothers of soldiers dressed in white on June 9, 1918. Ohio furnished her quota of officers and men and in the brief period of the service in foreign lands gave some names to history. Brig.-Gen. Edward Sigerfoos, the highest ranking officer killed in action, was a native Ohioan and a graduate of the Ohio State University. Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, America's ace of aces, was born and reared in Columbus. He was given a great public reception, February 17, 1919, on his return from his distinguished service overseas. Those who gave their lives in the war are tenderly cherished in memory and monuments and memorials to their heroic sacrifice are yet to be reared.

The great reserve army, not eligible for service at the front, responded liberally to every patriotic call. The aggregate financial aid subscribed was in excess of $88,000,000.

The City of Columbus has been the scene of many great political meetings and conventions. One of the most famous of these was that held here on February 22, 1840, when Gen. William Henry Harrison, a citizen of Ohio, with great acclaim was nominated for the presidency. Over 20,000 from all sections of the state attended this convention. To Columbus came Abraham Lincoln on September 16, 1859, to deliver his first notable address in Ohio. On this occasion he formed acquaintances and cemented friendships that helped him a year afterwards to become the nominee of his party for the presidency. Here the political contest of Brough and Vallandingham in 1863 was vigorously and acrimoniously waged.

Since its incorporation Columbus has been widely known through its hotels. The most historic of these is the Neil House. It commemorates the name of its founder, William Neil, for many years a prominent citizen of Columbus. It had its humble beginning about the year 1822. Later a substantial building was erected in 1837. This burned down November 6, 1860, the day Lincoln was elected President. Soon thereafter was rebuilt on the same site the building which has recently been razed to make way for a more stately structure now in process of erection, which will be one of the finest hotels in the country. The Neil House has entertained many distinguished men and women in various walks of life. Fifteen presidents, eight of them from Ohio, have written their names in the Neil register: Jackson, William Henry Harrison, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley, Taft, Roosevelt, Wilson, Harding. Ohio congressmen and senators have registered at the Neil. It has numbered in its list of distinguished guests Charles Dickens, Henry Clay, William Dean Howells, Jenny Lind, Louis Kossuth, Admiral Farragut, Tom Corwin, Phil Sheridan, Horace Greeley, Stephen A. Douglas, Adelina Patti, W. J. Bryan, James G. Blaine, Orville Wright and more than a score of others equally eminent.

The Chittenden Hotel was built by Henry T. Chittenden, a capitalist long identified with the city. The Deshler Hotel perpetuates the name of one of the pioneer families of Columbus. It was erected by the late William G. Deshler, for many years in financial affairs the most prominent citizen of Columbus. Fort Hayes Hotel has recently been built on

West Spring Street near the Chittenden. These hotels, the Southern at the corner of High and Main streets, and a number of other excellent hostelries fairly well accommodate the large traveling public attracted to the city.

The first manufacturing concern was established in 1822. Its chief product was plows. It continued for almost a third of a century. The manufacturing interests of Columbus have had a healthy growth since the Civil war. They are so thoroughly diversified that dullness in a particular line does not materially affect the city. According to the census of 1920 there were 960 manufacturing establishments in Columbus engaging 23,425 persons, employing a capital of $102,975,000 and turning out annually an aggregate product valued at $124,022,000.

The value of the products of the principal manufacturing industries of Columbus were reported as follows for the year 1919: Foundry and machine shop products, $18,632,901; cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies, $15,213,729; boots and shoes, $10,198,135; slaughtering and meat packing, $6,516,428; printing and publishing newspapers and periodicals, $4,094,919; automobile bodies and parts, $3,668,580; fertilizers, $2,832,917; confectionery and ice cream, $2,575,127; book and job printing and publishing, $2,185,510; lumber and planing-mill products, $1,691,612; stoves, ranges and hot air furnaces, $1,133,658.

By reference to the Ohio laws it appears that the act incorporating six banks in the state, passed February 23, 1816, authorized the establishment of the first bank in the town of Columbus. The first section of this act begins as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That a bank shall be established at Columbus, in the county of Franklin, and those who shall become stock holders in said bank in the manner hereinafter prescribed, their successors and assigns shall be and hereby are created a body corporate and politic by the name and style of the president and directors of the Franklin Bank of Columbus."

The charter of this bank extended to January 1, 1843. Its capital stock was $100,000. Those authorized to secure "subscriptions toward the constitution of the stock" were: Samuel Parsons, Lucas Sullivant, Gustavus Swan, John Cutler, John Kerr, Alexander Morrison, James Kilbourn, Jarvis Pike and Henry Brown.

It is recorded that a meeting of citizens of Detroit in January, 1820, agreed that notes of this bank and a number of others in Ohio should be received at a discount of 20 per cent. The bank was still in existence June 10, 1837, and was represented in a meeting of bankers in Columbus on that date by Gustavus Swan and Alfred Kelley. The Clinton Bank of Columbus, which was incorporated July 3, 1834, was represented at this meeting by Joseph Ridgeway. The Clinton Bank numbered among its first directors William Neil, D. W. Deshler, Noah H. Swayne and William L. Sullivant, all prominently identified with the business interests of Columbus.

In the earlier portion of the half century preceding the Civil war, the business of banking in Ohio and other states was in a very unsatisfactory condition. The value of the notes issued by various banks was usually uncertain and many of them became worthless. The aggregate loss thus inflicted upon the people of Ohio through this period can perhaps never be estimated. Columbus, however, was not as unfortunate as many other cities. The first two banks chartered weathered all storms and the Franklin Bank of Columbus reached its charter limit in 1843 in safety. At this time the state bank of Ohio was organized and the Franklin Bank of Columbus on January 1, 1845, became one of its branches. It was thoroughly reorganized and continued in business until August 23, 1854, at the close of a successful career.

The list of Columbus banks covering the entire period since the establishment of the capital city is a long one and the record is marked,

of course, by the vicissitudes of the times and some failures. On the whole, however, banking here has been on a substantial basis and the credit of those institutions has been uniformly high.

At present there are no private banks in Columbus and all of the banking institutions here belong to the Clearing House Association which was organized in 1872, with T. P. Gordon, president, and P. W. Huntington, vice president. The present officers are: President, D. F. Dickson; secretary, Walter A. Fox. Following is the list of the active member banks of the Columbus Clearing House Association:

The Market Exchange Bank.
The Huntington National Bank.
The First National Bank.
The Hayden Clinton National Bank.
The Columbus Savings Bank.
The Ohio National Bank.
City National Bank.
Commercial National Bank.
Citizens Trust and Savings Bank.
The National Bank of Commerce.

The following banks are associate members of the Columbus Clearing House Association:

The Fifth Avenue Savings Bank.
The Northern Savings Bank.
The Commonwealth Savings Bank.
The Brunson Savings Bank.

The following aggregate represents the standing of the banks forming the Clearing House Association:

Statement of April 1, 1923.

Capital	$ 6,600,000
Surplus and profits	7,817,900
Resources	122,982,400

The rapid development of the banking interests of the city is seen in the fact that just ten years previous the aggregate resources of Columbus banks was $46,552,000, while only three years ago they were in round numbers about $90,000,000. The first building and loan association was organized about the year 1868. The number has rapidly increased to twenty-five, with assets of $60,000,000. They have been very active agencies in the upbuilding of the city.

Columbus has never been "a boom town," but its growth in all that goes to make a prosperous city has been steady and assured. The population in 1815 was 700; in 1820, 1,400; in 1830, 2,435; in 1840, 6,048; in 1850, 17,882; in 1860, 18,554; in 1870, 31,274; in 1880, 51,647; in 1890, 88,150; in 1900, 125,560; in 1910, 181,511; in 1920, 237,031; in 1923 (estimated by United States census), 261,082.

The estimated population of Columbus and its suburbs in 1921 was 286,800. Probably today the aggregate population of the city and its suburbs is not far from 300,000.

Nothing has been said in this sketch of the bench and bar and the medical profession. At the taking of the first census of 1815 there were in Columbus four lawyers. How many doctors there were then does not appear. With the advancing decades the number of lawyers has increased until today, according to the directory, there are 340 in the city. Of physicians, according to the same authority, there are 433. A testimonial to the efficiency of their service is found in the fact that Columbus is a remarkably healthy city. The death rate in 1922 was 13.28 per thousand and the birth rate 200 per thousand. This condition of the city is also due in large measure to the abundant supply of absolutely pure water, the most beneficent gift of the municipality to its people.

The first newspaper published within the present limits of Columbus was Freeman's Chronicle, the first issue of which appeared on July 4, 1812, amid the stirring scenes of preparation for the second war with England, many of the events of which are recorded in the columns of its files. On July 17, 1811, was published the first issue of the Western

Intelligencer. This paper in 1814 was moved to Columbus, where it was issued as the Western Intelligencer and Columbus Gazette. The first number here published bears date of March 16, 1814. Later the name was changed to the Columbus Gazette and then to the Ohio State Journal, which is still published and is one of the leading morning papers of the state. In 1816 the Ohio Monitor commenced publication in Columbus and continued under various names until 1907. It was the Ohio Statesman from 1857-1879. The Columbus Evening Dispatch first appeared July 1, 1871, and is at present the largest and most widely read evening paper in Central Ohio. The Columbus Citizen, established March 1, 1899, has had a rapid growth and has attained a large circulation. The number of weekly and monthly publications in Columbus is large and steadily growing.

The original state house, first occupied in 1816, was burned February 1, 1852. Steps toward erecting the present building were taken on January 26, 1838, when an act was passed by the general assembly providing for a commission to erect it. As originally planned it was an example of pure Doric architecture. Modifications in the interest of economy somewhat modified the plan, but is still considered one of the best examples of that style in this country. The corner stone of an addition to this building was laid in 1898. The demands for more room have outgrown both structures and the Legislature at its recent session passed an act providing for the erection of an office building on the site of the old town hall at an estimated expense of $4,000,000.

The state institutions can be presented here only by name. The State Hospital for the Insane is said to be the largest building under one roof in the world erected for such purpose. The school for the feeble minded was the last of the state institutions established in Columbus and second of its kind in the United States. The state arsenal is built on grounds originally set aside for the penitentiary. Its erection was authorized in 1860. The first prisoners were received at the old penitentiary on the Scioto and Mound Street side in 1815. The present penitentiary covers twenty-seven and seven-tenths acres on Spring Street.

The State School for the Deaf was established in 1827. Under a succession of able superintendents it has made a gratifying record. Dr. John W. Jones, the present superintendent, began his remarkably successful labors at the head of this institution in 1895. The school for the blind dates from 1836. The grounds of this school are eleven acres in extent. It ranks high among institutions of its kind in this country. These two schools—for the deaf and blind—are in reality educational institutions and the time is not far distant when they will probably be so classified.

Columbus has been faithful to the declaration of the ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Northwest Territory: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged." From its beginning, religious activities have been marked. Among the earliest buildings the church was given a prominent place. At present 213 churches, representing almost every denomination, are established and supported in the city. The development of the public school system here is an interesting theme that cannot be even adequately suggested in a brief paragraph. In educational interest and activity the city has always ranked high. The fruition is seen today in sixty-one public schools, including high schools, with a total enrollment in 1923-24 of 44,841. There are, in addition, twenty-one parochial schools with an enrollment of 5,810. Of colleges and seminaries there are six with an enrollment of 856.

In recent years the city has erected some excellent modern school buildings. Four of these with their grounds are valued in round num-

bers as follows: Central High School, $1,250,000; North High School, $1,000,000; East High School, $750,000; South High School, $750,000.

Included within the corporate limits of the city is Ohio State University, one of the leading educational institutions in the United States, with an enrollment of 10,473 students for the year 1923-1924. It is ideally located on elevated ground west of High Street in the northern part of the city. It was opened to students first September 17, 1873, in a modest way with a small attendance of students. It is now a great institution including colleges of medicine, dentistry, agriculture, arts, philosophy and science, commerce and journalism, education, engineering, law, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, and the graduate school. A library of 234,413 volumes is a notable feature. The total appropriations recently granted for the two years commencing July 1, 1923, aggregate $5,097,253. For agricultural extension work for the same period there has been appropriated $462,532.66.

Capital University, a college under the patronage of the Lutheran Church, has long been established in Columbus and has been a substantial addition to the moral and cultural institutions of the city.

A writer some years ago stated that Columbus, like Rome, was not built in a day and that the Scioto River passing through the city had waters as turbid as those of the tawny Tiber. The comparison might now be extended. Rome had her coliseum, one of the wonders of the antique world. The Ohio State University has her stadium, the pride of Columbus and Ohio that rivals the coliseum of ancient Rome and comfortably seats over 60,000 people. It was built by the voluntary contributions of the alumni and friends of the university at a cost of over $1,000,000.

Ohio has been so busy making history and training citizens for the presidency of the United States that it has not had time to accumulate in orderly form the records of achievement. In recent years, however, there has been an awakening of interest in state history. A substantial testimonial to this fact is the Museum and Library Building of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society at the east entrance to the grounds of the Ohio State University. The Legislature at the session just closed has appropriated $238,000 for the erection of a wing to this building which will be dedicated as a memorial to the soldiers of the World war.

Located in the center of the United States east of the Mississippi, on the line connecting the coal fields of West Virginia wiith the iron ore mines of the Lake Superior region, in the pathway of transcontinental travel, the capital of a state whose high rank is everywhere recognized and whose history is an inspiration to worthy endeavor and exalted purpose, the Columbus of today is a prophecy only of the greater and better Columbus yet to be.

FULTON COUNTY

This county was formed February 28, 1850, from parts of Lucas, Henry and Williams counties. Its topography is pleasing, being mildly undulating. Its surface is well drained and watered by Maumee River and its numerous beautiful tributaries. Its soil is fertile. Originally, tall, stately forests covered its main surface, which made settlement quite slow. Its area is 405 square miles.

The recent bulletins of the Ohio agricultural department disclose these facts concerning the present farm products of the county: In 1923, the acreage of corn was 52,000; its yield was 2,236,000 bushels; wheat, in 1923, acreage was 30,000, yield, 720,000 bushels; oats, 28,000 acres, yielding 1,036,000 bushels; barley, acres, 4,650, bushels, 120,900; rye, 840 acres, yielding 13,440 bushels; buckwheat, acreage, 247 bushels, 4,940; tons of hay, 51,000; potatoes, 650 acres, yielded 100,750 bushels; number horses in county in 1924, 8,800; all grades of cattle, 23,570;

dairy cows, 18,260; swine, 42,080; sheep, 8,100; farm acreage in 1920, 259,200; average size farm, 66.7 acres.

The twelve civil townships of Fulton County are as follows: Amboy, Chesterfield, Clinton, Dover, Franklin, Fulton, German, Gorham, Pike, Royalton, Swan Creek, York.

By decades, since the county's formation, the population has been: In 1850 it was 7,781; 1860, 14,043; 1870, 17,789; 1880, 21,053 (of this number 15,000 were Ohio-born); 1890, 22,032; 1900, 22,801; 1910, 23,914; 1920, 23,445. Population per square mile, 57.9.

At present the county officials in charge are: Probate judge, Allen M. Barber; clerk of the courts, George E. Gorsuch; sheriff, W. R. Ford; auditor, Orra L. Watkins; county commissioners, C. H. Leist, Walter A. Tappan, A. Landis Ford; treasurer, Mary F. Downs; recorder, Orlo Whittecar; surveyor, L. N. Bates; prosecuting attorney, Davis

TYPE OF 1860 ENGINE

B. Johnson; coroner, Nathan C. Wright; county superintendent of schools, C. D. Perry, Wauseon.

Fulton County has no incorporated place of city population. Following are its villages: Wauseon, Metamora, Swanton, Archbold, Fayette, Lyons, parts of Delta and Swanton villages within Swan Creek Township; also Delta Village.

The county seat, Wauseon, named after an Indian chieftain, is in an excellent farming district. It stands thirty-two miles west from Toledo. Its present population, as estimated from last federal census, is 3,035. In the '80s the place boasted of a fine roller flouring mill, a saw mill and several factories where wood was converted into much useful machinery, including rug machinery, butter tubs, lumber, etc. It was platted in 1854 and its first building was erected by E. L. Hayes as a store and dwelling combined. It did not become the county seat until 1870.

Fayette, near the border line of Ohio and Michigan, in the midst of a fine farming section, is an up-to-date village today. Its population, inclusive of its surrounding township, is 2,076. The population of the village is 936. It was long ago made the seat of the Fayette Normal Music and Business College.

Delta, on the Michigan Southern Railway line, thirty-five miles west of Toledo, is another modern village with all that its progressive surrounding community requires for prosperity and contentment. York

Township and its part of the Village of Delta has a population of 2,727. The village in 1920 had a population of 1,543.

The Village of Archbold, eight miles west of the county seat, is in German Township and the two are listed in the federal census of 1920 as having a population of 3,137, making it one of the largest places within the county. The population of the village proper by the same census was 1,125.

Among the worth-while incidents of pioneer life in Fulton County and one which strikes a sensitive chord in the memory of many still living, is what one writer calls "nut-gathering" and of which he writes as follows:

"The great enjoyable seasons were the maple sugar making in the spring, and the gathering hickory nuts in the fall of the year. The latter always commenced in the Indian summer days, usually in November. After the frosts had loosened the nuts, they were showered down by every wind, and the ground would be white with them, all free from the shell, lying ready to be gathered by the Indian children or the coon and bears, that were very fond of them. These animals grew very fat on them, and there was always an abundance, it being a great hickory nut country. The abundance of the 'chellbark' hickory in the woods at that day was a source of profit as well as pleasure. Many thousands of bushels were annually gathered by the Indians, purchased by the traders and shipped to eastern markets."

GALLIA COUNTY

The ancient name for France was "Gallia," and because this county was settled at first by the French, its name very naturally followed when it was formed into a sub-division of the state, April 30, 1803. It was formed out of a portion of Washington County. The general topography is rough and hilly, except in the valleys of the Ohio and Kiger Creek, where it is more level and the soil extremely fertile. Its present area is 449 square miles.

The names of the fifteen civil townships of this county are as follows: Addison, Cheshire, Clay, Gallipolis, Green, Greenfield, Guyan, Harrison, Huntington, Morgan, Ohio, Perry, Raccoon, Springfield and Walnut.

The first settlement in Gallia County was at Gallipolis, which settlement dates back to 1791, by a French colony sent out under the auspices of the "Scioto Company." This was an association formed in France, but had among its promoters capitalists from America.

With the passing of years, this county advanced with civilization and has held its place in the state as one of the successful county governments, having wise men and those true to the best interests of the common people at heart for office holders. Those serving today are but fair representatives of the bygone years: Probate judge, James S. Clark; clerk of the courts, Clyde Keller; sheriff, C. H. Swanson; auditor, E. E. Scarberry; county commissioners, T. T. Jones, Dan Jones, J. W. Stivers; treasurer, William A. Thomas; recorder, E. C. Niday; surveyor, C. E. Fife; prosecuting attorney, A. M. Barlow; coroner, J. T. Hanson; county superintendent of schools, J. H. Matthews, Gallipolis; agricultural agent, P. A. Young.

The reader may be interested in knowing of the growth of population in this county since its formation. In 1810 the United States census gave it as having 4,181; in 1820, 7,098; in 1830 it had advanced to 9,783; 1840, 13,445; 1850, 17,063; 1860, 20,453; 1870, 25,545; 1880, 25,124; 1890, 27,005; 1900, 27,918; 1910, 25,745; 1920, 23,311. It now has a population of 51.9 per square mile.

The following agricultural statistics have been reported by the state for the county: In 1923 the acreage in corn was 28,000; bushels raised, 1,092,000; wheat, 9,000 acres, 135,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 acres, bushels,

62,000; barley, not listed; rye, acres, 100, bushels, 1,200; hay, 39,000 tons; potatoes, 880 acres, bushels, 88,000; number horses in 1924, 6,020; all cattle, 17,360; dairy cows, 9,600; swine, 12,180; sheep, 14,140; improved land in farms in 1920, 196,936 acres; average acres per farm, 66.5.

The county seat of this county is Gallipolis, 102 miles southeast of Columbus. The early population had many French people, but now the two nationalities have largely intermingled. In 1880 the city had a population of 4,400, but by the census of 1920, 6,070. It is a good commercial center, where brains and muscle are all in tune, and many branches of trade and industry are observed on every hand. Churches, schools, lodges and public buildings all attest of a thrift only found among a wide-awake people. Its industrial establishments include machine shops, foundries, flour mills, brick yards, broom and furniture factories.

Coal and Lumber Along the Ohio

Many years during the latter part of her life, this was the home of a strange woman, of English birth, known as Mad Ann, who lived to be 125 years of age. She was there in Indian war times and rode a horse even as a man, and carried her gun on her broad shoulder, fearing nothing, yet had a great kind heart for all worthy creatures—man or beast of the field. She used to carry messages from old Fort Covington to Point Pleasant. At night she slept in the woods, but feared not. Her messages seldom failed of being delivered on time. She finally lived in a cabin her own hands had builded from old rails she had collected. The villages of this county are: Chambersburg, Crown City, Vinton, Centerville, all small places, but of local necessity and convenience to the surrounding country.

GEAUGA COUNTY

Geauga County was established in 1805, from a portion of Trumbull County, since which time its original limits have been materially reduced. It was the second county formed on the Western Reserve. The name is of Indian origin and means raccoon. It has an area of 416 square miles. Its present population to the square mile is 36.1.

The United States census reports show the following to have been the population at different periods since the county had a separate existence from other parts of the commonwealth: In 1810 it had 2,917;

1820, 7,791; 1830, 15,813; 1840, 16,299; 1850, 17,827; 1860, 15,817; 1870, 14,190; 1880, 14,251; 1890, 13,489; 1900, 14,744; 1910, 14,670; 1920, 15,036.

This county is divided into seventeen townships named as follows: Auburn, Bainbridge, Burton, Chardon, Chester, Claridon, Hambden, Huntsburg, Middlefield, Montville, Munson, Newbury, Parkman, Russell, Thompson, Troy.

The first settlement in this fair domain came to Burton 1798—three families came from Connecticut; they strangely enough settled at various places in the interior, away from the outside world. It seemed a strange custom that the settlers of the Reserve carried out the idea of going far into the interior. In place of beginning on one side of the county and working back toward the center, they all clamored for lands in the remote interior. Hence many were twenty and thirty miles from other settlements. Prior to 1800 there were no milling facilities, so the pioneer had to grind with a hand-mill two hours to obtain sufficient flour or meal for one person a day's time. These were known as "Sweat Mills," for it did take sweat to operate one of them. Having to go out to places thirty and forty miles distant to get supplies for the family "back in the woods" was no small task and many families saw great hardship for a number of years, such as no one today can fully appreciate. The great drouth of 1845 struck this county hard. From March to September only a fraction of an inch of water fell.

Agricultural improvements went forward decade by decade, better machinery was introduced, the forests were finally cleared away and farms took the place of a wilderness of trees, swamps and uncultivated land. The agricultural development of the county is shown by the following figures. In 1923 there were 15,000 acres of corn, yielding 570,000 bushels; wheat, 7,000 acres, produced 154,000 bushels; oats, 18,000 acres, produced 810,000 bushels; barley, 80 acres, 1,920 bushels; rye, 50 acres, 8,350 bushels; buckwheat, 1,524 acres, produced 35,052 bushels; tons of hay, 39,000; potatoes, 569,800 bushels; horses on hand January 1, 1924, 6,140; all cattle, 22,800; dairy cows, 19,400; swine, 6,220; sheep, 3,940; improved farms in 1920, 119,586 acres; average size farms, 46.4 acres.

The present county officials are as follows: Probate judge, Harlan Sperry; clerk of the courts, C. S. Linhart; sheriff, Ben E. Hotchkiss; auditor, Ethel L. Thrasher; county commissioners, W. H. Cromwell, B. Ashcraft, H. J. Russell; treasurer, W. A. Shaw; recorder, W. A. Basquin; surveyor, E. A. Fielder; prosecuting attorney, Robert S. Parks; coroner, P. S. Pomeroy; county superintendent of schools, Heold E. Ryder, Chardon; agricultural agent, R. J. Bugbee.

The villages within Geauga County are Burton, Chardon, Middlefield. Chardon, the county seat, is twenty-eight miles from Cleveland. It was platted in 1808 for the county seat and named from Peter Chardon Brookes, of Boston, proprietor. But few villages are built on so sightly an eminence as this is. It is fourteen miles from the lake, but is fully 550 feet higher than the lake-front. Bass Lake is three miles distant; Little Mountain seven miles away. Its present population, including the township, is 2,219. The population of the village proper in 1920 was 1,566.

While farming—grain raising and stock—are the real adjuncts in the life of the farmer of this county today, it is well to note that as far back as Centennial year—1876—the dairy products of this county were: Butter, 672,641 pounds; cheese, 4,136,231 pounds. In fact, a third of a century and more ago the term "Cheesedom" was applied to all the Reserve region. The hand-made cheese went out of date in 1862, when cooperative creameries came into vogue. Every township, nearly, in all these Ohio and other western state counties had a creamery. In Geauga there were about sixty started and were successfully operated.

Middlefield, thirty miles east of Cleveland, and twenty-four south of

Lake Erie, is within a celebrated mineral spring vicinity. It has a population of 706. Other small villages are Parkman and Huntsburg.

Maple Sugar Industry.—This county was once famous for "genuine maple sugar and syrup," before the days of adulterations had set in. Ohio is, or has been, quoted as being one of the few great maple sugar states of the Union. More than a quarter of a century ago, forty-five counties of Ohio made and placed on the world's markets much pure maple goods, but the singular thing is that little Geauga, one of the least of all in extent, produced about one-third of all the maple sugar and maple syrup made and exported from the state. During 1885, 2,000,000 pounds was the state's output, while Geauga produced 631,000 pounds, and Ashtabula County the next largest, 253,000 pounds. But times change matters in this as well as other industries. Many of the old "sugar bushes" have died or gone into a decline. Forty years ago it was estimated that Geauga County had then 475,000 maple trees good for sugar making. The principal market has always been Burton and from that point the sweet product has found its way to the western states mostly, while a small share has gone East. But the home consumption in Ohio is always no small item to figure on.

This county still distinctly leads in the production of maple sugar and syrup. In 1919 the state produced 62,001 pounds of maple sugar and 694,195 gallons of maple syrup; of this Geauga County produced 16,226 pounds of sugar and 191,248 gallons of syrup—more than four times as much as any other county in the state.

In proportion to its population this county also leads in dairy products. Their total value in 1920 was $2,308,615.

GREENE COUNTY

Greene was taken from Hamilton and Ross counties, on May 1, 1803, and derived its name from Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary war fame. The eastern part is flat and well adapted to grazing, while the remainder of the county is hilly and rolling and produces corn and wheat to better advantage. The soil is usually clayey in its character. The streams at one time afforded important water power, and in some of them this is still true, though not as early in the county's history. A beautiful marble is quarried in great quantities near Xenia, on Caesar's Creek. The recent agricultural standing is best shown by reference to the bulletin issued by the Ohio agricultural department which gives these statistics: In 1923 there were 80,000 acres of corn and it produced 3,360,000 bushels; wheat, 40,000 acres, 760,000 bushels; oats, 6,000 acres, 231,000 bushels; barley, 20 acres, produced 600 bushels; rye, 1,040 acres, produced 16,640 bushels; tons of hay, 31,000; potatoes, 43,400 bushels; number horses in county in 1924, 10,140; all cattle, 21,060; dairy cows, 11,680; swine, 89,280; sheep, 18,990; land under plow in 1920, 213,797; average size farm in county, 90.1.

This county is made up of twelve civil townships as follows: Bath, Beaver Creek, Caesar Creek, Cedarville, Jefferson, Miami, New Jasper, Ross, Silver Creek, Spring Valley, Sugar Creek, Xenia.

The list of county officials is as follows: Probate judge, J. Carl Marshall; clerk of the courts, Harvey Elam; sheriff, Morris Sharp; auditor, Ralph O. Wead; county commissioners, G. N. Perrill, John A. North, Herman V. Eavey; treasurer, Frank A. Jackson; recorder, B. F. Thomas; surveyor, W. J. Davis; prosecuting attorney, J. Kenneth Williamson; coroner, R. L. Haines; county superintendent of schools, H. C. Aultman; agricultural agent, F. S. Prince.

The United States census reports since 1810 show the county's population to have been by decades as follows: In 1810 it had 5,870; 1820, 10,509; 1830, 15,084; 1840, 17,753; 1850, 21,946; 1860, 26,197; 1870, 28,038; 1880, 31,349; 1890, 29,820; 1900, 31,613; 1910, 29,733; 1920, 31,221; area, 415 square miles; population per square mile, 75.2.

The county has one city, Xenia, and the following villages: Fairfield, Osborn, Cedarville, Bowersville, Yellow Springs, Clifton, Jamestown, Spring Valley, Bellbrook.

The old town of "Chillicotha" was on the Little Miami, in this county, about three and one-half miles north of the site of Xenia; it was a place of note and frequently named in the annals of the early explorers and settlements of the West. It was sometimes called the Old Town. In 1773, Capt. Thomas Bullit, of Virginia, one of the first settlers of Kentucky, was proceeding down the Ohio River with a party to make a survey and start a settlement there, when he stopped and left his companions on the river, and passed down through the wilderness to Old Chillicotha, to obtain consent of the Indians to his designed settlement. He entered the town alone, with a flag of truce, before he was discovered. The Indians were astonished at his boldness, flocked around him and sought his explanation. He responded to the Indians as follows: "Brothers—I am sent with my people, whom I left on the Ohio, to settle the country on the other side of the river, as low down as the falls. We came from Virginia. I only want the country to settle and to cultivate the soil. There will be no objection to your hunting and trapping in it as heretofore. I hope you will live with us in friendship."

The chief then responded and in a long, eloquent address that he was pleased to have the settlement made on such liberal terms and all was effected in a business-like manner and peace ever afterward followed. Some of the Bullit's party soon thereafter laid out the town of Louisville, Kentucky.

In the summer of 1779, General Clark invaded the Indian country and upon his coming the Indians burnt Old Chillicotha.

The first court was organized May 10, 1803. Peter Borders, James Barret and William Maxwell were the associate judges. The court met for the trial of causes August 2, 1803, Francis Dunlavy, presiding judge.

Xenia, the county seat, is situated on the "Little Miami" Railroad, sixty-four miles north of Cincinnati, and sixty-one from Columbus. It has broad and well kept streets and is a modern business-like place where good citizenship is the rule. For long years Xenia has been noted as a good manufacturing center for certain kinds of wares and goods. Paper mills, linseed oil works, cordage and woodwork shops all come in for their share and were listed back in 1887. More recently it has manufactured the following products: Ropes, twine, cordage, shoes and powder. Its population in 1920 was 9,110. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home is located in Xenia, on a 300-acre tract of land. The grounds and buildings are indeed models of beauty and utility. The establishment of this "Home" must be credited to the Grand Army of the Republic, which organization first started the movement. It had its commencement in 1869.

Connected with and really interwoven into its history, Xenia claims at least four remarkable literary characters—William Davis Gallagher, native of Philadelphia, author of many beautiful poems. He came to Xenia when twenty-two years of age as a printer, and started the campaign paper styled the Backwoodsman. He was a decided Whig, politically.

Col. Coates Kinney, born in Yates, New York, in 1826, came to Ohio in 1840; studied law with Judge Lawrence and Donn Piatt; was paymaster in the army; republican speaker in Ohio Senate, etc., but will longer be remembered by his writings, especially his poems of depth, sentiment and true beauty of thought. One of his masterpieces is entitled "Rain on the Roof."

William Dean Howells, considered "America's Leading Writer of Fiction nowadays," was born at Martin's Ferry in 1837, but the family came to within a few miles of Xenia and located. There young Howells spent many years. Who has not feasted on his writings?

Whitelaw Reid, great American journalist since Greeley's death,

was born near Xenia, October 27, 1837; graduated at Miami University and soon entered journalism as his life work. During Civil war days he was war correspondent for the Cincinnati Gazette; he wrote "Ohio and the War;" also wrote "After the War," from his experience as a cotton planter in the Southland after the rebellion ended. Later he associated himself with the New York Tribune, and finally became its largest owner and was its editor and chief.

Wilberforce University is located in Xenia Township, near the City of Xenia. It was founded in 1847 and in 1856 became a Methodist Episcopal institution for educating for the ministry. In 1863 it passed into the hands of the colored people. Two years later, on the day President Lincoln was assassinated, it lay in ashes and it took thirteen years to completely rebuild it. It then became a successful institution.

Yellow Springs takes its name from the color of the water of the medicinal waters of the springs there. In the beautiful glen there is situated "Pompey's Pillar," a strange formation of limestone rock of which much has been written. The village is the seat of Antioch College, of which Horace Mann, the famous educator, was once president.

Bellbrook, this county, is a celebrated Magnetic Spring location; the springs were discovered in 1884.

Jamestown is another important village; it is situated eleven miles east of Xenia and narrowly escaped destruction in the "Jamestown cyclone" in 1884. This storm destroyed more than a quarter of a million dollars' worth of property, including many of the church buildings.

Clifton is ten miles to the north of Xenia, on the Clark County line; it was named for the cliffs which bound the river at this point. Through this beautiful gorge flow the rapid waters of Little Miami.

Cedarville, Osborn, Spring Valley and Fairfield are villages. The first two have each a population slightly in excess of 1,000.

GUERNSEY COUNTY

This county was organized in March, 1810. The highlands are a clay sub-soil. The best land within the county is the bottom land of Wills Creek and its many small tributaries. The county's area is 518 square miles. The population in 1924, per square mile, was 87.6. This county is divided into twenty-two townships as follows: Adams, Cambridge, Center, Jackson, Jefferson, Knox, Liberty, Londonderry, Madison, Millwood, Monroe, Oxford, Richland, Spencer Valley, Washington, Westland, Wills, Wheeling.

In 1798 "Zane's Trace" was cut through this county. When Zane's party arrived at Wills Creek Crossing, they found the government surveyors busy surveying out military lands. They had a camp on the bank. At this time the only house between Wheeling and Lancaster was at Zanesville. So far as history states, Ebenezer Zane's party consisted of himself, his brother, Jonathan Zane, John McIntire, Joseph Worley, Levi Williams and an Indian guide named Tomepomehala.

Following is the population for each decade since 1810, when the inhabitants numbered only 3,051; in 1820, 9,292; 1830, 18,637; 1840, 27,729; 1850, 30,438; 1860, 24,474; 1870, 23,838; 1880, 27,197; 1890, 28,645; 1900, 34,425; 1910, 42,716; 1920, 45,352.

There is one city, Cambridge, in the county, and the following villages: Lore City, Byesville, Kimbolton, Quaker City, Salesville, Fairview, Senecaville, Cumberland, Pleasant City and Washington.

Following is a list of the county officers: Probate judge, T. A. Bonnell; clerk of the courts, Earl Henry; sheriff, Robert E. Willis; auditor, Ben F. Deselm; county commissioners, T. M. Tedrick, J. C. Shaw, Thomas H. Lewis; treasurer, I. L. Secrest; recorder, Wilbur Ingram; surveyor, Charles H. Marsh; prosecuting attorney, George

D. Dugan; coroner, C. Bates; county superintendent of schools, W. G. Wolfe; agricultural agent, E. H. Reed.

While the mineral wealth is largely what has built up and now sustains this goodly county, it has for its original base a fine farming district, as well. The 1923-24 agricultural statistics give these figures: In 1923 the acreage of corn was 21,000; bushels raised, 693,000; wheat, 12,000 acres, bushels, 156,000; oats, 8,000 acres, bushels, 224,000; barley, none listed; rye, 185 acres, 2,405 bushels; buckwheat, 28 acres, 336 bushels; tons of hay in 1923, 45,000; potatoes, 39,600 bushels; in 1924 there were 7,260 horses; all cattle, 25,300; dairy cows, 8,300; swine, 11,420; sheep, 55,550. Number of acres in plow land, 249,804; average size of farm, 81.1 acres.

Cambridge, the county seat, is seventy-seven miles east of Columbus, on the old National Pike. The old covered bridge made of wood, through which this road passes, was still standing a short time since. It was built in 1828—almost a century of constant use as a toll bridge much of the time. While Cambridge is an important commercial place, it is backed by many well kept farms. This is the American home of the famous Guernsey cattle, noted, like the Jerseys, for milking qualities.

This city was laid out in June, 1806. The first day of the lot sale, a number of families from the British isle of Guernsey, near the French coast, purchased lots here. Hence the derivation of the county's name. Some of the family names among these sturdy pioneers were: the Ogiers, Naftel, Lanfisty, Bishard, Charles and John Marquand, Robbins, Peter, Thomas and John Sarchet, and Daniel Hubert.

This city has grown by wonderful strides since the establishing of its great iron industries and its extensive "Guernsey Pottery Ware" works, which finds ready sale all over the world. It has a furniture factory, railroad shops, glass works, glove and clothing factories. The city in 1920 had a population of 13,104. Its schools, churches, lodges and general commercial interests are fully up with any sister city in Ohio. It is within the belt of a fine soft coal mining section, where good fuel is very cheap. These natural resources have made Cambridge a good place in which to reside and do business.

Washington is eight miles east of Cambridge. It was platted in 1805 and had one of the early woolen factories. Being off from main railway lines it has naturally gone back instead of advanced.

Pennyroyaldom is the name of a community or district of uncertain boundary of which Oxford Township is the center. This is made up of parts of three townships. It is so named from the peculiar industry of raising and preparing pennyroyal by distillation. While the demand is small, yet the territory in which it has been raised makes this a profitable industry in this county.

Places in Guernsey County of more than ordinary interest should be named the cascades and water falls; the counterfeiters' hiding place named "Perry's Cave;" the "Twin Trees," "Horse Shoe Falls."

A great meteor fell near Concord Village, this county, May 1, 1860. It was of remarkable size and was investigated by scientists. Published accounts appeared in the papers East and West. Harper's Magazine for June, 1868, contains a good description. The aggregate weight of the thirty fragments of the meteor was 700 pounds.

Other villages of Guernsey County include Quaker City, with a number of paying manufactories; Cumberland, surrounded with an excellent farming country; and Byesville, with mining and manufacturing industries and a population of 2,775 in 1920.

HAMILTON COUNTY

Hamilton County has an interesting geological history. It is part of the small island that rose out of the "epicontinental" or Mississippian sea that extended from the Appalachian Mountains to the backbone of

the Cordilleras. This island at the close of the ordivician or lower silurian period was the only dry land in what afterward became Ohio. Through succeeding ages it gradually grew in extent until it crowded the "epicontinental" sea into the remnant now seen in the Gulf of Mexico. Later the great glacier from the north came down with its burden of rock and silt and wrought wonderful changes. For extended description of these the reader is referred to the Geological Survey of Ohio.

This was the second county established in the Northwest Territory. It was formed January 2, 1790, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, and named in memory of Gen. Alexander Hamilton. It has for many years been divided into thirteen townships as follows: Anderson, Colerain, Columbia, Crosby, Delhi, Green, Harrison, Miami, Millcreek, Springfield, Sycamore, Symmes, Whitewater. The total area of Hamilton County is 407 square miles. Its population per square mile in 1924 was 1,213.

Its census enumerations since its establishment, up to the present, taken from United States reports, have been as follows: In 1800, 14,692; 1810, 15,258; 1820, 31,764; 1830, 52,317; 1840, 80,145; 1850, 156,844; 1860, 216,410; 1870, 260,370; 1880, 313,374; 1890, 374,573; 1900, 409,479; 1910, 460,732; 1920, 493,678.

The products of the soil in this county is best proven to be good by the subjoined figures given out in 1923, by the Agricultural Society of Ohio. Acres in corn, 29,000; bushels harvested, 1,160,000; acres of wheat, 16,000; bushels threshed, 288,000; oats, 3,000 acres; bushels, 75,000; rye, 1,880 acres; bushels, 24,816; hay in tons, 34,000; potatoes, 6,140 acres; bushels, 552,600; number horses in county, in 1924, 9,520; all cattle, 22,160; dairy cows, 17,030; swine, 24,190; sheep, 3,330; number acres cultivated in 1920, 140,431; average size farm, 37.5 acres.

The county officials listed as serving in 1923-24 were as follows: Probate judge, William H. Leuders; clerk of the courts, George W. Tibbles; sheriff, Richard W. Witt; auditor, William F. Hess; county commissioners, Hamlin Harper, Charles F. Harding, Jacob Krollman; treasurer, Fred Bader; recorder, Harry L. Fedderman; surveyor, E. A. Gast; prosecuting attorney, Charles S. Bell; coroner, Daniel C. Handley; county superintendent of schools, O. H. Bennett; county club agent, C. R. Bibbee.

City of Cincinnati

Cincinnati, the county seat of Hamilton County, is situated in the extreme southwestern part of Ohio; is one of the great commercial and manufacturing places in the United States. It is sixteenth in rank. It stands on the northern bank of the Ohio, extending about thirty miles along the river and at places is fifteen miles in width. The total area of the city is seventy-two square miles. Its average temperature in summer time is 75 degrees and in winter from 30 to 40 degrees above zero. The city is built on the site of the "ancient works" of a prehistoric race. Fort Washington was built there in 1789. Gen. Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory, by proclamation established Hamilton County, naming it after Alexander Hamilton. He also made the new town, Cincinnati, its seat of justice, naming it after the famous "Society of the Cincinnati," whose members were officers of the Revolutionary war. At the close of the year 1790, it had forty log houses. In 1827 the Miami Canal was constructed and this with the Little Miami Railroad, chartered in 1836, but not completed until 1843, helped to start an advancement of the "Queen City." Beginning with 1840, many Germans immigrated here and engaged in the work of planting out many vineyards, and in time made large amounts of grape wine, had great wine cellars, and shipped large amounts of the fruit of their vines. The cholera plague visited the city in 1832-34 and again in 1849-

50, when over 9,000 persons, or about 8 per cent of the population, died. In 1878 the yellow fever came. Thirty-five persons were afflicted and seventeen died. In both the '30s and '80s, the city was scourged by floods, causing much loss of life and vast property interests were destroyed.

Population.—The federal census gives Cincinnati these figures: In 1800 it had 750 inhabitants; 1810, 2,540; 1820, 9,642; 1830, 24,831; 1840, 42,338; 1850, 115,435; 1860, 161,044; 1870, 216,239; 1880, 255,139; 1890, 296,908; 1900, 325,902; 1910, 363,591; 1920, 401,247.

The city was incorporated in 1819, covering three miles square, but since then many extensions have been made. Its centennial exposition was held at the end of her first century and it was known as "The Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley."

Its municipal government is a modified federal form and is highly successful. In 1922 it had a debt of about $55,000,000. The public park system is excellent. It has an area of 2,550 acres in three big bodies on the hillsides and table lands. There are no mean parks, but all have been highly improved and have their own special attractions. One has within it the University of Cincinnati and amusement clubs are found almost numberless.

Educational.—Cincinnati has always looked well to its schools and colleges. Lane Seminary, that old and honored institution, established largely by New Englanders and tinctured with anti-slavery principles, was its first great educational institution. The common public school system kept pace with other cities. The reports for 1922 show the city had 1,728 teachers in the common day schools, besides many private and religious schools and colleges, including scientific and medical institutions. The public library in 1922 had 490,000 volumes. There were sixteen others of subscription and sundry foundations. There are about a score of daily papers, published in the English, German and Italian languages. The number of monthlies published in the city is 100.

There are 270 churches, of which fifty-six are Catholic, 219 Protestant, twelve Jewish synagogues and other denominations represented. There are five convents in the city.

Industrial Interests.—Before mentioning the various business interests it should be said that the City of Cincinnati has its own water system, including its 712 miles of mains. The late waterworks cost $12,000,000.

Seventeen steam railroads enter the city; the well conducted Chamber of Commerce is a large and active organization. The financial affairs of the city are conducted by the large number of solid banking houses. One of the largest industries of Cincinnati is its packing houses where beef and pork by the millions of pounds are annually packed and exported.

Cincinnati is the first in rank in the United States, in the manufacture of machine tools and machinery. The number of industrial establishments in 1917, was 4,000; capital invested, $212,000,000; 100,000 workingmen find steady employment. Annual output is valued at $300,000,000. The last census gave the industrial plants to include iron works, pig-iron, castings, foundry and machine shops, architects' works, men's clothing, distilleries, boot and shoe factories, carriages, leather goods, coffee, spice mills, saddlery, undertaking goods, musical instruments, soap, candies, candles, electric supplies, patent medicine works, costumes, in which line it is greatest in the country.

According to the census survey of 1920 Cincinnati had 2,239 manufacturing establishments employing 86,169 wage earners, a capital of $268,015,132 and producing goods valued at $500,040,996 annually. The value of all property real and personal listed for taxation in 1923 was $772,371,900. The manufacturing industries of Cincinnati are varied. A few only of the leading lines are here indicated. The figures given are for the products for the year 1919: Boots and shoes, not

made of rubber, $31,223,081; leather, tanned, curried and finished, $10,093,997; clothing, men's, $32,254,217; clothing, women's, $5,135,-218; foundry and machine-shop products, $25,566,986; machine tools, $25,047,625; paints, $10,333,139; slaughtering and meat packing, $62,-428,358; book and job printing and publishing, $10,678,735; printing and publishing newspapers and periodicals, $10,557,143.

These figures indicate the growth of manufacturing industries due to the World war. Later estimates show that the city is in large measure holding the gain indicated at the close of the war.

Hamilton County, in addition to Cincinnati, has two cities and a long list of prosperous and growing villages. With the population according to the last census they are as follows: Norwood, 24,966; St. Bernard, 6,312; Reading, 4,540; Cheviot, 4,108; Lockland, 4,007; Elmwood Place, 3,991; Mount Healthy, 2,255; Wyoming, 2,323; Glendale, 1,759; Loveland, 1,557; Addyston, 1,448; Cleves, 1,454; North College Hill, 1,104; Harrison, 1,309; Silverton, 795; Deer Park, 824; Sharonville, 753; Arlington Heights, 730; Madeira, 600; North Bend, 597; Terrace Park, 410; Newton, 534; Montgomery, 378.

Norwood has seventy manufacturing establishments, employing 9,682 persons, a capital of $36,511,561, and producing goods valued at $47,947,183, according to the census survey of 1919. The total value of property for purposes of taxation in 1923 was $50,273,990.

Norwood's manufacturing establishments produce a variety of goods among which are playing cards, office furniture, safes, electric goods, furniture, pianos, trunks and tools. There are also printing and lithographic establishments.

St. Bernard, the other city in the above list, had in 1923 a tax duplicate of $22,755,630.

As will be seen elsewhere in this work, Cincinnati was sympathetic with the South prior to the Civil war. Some one has observed that the Ohio River was not the real boundary between the North and the South in the controversies that preceded the war; that the real line of division was north of the tier of Ohio counties bordering on that river. Certain it is that the dominant element in the City of Cincinnati, due to trade relations and neighborly contact with Kentucky, was sincerely sympathetic with the institutions of the South. But when Fort Sumpter was fired upon, and the Union was menaced by the armed hosts of rebellion, "the call of country" was to the Cincinnatians "as the call of God," and they pressed forward with united front and patriotic ardor to swell the ranks of "the Boys in Blue."

Throughout its entire history the population of the city has been strongly German in sympathy and ancestry. That was manifest in the early months of the World war. But when the United States was forced to enter that war, allegiance to the fatherland was set aside and Cincinnati with alacrity and loyal fervor poured forth her money and khaki-clad legions "to win the war." In camp and on the fields of France her sons whose Teutonic names tell the story of their origin, made the supreme sacrifice and attested with their last breath their devotion to the republic.

The names of the distinguished citizens of Hamilton County would make a very long list. Most of these in the early history of the state were born in other states or foreign lands. Among these were William Henry Harrison, Judge Jacob Burnet, Nicholas Longworth and Judge Alphonso Taft. Among those who came upon the scene of action later and were natives of Hamilton County were George H. Pendleton, Stanley Matthews, Gen. William H. Lytle and the Cary sisters. Among the native sons of the county who have gained political eminence in recent years is Nicholas Longworth, grandson of the elder Longworth by the same name, who has recently been elevated to the important post of speaker of the National House of Representatives.

HANCOCK COUNTY

Hancock County dates back to April 1, 1820, and was named from John Hancock, first president of the Revolutionary Congress. It has an area of 535 square miles and a population of seventy-two to the square mile. Its surface is mostly level with a heavy, dark soil, though somewhat sand-mixed. The first to invade this county for actual settlement, came in from Pennsylvania. The population at various periods has been given by the census reports as follows: In 1830, 813; 1840, 9,986; 1850, 16,751; 1860, 22,886; 1870, 23,847; 1880, 27,784; 1890, 42,563; 1900, 41,993; 1910, 37,860; 1920, 38,394.

The county has civil townships as follows: Allen, Amanda, Biglick, Blanchard, Cass, Delaware, Eagle, Findlay, Jackson, Liberty, Madison, Marion, Orange, Pleasant, Portage, Union, Van Buren, Washington.

The county officers in charge in 1923-1924 were: Probate judge,

FORT FINDLAY, 1812

Looking south from river. Painted by Dr. A. H. Lineweaver from a sketch made in 1879, supervised by Squire Carlin

Jesse E. Bittler; clerk of the courts, J. C. Edie; sheriff, Frank E. Hog; auditor, G. Ray Morehart; commissioners, V. Poe, Turner, McKey, C. B. Fahl; treasurer, Guy C. Davis; recorder, Albert B. Crozier; surveyor, Ancil L. Marvin; prosecuting attorney, Harlan F. Burket; coroner, Porter C. Pennington; county superintendent of schools, J. W. Insley; agricultural agent, E. M. Rowe.

The agricultural products for the year 1923-1924 were as follows: Acres of corn, 67,000, bushels raised, 3,015,000; wheat, 34,000 acres, bushels threshed, 612,000; oats, 32,000 acres, bushels, 1,088,000; bushels barley threshed, 116,550; rye, 1,310 acres, bushels, 17,685; buckwheat, 38 acres, 684 bushels; tons of hay, 52,000; potatoes, 1,190 acres, bushels produced, 148,750; horses in county in 1924, 11,300; all cattle, 32,100; dairy cows, 12,440; swine, 64,700; sheep, not listed. Lands now being cultivated, 272,711; average size farm in county, 84.9 acres.

The cities and villages of Hancock County are as follows: Findlay, Fostoria, Van Buren, Vanlue, Benton Ridge, Mount Blanchard, Arlington, McComb, Mount Cory, Rawson, Jenera, and Arcadia.

The City of Findlay was laid out by Ex-Governor Joseph Vance and Elnathan Corry, in 1821, and relaid out in 1829, when lots were sold and a settlement commenced. It is the county seat of Hancock County, eighty-five miles northwest of Columbus. In 1890 it had the largest natural gas wells in the world, and was supplying manufacturers with

cheap fuel; people got their gas at 15 cents a month for a cook stove, and only 5 cents a month per burner for lights. Much coal oil was being brought from the earth in that same district; some was refined and other lots were piped abroad. In reality, gas and oil placed the City of Findlay "on the map" as the modern expression has it, and for a time it was a "boom city," with prospect for a marvelous and continued growth.

In June, 1887, the city had a great jubilee, lasting two days. It was to celebrate the first anniversary of the practical application of natural gas to the mechanical arts in Findlay. The first iron and steel were welded together in Northern Ohio at this place on June 9, 1885. Forty thousand visitors were present at the jubilee. The gas was left burning day and night, as it was claimed to be cheaper to let it burn than hire men to put out and light it again. Many noted men were in attendance, including Senator John Sherman, Governor Foraker, Charles Foster, Murat Halstead and others.

Findlay City had in 1920, 17,021 population. Its factories were numerous, notwithstanding the pressure of gas greatly diminished years ago. For a time the population declined with the supply of gas. In 1900 it was 17,613; in 1910, 14,858. The present population as indicated above shows a healthy and gratifying advance over that of the previous decade, and a steady growth for the future seems assured. The leading manufactured products are: Porcelain wares, tractors, automobiles, plows, edge tools, ditching machines, sugar, machinery, refined oil and cooperage goods. The city was named from Gen. James Findlay, an officer in the War of 1812, who erected in Hancock County a stockade defense called Fort Findlay.

Fostoria, a city whose population at the 1920 census was 9,987, is in Hancock and Seneca counties. The portion in Hancock County had then a population of 1,658.

HARDIN COUNTY

Hardin County was formed from the old Indian territory, April 1, 1820, and contains an area of 473 square miles. Its natural resources are in common with most other counties of this section of the state. Its products, from farm sources, were in 1923-1924 as follows: Acres of corn, 66,000, bushels raised, 2,640,000; acreage of wheat, 22,000, bushels threshed, 330,000; oats, acres, 29,000, bushels, 870,000; barley, 5,350 acres, bushels, 107,000; rye, 2,530 acres, 34,661 bushels; tons of hay, 36,000; potatoes, 1,080 acres, bushels, 101,520; head of horses in 1924, 9,380; dairy cows, 9,380; swine, 56,150; sheep, 48,680; improved land in 1920, acres, 245,764; average size of farm, 80.5 acres. In recent years large quantities of onions have been raised in the drained marsh lands of the country.

The civil townships are: Blanchard, Buck, Cessna, Dudley, Goshen, Hale, Jackson, Liberty, Lynn, Marion, McDonald, Pleasant, Roundhead, Taylor Creek, Washington.

The incorporated municipalities of the county are as follows: Kenton, Dunkirk, Mount Victory, Ridgeway, Forest, Patterson, Ada, Alger, McGuffey. Kenton is the only city, the others are villages.

The population at various periods has been as follows: In 1830, 210; 1840, 4,598; 1850, 8,251; 1860, 13,570; 1870, 18,714; 1880, 27,023; 1890, 28,939; 1900, 31,187; 1910, 30,407; 1920, 29,167. The county has inhabitants of nearly all nationalities and races.

The county officers in 1923-1924 were: Probate judge, R. D. Turner; clerk of the courts, Lloyd B. Kelley; sheriff, G. S. Berlieu; auditor, Dean C. Jones; county commissioners, Grant Geiger, Martin Ansley, James L. Tannehill; treasurer, Ray E. Brown; recorder, Thomas R. Rubins; surveyor, Richard Ortle; prosecuting attorney, Herman D.

Lease; coroner, Glenn T. Hanson; county superintendent of schools, F. P. Allyn; agricultural agent, C. W. Vandervort.

While this county was early set apart, it was not organized until January 8, 1833, previous to which it was formed for judicial purposes, with Logan and later with Champaign County. One-half of the county is level and the other undulating. Originally, its surface was covered by an immense timber growth of usual Ohio varieties. The dense forests were a drawback in settlement, and in 1840 the county contained only nine people to the square mile. The Scioto and the Blanchard are its chief streams. The county took its name from that brave soldier, Col. John Hardin, who was killed by the Indians in 1792. A village was laid out in Shelby County bearing his name, at the place where he was killed. It is now an unincorporated hamlet.

The territory now included within this county was crossed by Hull on his way to Detroit in the War of 1812. On his military road about

Buckminster Tavern in Hardin County

three miles southwest of Kenton a strong defensive work was built by Hull's men and named Fort McArthur.

The earliest court of justice in this county was held March 8, 1834, in a blockhouse, at McArthur, William McCloud being one of the associate judges. The first set of county officials were elected the next month. The total vote was sixty-three. The second term of court a jury was needed and the farmers were so busy, and the settlers so few, that the sheriff had difficulty in getting twelve men to serve. One morning the judge called court to order and asked the sheriff if the jury was full. The sheriff replied, "Not quite full yet. I have eleven men in the jail and my dogs and deputies are out after the twelfth man." The jail was then a log cabin near the fort, and the courtroom a shed constructed on the back side of the blockhouse. The jury had to have their deliberations in the big woods not far away.

Kenton, the county seat, is on the Scioto River seventy-one miles northwest of Columbus. Its population in 1920 was 7,690. It has the largest wire fence factory in the United States. Other manufactured products are: Hardware, jail cells, flour, lumber, and building materials. But few counties in Ohio have so many improved roads. These radiate from the county seat in all points of the compass.

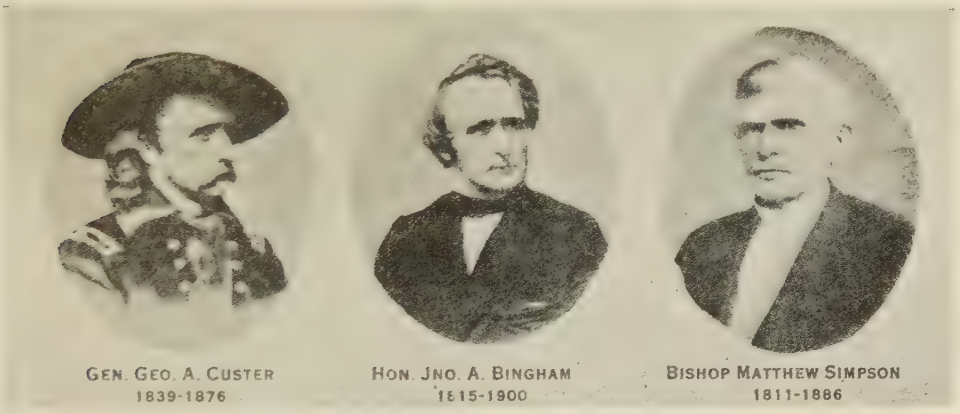
Ada is the seat of the Ohio Northern University, formerly the Ohio Normal University. Dr. Henry S. Lehr established this school and for thirty years was its president. In 1889 the school had an enrollment of 2,473 students. It has been noted for the number of men it

has furnished to the public service. This includes members of the state legislature, state officials, and members of the national House of Representatives. Ohio is at present (1925) represented in the United States Senate by Hon. Frank B. Willis and Hon. Simeon D. Fess, both of whom were educated in and taught in this institution. The population of the village in 1920 was 2,321.

This county was visited in May, 1887, by a terrible tornado, destroying much property.

HARRISON COUNTY

This county was formed January 1, 1814, from Jefferson and Tuscarawas, and named from Gen. William Henry Harrison. The surface is broken. Hills are numerous, but their slopes are highly cultivated. The soil is clayey and underlaid with a good grade of bituminous coal. It has always ranked high as a wool growing county. It formerly stood first among the counties of the state. It now ranks third. It is well adapted to the growth of fruit.



THREE FAMOUS CITIZENS OF HARRISON COUNTY—CUSTER, SIMPSON AND BINGHAM

The crop statistics for 1923 are as follows: Acres of corn, 12,000, bushels corn, 492,000; wheat, 12,000 acres, bushels, 180,000; oats, 10,000 acres, bushels, 350,000; barley, 130 acres, bushels, 3,250; rye, acres, 140, bushels, 1,988; hay in tons, 49,000; potatoes, 49,000 bushels; horses on hand, in 1924, 4,800; all cattle, 15,950; dairy cows, 6,990; swine, 10,500; sheep, 95,140; number acres land under cultivation in 1920, 186,517; average size farm in county, 91.5 acres.

The population of the county by decades has been as follows: In 1820, 14,345; 1830, 20,916; 1840, 20,099; 1850, 20,157; 1860, 19,110; 1870, 18,682; 1880, 20,456; 1890, 20,830; 1900, 20,486; 1910, 19,076; 1920, 19,625. Area of county, 401 square miles; population per square mile in 1924, 48.9.

The fifteen civil townships within Harrison County are: Archer, Athens, Cadiz, Franklin, Freeport, German, Green, Monroe, Moorefield, North, Nottingham, Rumley, Short Creek, Stock and Washington.

Daniel Peterson and his family were perhaps the first white settlers within the limits of this county. They were here in 1799, when Alexander Henderson and his family came from Washington County, Pennsylvania, and settled where Cadiz now stands. The flood tide of immigration soon set in, as indicated by the census figures quoted above.

The county officers for 1924 were as follows: Probate judge, Barclay N. Rowland; clerk of the courts, Irene McConnell; sheriff, O. K. Martin; auditor, J. F. Ross; county commissioners, Chester A. Bran-

son, G. O. Flemming, J. H. Septer; treasurer, Allen W. Scott; recorder, James F. Fogle; surveyor, William W. Armstrong; prosecuting attorney, John C. Sharon; coroner, Walter C. Toland; county superintendent of schools, George E. Roche.

Cadiz, the seat of justice, is four miles southeast from the geographical center of the county. It was laid out on its high and beautiful site, in 1803 or 1804. It was then within a dense forest.

The celebration of the Fourth of July, 1806, in this frontier village seems to have been an event of unusual interest. It is recorded that there was much enthusiasm and feasting on venison, wild turkey and bear meat. It is more than hinted that rye whiskey was the inspiration of not a little hilarity. If this was true, amends were made long ago for this convivial exuberance when Harrison became the first dry county in the state. Her temperance record has been a notable one.

Ervin M. Staunton, secretary of war in the cabinet of Abraham Lin-

Old First Methodist Episcopal Church, Cadiz, Where Bishop Simpson Preached First Sermon

coln, was for a time a resident of Cadiz and practiced law there. John M. Bingham throughout his illustrious career was also a resident of the county seat. Bishop Matthew Simpson was born here. Gen. George A. Custer was born in Harrison County, in the Hamlet of New Rumley. Assuredly this is a list of names that recalls distinguished figures of the past. And to it may properly be added the name of David A. Hollingsworth, who served in the General Assembly of Ohio, the office of attorney-general of the state, the Congress of the United States and on the field of battle served his state and Nation.

Other towns and villages in the county are Freeport, Scio, Bowerston, Jewett, New Athens, Deersville, Hopedale and Harrisville. Gas, coal, stone quarries and farming industries have all contributed toward making this a rich and prosperous county, but the greatest of all influences toward that consummation have been the intelligence, industry and conservative thrift of her people.

HENRY COUNTY

Henry County was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory, and named from Patrick Henry, celebrated Virginia orator. It contains 414 square miles in its area. The density of population was, in 1924, placed at 56.4 per square mile. A large part of this county is covered by the once famous "Black Swamp," which really reaches over

a tract of country 120 miles long by an average width of forty miles, all told about as much land as the State of Connecticut contains. The surface is generally high and level. It has a wonderful forest growth. But with the passage of a half century great changes have come over this section. Drainage and felling of forest trees has gradually changed the general condition. On account of its swampy nature, naturally enough, settlement was made very late. In 1880 15,000 of the 20,000 population the county had were Ohio-born; 712 in Pennsylvania; 457, New York; 187, Indiana; 145, Virginia; 17, Kentucky; 2,106 from the German Empire; 140 from Ireland; 127 from England and Wales; 116, from France; and 21 from Scotland.

The population by decades has been: In 1830, 262; 1840, 2,503; 1850, 3,434; 1860, 8,901; 1870, 14,028; 1880, 20,585; 1890, 25,080; 1900, 27,282; 1910, 25,119; 1920, 23,362.

Old Standing Stone Relic of the Glacial Period on the Moravian Road About One Mile Northwest of Cadiz

The civil townships of Henry County are: Bartlow, Damascus, Flat Rock, Freedom, Harrison, Liberty, Marion, Monroe, Napoleon, Pleasant, Richfield, Ridgeville, Washington.

The villages of the county are as follows: Deshler, McClure, Florida, Holgate, Napoleon, Liberty Center, Hamler, Malinta.

The county officials (1923-1924) are: Probate judge, R. N. Cahill; clerk of the courts, Helen E. Crockett; sheriff, Harry R. Lowry; auditor, Earl T. Crawford; county commissioners, Grant Beam, A. B. Jennings, Charles Wahl; treasurer, Carl R. Nelson; recorder, Dave E. Mann; surveyor, J. W. Harper; prosecuting attorney, J. F. Vanderbrock; coroner, George G. Boyer; county superintendent of schools, A. P. Stalter; agricultural agent, N. D. Howell.

In 1923 the acres of corn in the county numbered 62,000, which produced 3,224,000 bushels; wheat, 31,000 acres, harvested, 713,000 bushels; oats, 43,000 acres, bushels, 1,935,000; barley, 3,400 acres, producing 108,800 bushels; rye, 550 acres, harvested, 12,100 bushels; buckwheat, 159 acres, harvested, 2,544 bushels; tons of hay, 32,000; potatoes, 500 acres, produced 60,500 bushels; number horses in county in 1924, 9,300; all cattle, 18,950; dairy cows, 12,750; swine, 37,880.

In 1920 the total number of acres cultivated in the county was 222,539. Average size farm was 77 acres.

The county seat is Napoleon, 105 miles northwest of Columbus. It had a population in 1920 of 4,143. It has woolen mills and manufactures threshing machines and windmills.

About five miles above Napoleon, on the Maumee River, was "Girty's Point," so named because James Girty, the brother of the notorious renegade, Simon Girty, once had here an establishment where he carried on trade with the Indians. In the river near this point is "Girty's Island," which took its name from its proximity to the "trading-house." The tradition that Simon Girty lived here and that in times of danger he retreated to this island has nothing to sustain it and seems to have grown out of a confusion of his name with that of his brother James. Both Simon and his brother James died natural deaths on their farms in Canada after the close of the War of 1812. Neither was killed at the Battle of the Thames, as often erroneously related.

HIGHLAND COUNTY

Highland County was formed in May, 1805, from Ross, Adams and Clermont, and derived its name from the high lands between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers. Various grades of soil obtained in this portion of Ohio; the surface in some parts level and in other parts quite rolling. Its area in square miles is 549. Its density of population was given in 1920 as 50.3 per square mile. This county embraces a part of the "Wonderland of Ohio," of which further mention is made. It is one of the interesting locations, where stalwart men and noble women have been born and matured for the good of mankind. Joseph Benson Foraker and Albert J. Beveridge, two statesmen of more than national reputation, were born in this county.

Following is a list of the townships of Highland County at this time: Brush Creek, Clay, Concord, Dodson, Fairfield, Hamer, Jackson, Liberty, Madison, Marshall, New Market, Paint, Penn, Salem, Union, Washington, White Oak.

The county was originally settled about 1801; many of the pioneers came in from Virginia and North Carolina. The Society of Friends was largely represented in the first comers. The first to settle were those at New Market—Oliver Ross, Robert Huston, George W. Barrere and others. One of the early pioneer settlers discovered, before coming here, that noted cave in Virginia known as "Weyer's Cave," named for himself, his name being Benard Weyer.

The population of this county has been at various periods as follows: In 1810, 5,766; 1820, 12,308; 1830, 16,345; 1840, 22,269; 1850, 25,781; 1860, 27,773; 1870, 29,133; 1880, 30,281; 1890, 29,048; 1900, 30,982; 1910, 28,711; 1920, 27,610.

In 1923 the number of acres in corn was 79,000, bushels produced, 2,923,000; wheat, 62,000 acres, produced 992,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 acres, bushels, 60,000; barley, not listed; rye, 3,880 acres, 46,172 bushels; tons of hay, 38,000; potatoes, 29,000 bushels; horses in county in 1924, 10,590; all cattle, 26,520; dairy cows, 11,900; swine, 63,840; sheep, 23,430; number acres under plow, in 1920, 296,186; average size farm, 88.7 acres.

The county officials serving in 1923-1924 were as follows: Probate judge, Joseph W. Watts; clerk of the courts, Charles H. Mercer; sheriff, R. C. Schweinsberger; auditor, N. E. Calvert; county commissioners, F. S. Ruble, C. T. Mullenix, C. E. Smith; treasurer, W. S. Baker; recorder, Edna E. Easter; surveyor, H. W. Hunter; prosecuting attorney, Donald S. Durnell; coroner, W. N. Satterfield; county superintendent of schools, R. S. Kelsey; agricultural agent, W. H. Ford.

Hillsboro, the county seat, is on the dividing line between the Scioto and Miami rivers. It is sixty-two miles south of Columbus and was

laid out in 1807, on land of Benjamin Ellicott, of Baltimore. Before that time the seat of justice had been at New Market. The first town plat comprised 200 acres, of which Ellicott donated 100 to the county He sold the remainder at $2 an acre. "The Hillsboro Academy" was founded in 1827, and it filled a large field of usefulness. Hillsboro is a sightly place; like Rome of old it stands on many hills, is 753 feet above the waters of the Ohio River, and commands a view unsurpassed for beauty. Its population in 1920 was 4,356.

The Women's Christian Temperance Crusade, which attracted the attention of the whole country, had its origin in Hillsboro in 1873 Unique in its methods, its history is now well known to all. Since the prayers of that band of women entering saloons of the town were heard, temperance men and women have worked industriously and unceasingly for their cause until the liquor traffic has been outlawed in the Constitution of the United States.

Among the beauty spots nature has lavished on the landscapes of Highland County are Rocky Gorge, Marble Cave, Dancing Cave, Wet Cave, Dry Cave and old Fort Hill with its ancient earthworks, etc.

Other villages beside the county seat are Greenfield, a manufacturing town; Leesburgh, Lynchburg, Sinking Spring, New Petersburgh, Mowrystown and Highland. The largest of these is Greenfield, which had in 1920 a population of 4,344.

HOCKING COUNTY

Hocking County was formed March 1, 1818, from the portions of Athens, Ross and Fairfield counties. Here one finds a hilly, uneven topography; however, along the streams are numerous level, fertile valleys. Its present area is 411 square miles. Its density of population per square mile is 56.7. Its population has been: In 1820, 2,130; 1830. 4,008; 1840, 9,741; 1850, 14,119; 1860, 17,057; 1870, 17,925; 1880 21,126; 1890, 22,658; 1900, 24,398; 1910, 23,650; 1920, 23,291. At its organization it had 2,000 population.

The civil townships are named as follows: Benton, Falls, Good Hope, Green, Laurel, Marion, Perry, Salt Creek, Starr, Ward, Washington.

The county derived its name from the Indian Hock-hock-ing, applied to the stream of this name which flows through the county. In Indian it means "a battle." The river, about seven miles northwest of Lancaster, is said for a distance to resemble in outline a bottle. The territory once belonged to the Wyandots.

The staple agricultural products for the year 1923 were in part as follows: Number of acres of corn, 21,000, bushels, 714,000; wheat. 11,000 acres, bushels, 165,000; oats, 2,000 acres, bushels, 50,000; rye 175 acres, bushels, 2,222; buckwheat, 447 acres, bushels, 8,940; tons of hay, 22,000; potatoes, 60,480 bushels; number horses, 3,960; all cattle, 11,940; dairy cows, 5,000; swine, 9,790; sheep, 8,280; number acres cultivated in county in 1920, 208,674; average size farm, 77.4 acres

The county officers for 1923-24 were as follows: Probate, judge Charles Stephenson; clerk of the courts, Newton Spencer; sheriff, Will P. Shaw; auditor, D. Melvin Heft; county commissioners, A. J. Ulrich John L. Smith, John Lovett; treasurer, Jesse F. McGrady; recorder. Henry S. Robey; prosecuting attorney, Mary K. Davey; coroner, C. B Powell; county superintendent of schools, George W. Christman; agricultural agent, F. W. Long.

Logan is the county seat; is on the banks of the Hockhocking River forty-seven miles southeast of Columbus. It was platted about 1816 Its proprietor was Governor Worthington. He utilized the water-power by putting in a saw mill and two corn grinding burrs. In 1825 Logan had a population of 250. Its growth was slow until 1838-40, when the Hocking canal was constructed. The town was incorporated in 1839—

C. W. James was the first mayor. The census for 1920 gave Logan the population of 5,493.

The city manufacturing establishments produce furniture, fire-brick, fire proofing, sewer pipe, paving and builders' brick, shoes, flour, earthenware, oil well tools and washing machines. It has foundry and machine shops and railroad shops.

Other villages and hamlets of Hocking County include Haydenville, six miles southeast of Logan; Gore, eight miles northeast of Logan; Carbon Hill, eight miles southeast of Logan; Laurelville, twenty miles southwest of Logan; Millville, eight miles northwest of Logan; Murray City, twelve miles east of Logan, and South Bloomingville, seventeen miles southwest of Logan. The largest of these is Murray City, with a population of 1,493 in 1920.

This county has long been famous for its natural scenery, some of which is surpassingly beautiful. Among its attractions are:

Ash Cave. This cave "is formed by the projecting cliff at the source of a little stream, whose deep valley or gulch parts the bold rock-ribbed hills whose summits look down upon the tops of the loftiest pines, which grow at their base." The dimensions of the cave are given as 700 feet long, ninety feet high and ninety feet wide. It is located twenty-one miles southwest of Logan.

Rock House. This is a natural structure, rising to a height of 166 feet. Time and the elements have hewn out halls and rooms and massive columns that support the vast roof. This chambered cave is 350 feet long, twenty-five feet high and twenty-five feet wide. It is twelve miles southwest of Logan.

Rock Bridge. This is a natural span of sandstone rock from ten to twenty feet wide and level on the top. The supporting arch is about 150 feet from side to side at the base. The gulch spanned is about fifty feet deep. It is northwest of Logan, near the Hocking Valley Railroad and the northern boundary of the county.

Hocking County is underlaid with a high grade of bituminous coal, which was formerly mined in great quantities and shipped to the Middle West, the South and the region of the Great Lakes. Recently this trade has passed in a measure to West Virginia. Tons produced in 1923, 878,727.

HOLMES COUNTY

Holmes County was formed January 20, 1824—100 years ago, and organized to exist as a separate sub-division of Ohio the following year. It was named in honor of Major Holmes, a brave young officer of the War of 1812, who was killed August, 1814. The area of this county is now 418 square miles and the density of its population is 40.6 to the square mile. Its population at various periods has been as follows: In 1830, 9,135; 1840, 18,088; 1850, 20,452; 1860, 20,589; 1870, 18,177; 1880, 20,776; 1890, 21,139; 1900, 19,511; 1910, 17,499; 1920, 16,965.

The townships of this county are, in 1924, Berlin, Clark, Hardy, Killbuck, Knox, Mechanic, Monroe, Paint, Prairie, Richland, Ripley, Salt Creek, Walnut Creek, Washington.

The villages are as follows: Millersburg, Killbuck, Nashville, Holmesville, Glenmont.

Holmes County was formed from the counties of Wayne, Coshocton and Tuscarawas. A line running diagonally from east-northeast to west-southwest, through the county, known as the "Indian Boundary" line, separates the United States military district and the Indian reservation (new purchase). The north side of this line was surveyed into townships of six miles square, and again into sections of 640 acres. The south side of said line is surveyed into townships five miles square, and again into quarter townships of 4,000 acres. Some of these quarter townships were again divided into 100 acre lots for the private

soldiers of 1776. Within this county 480 lots of these 100 acre lots were given to Revolutionary soldiers. Six of the 4,000 acre tracts were set apart as school lands for the Connecticut Western Reserve and later sold at public sale. The remainder of the county was surveyed into sections of 640 acres and sold at private sale at Zanesville.

Through the center of this county, from north to south, flows the Killbuck River. From the valley to the hillsides are thousands of living springs of pure, cold water. Being a swift stream, a great water-power is easily developed. The southwest part of the county is very broken; yet its immense quarries of brown, white and blue limestone, coal and other valuable minerals, make this part as valuable as the other sections of the county.

In 1923 the county raised 32,000 acres of corn, producing 1,056,000 bushels; wheat, 37,000 acres, bushels, 666,000; oats, 19,000 acres, bushels, 532,000; barley, 240 acres, bushels, 6,000; rye, 410 acres, bushels, 6,027; tons of hay, 34,000; potatoes, 650 acres, bushels, 50,050; horses numbered 7,290; all cattle, 22,040; dairy cows, 13,980; swine, 26,090; sheep, 27,120; number acres cultivated land in 1920, 194,824; average size farm, 76.5 acres.

Coal had been successfully mined in each of the townships within the county prior to 1890.

The county has an interesting pioneer history. In the month of July, 1809, Jonathan Grant, of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and his son, then a boy, built the first cabin in the county. They came on foot through the woods, carrying a gun, ammunition and tools for doing their necessary work. Their cabin was on Salt Creek, in Prairie Township, at a point about one mile east of the Killbuck. They made a clearing and sowed a large patch of turnips. Grant then fell sick, and for twenty-eight days laid on a bed of bark and leaves, subsisting chiefly on roots, attended by his son. He became reduced to a skeleton, the boy being but little better. An Indian passing along the valley discovered the cabin and stopped. He told Grant that "Pale Face" and his family were encamped in the Killbuck Valley at a big spring, and pointed the direction out to them. The boy went and in a short time returned with Jonathan Butler, who had, with his father-in-law, James Morgan, reached the valley the day previous.

Through the timely aid rendered him, Grant soon recovered and became of much service to his new acquaintances. Grant could speak the Indian language, and was with the surveyors as their "lookout" while surveying the "New Purchase." His patch of turnips produced abundantly and of excellent quality, and proved of much service that fall and next spring. Grant did not return to his family in Pennsylvania until cold weather. In April, 1810, Edwin Martin, then John L. Dawson and Robert Knox settled on Martin's Creek, about one mile south of Grant's original cabin. A few days later a dozen more families came along and effected settlement, Grant coming with the company. Two years later, fearing trouble with the Indians, the settlers built a block-house on the Dawson land half a mile east of Holmesville. One of Crawford's soldiers, in that ill-fated campaign of his, died at the big spring north of Holmes May 30, 1781, and a daughter was born there to Jonathan Butler and wife, February 4, 1810, thus the first death and first birth were near the "big spring."[8]

The list of present (1923-24) county officers is as follows: Probate judge, Charles A. Estell; clerk of the courts, Allen L. Schafer; sheriff, John A. Stevens; auditor, T. G. Glasgo; county commissioners, W. H. Ulman, Frank A. Snyder, D. J. Miller; treasurer, Clyde C. Miller; recorder, H. S. Franks; surveyor, P. K. Troutman; prosecuting attorney, Harold E. Kuhn; coroner, W. B. Middleton; county superintendent of schools, F. H. Close; agricultural agent, T. A. Wheeler.

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[8]Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio," Vol. I, p. 936.

Millersburg, the county seat, is situated on an elevated ground, surrounded itself by lofty hills, on Killbuck Creek, eighty-seven miles northeast of Columbus. It was laid out in 1824 by Charles Miller and Adam Johnson. There have been three courthouses and three jails, the last courthouse was erected in 1886-87. Population of Millersburg (census of 1920), 2,098.

HURON COUNTY

Formed from the whole of the "fire-land" tract, February 7, 1809, this county derived its name from the fact that the French gave the Wyandot Indian tribe the name of Huron. The surface is generally level. Originally there were both prairie and timber lands over the surface of Huron County. In 1838 the territory of this county was much reduced, by the formation of Erie County. Its present area is about 494 square miles, while its population, per square mile, is 65.6.

The cities, towns and villages found in the present bounds of Huron County are: Greenwich Village, Bellevue City, Plymouth and Willard villages, New London Village, Norwalk City, Monroeville Village.

The present townships are as follows: Bronson, Clarksfield, Fairfield, Fitchville, Greenfield, Greenwich, Hartland, Lyme, New Haven, New London, Norwich, Norwalk, Peru, Richmond, Ridgefield, Ripley, Sherman, Townsend, Wakeman.

The 1920 census gives these figures on the population of this county since 1820: In that year it was 6,675; 1830, 13,341; 1840, 23,933; 1850, 26,203; 1860, 29,616; 1870, 28,532; 1880, 31,609; 1890, 31,949; 1900, 32,330; 1910, 34,206; 1920, 32,424.

Following is the list of county officers for 1923-24: Probate judge, T. M. Bechtol; clerk of the courts, Earl W. Clark; sheriff, Edward F. Gregory; auditor, Adelbert S. Vail; county commissioners, I. L. Hull, Homer Fish, W. N. Keesey; treasurer, E. K. McMorris; recorder, Ann Davies; surveyor, Clifford T. Williams; prosecuting attorney, Allan G. Aigler; coroner, Dr. C. L. Bell; county superintendent of schools, E. A. Bell; home demonstration agent, Nancy Folsom.

While statistics are sometimes considered uninteresting, nothing tells more in a small space than facts reduced to the least possible book-space in figures that may be relied upon. In 1923 the county raised 1,444,000 bushels of corn; wheat, 39,000 acres; produced 780,000 bushels; oats, acres, 31,000, bushels, 1,147,000; barley, acres, 810, bushels, 25,110; rye, 520 acres, bushels, 10,400; buckwheat, acres, 220, bushels, 4,840; tons of hay, 53,000; potatoes, 152,880 bushels; number of horses, 8,990; cattle, 19,900; dairy cows, 11,570; swine, 28,060; sheep, none listed. Number acres cultivated land in 1920, 221,146; average farm, 81.1 acres.

Norwalk, the seat of justice, is 110 miles north of Columbus and sixteen from Sandusky City. The site was first visited for the object of making a county seat, or rather laying out a town, by Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Platt Benedict, and a few others, in October, 1815. The spot was then within a wilderness, and only a few persons had ventured into the county to make for themselves a home. The next spring the plat was executed and lots sold at from $60 to $100 each. In May, after Norwalk had been made the county seat, a census was taken and it was found that the new town had a population of 109 souls. It has long been known as a beautiful city and stands on what was originally called the "fire lands" in the Western Reserve. Later, on account of its handsome trees, it was named "Maple City." The place had no railroad until 1852, but it had long had the famous Norwalk Academy. The society of the town in those days comprised teachers, their families and other settlers desirous of having good schools for the education of their children. One writer on those times said, "Everybody kept boarders, at least nine out of ten able bodied citizens were thus engaged.

Board was cheap; $1.00 to $1.50 per week for the best. Mutton sold at 2 cents, everybody kept cows and hens and pork and fresh eggs were almost given away." Among the "boys" who lived after this fashion was none other than one named Rutherford B. Hayes, who later became President of the United States. Ex-Governor Charles Foster and a number of congressmen were among the students at this pioneer academy. Patriotic citizens generally recall with pride that Gen. James B. McPherson once attended this institution.

Norwalk is a fruit and grain distributing center. It has machine shops and steel and iron works. It manufactures pianos, automobile accessories, drilling tools and wood-work products. In 1920 its population was 7,379. Its value of property listed for taxation in 1923 was $11,103,780.

George Kennan, famous Siberian traveler, author and journalist, was born in Norwalk.

Bellevue is situated in both Huron and Sandusky counties—partly on the Western Reserve and partly outside of that celebrated tract. It has railroad repair shops, large flouring mills, and meat packing, sauerkraut and canning factories; it manufactures cultivators, plows, ditching machines, hay presses, paper balers, stoves, automobile accessories, handles and auto trucks. Its population (1920) was 5,776. Its tax duplicate in 1923 was $8,447,630.

The following are prosperous villages: Greenwich, Monroeville, New London, Plymouth and Willard.

JACKSON COUNTY

Jackson County was organized in March, 1816. Its present area is 404 square miles and the density of population is 67.7 per square mile. Its civil townships are: Bloomfield, Coal, Franklin, Hamilton, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Lick, Madison, Milton, Scioto, Washington and Wellston Township, established in 1881. The surface is hilly, but productive when properly cultivated. The first settlers were from West Virginia and Pennsylvania; others came later from England and Wales.

Jackson came to be one of the state's great mining sections. The statistics for 1888 gave the county as mining 1,089,000 tons of coal, employing 2,300 miners; iron ore, 43,000 tons; limestone burned to lime, 21,125 tons. Four seams of superior coal are here found. In 1923 production of coal had fallen to 273,944 tons; limestone to 1,129 tons, and no iron ore tonnage was reported. The old Scioto salt-works are in this region, on the banks of Salt Creek. Salt was first made here from saline wells about thirty feet deep, by the white race in 1798. The salt water was boiled in kettles and when sufficient amount was obtained, it was sent to market in pack-saddles. It usually sold at $4 per bushel. These were among Ohio's first salt works, and were designated on maps as early as 1755. Indians came here from long distances to make or purchase salt. They had depended on these salt springs or wells long before the white men developed them. Daniel Boone, when captured by them, spent some time at this place.

The county's population by decades is as follows: In 1820, 3,746; 1830, 5,941; 1840, 9,744; 1850, 12,719; 1860, 17,941; 1870, 21,759; 1880, 23,686; 1890, 28,408; 1900, 34,248; 1910, 30,791; 1920, 27,342.

The cities and towns of Jackson County are: Jackson, Wellston, Oak Hill, Coalton.

The agricultural interests have kept pace with other industries. Following are statistics for the year 1923: Acreage of corn, 18,000, bushels harvested, 720,000; wheat, 10,000 acres, bushels, 130,000; oats, 3,000 acres, bushels, 75,000; rye, 140 acres, bushels, 1,720; tons of hay, 30,000; potatoes, 42,000 bushels; number of horses in county in 1924, 3,960; all cattle, 14,450; dairy cows, 5,220; swine, 7,910; sheep,

not listed. Number acres cultivated in 1920, 161,413; average size farm, 78.6 acres.

The present (1923-24) county officials are as follows: Probate judge, Reed M. Powell; clerk of the courts, Tulberry Dixon; sheriff, Walter McCoy; auditor, G. N. Scurlock; county commissioners, William Gettels, Ernest Lewis, David Thomas; treasurer, A. M. Scott; recorder, Mayme Rogers; surveyor, Arch E. Campbell; prosecuting attorney, John E. Foster; coroner, Dr. W. R. Enos; county superintendent of schools, Lloyd H. Wharton; agricultural agent, P. P. Funkhauser.

The county seat is Jackson, laid out in 1817, is seventy-three miles southeast of Columbus. In 1880 its population was 3,021; in 1920 it was 5,842. The city, as well as the county, was named for General Jackson, who was in his military glory at the date the county was organized. It has iron furnaces and machine shops; it manufactures drain pipe, auger bits and novelties.

FURNACES AT WELLSTON

Wellston is eighty-five miles southeast of Columbus. The city had in 1920 a population of 6,687. Its coal and iron industries are important. It has furnaces, foundries, machine shops and a Portland cement factory.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Jefferson County, deriving its name from President Jefferson, was the fifth county established in Ohio. It was created under Governor St. Clair's administration, July 29, 1797. As originally established the boundaries of the county were as follows:

"Beginning upon the bank of the Ohio River, where the western boundary of Pennsylvania crosses it, and down the said river to the southern boundary of the fourth township in the third range (of those townships that were surveyed in conformity to the ordinance of Congress of the 20th of May, 1785), and with the said southern boundary west, to the S¾W. corner of the sixth township in the fifth range; thence north, along the western boundary of said fifth range to the termination thereof; thence due west to the Muskingum River, and up the same to and with the portage between it and the Cuyahoga River; thence down the Cuyahoga to Lake Erie; thence easterly along the shore of the lake to the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and south with the same to the place of beginning."

The county as thus formed included all the territory that afterward

became Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga, Trumbull, Portage, Mahoning, Columbiana, Carroll, Harrison, Jefferson and parts of Tuscarawas, Stark, Summit nd Cuyahoga counties. The county seat has always been Steubenville.

The county has civil townships as follows: Brush Creek, Cross Creek, Island Creek, Knox, Mount Pleasant, Ross, Salem, Saline, Smithfield, Springfield, Steubenville, Warren, Wayne, Wells.

The population of the county by decades has been as follows: 1800, 8,766; 1810, 17,260; 1820, 18,531; 1830, 22,489; 1840, 25,030; 1850, 29,133; 1860, 26,115; 1870, 29,188; 1880, 33,018; 1890, 39,415; 1900, 44,357; 1910, 65,423; 1920, 77,580. It now has a population of 190.6 per square mile.

Steubenville is the only city in the county. The villages are: Brilliant, Amsterdam, Bergholz, Smithfield, Adena, Stratton, Richmond, East Springfield, Mount Pleasant, Dillionvale, Toronto, Empire, New Alexander, Mingo Junction, Grover and Yorkville.

Jefferson County is richly dowered by nature. Though portions of the surface are broken and hilly, the land is generally fertile and productive. The great source of wealth is, however, the coal veins and inexhaustible beds of fire-clay with which the county is underlaid. In 1923 there were produced here 6,544,154 tons of coal and 418,059 tons of fire-clay. In both of these products the county ranks second in the entire state, Belmont County ranking first in the production of coal and Tuscarawas first in fire-clay.

The following are from the agricultural statistics published by the state: In 1923 there were grown 14,000 acres of corn, producing 616,000 bushels; wheat, 11,000 acres, 165,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 acres, bushels, 350,000; barley, 60 acres, 1,500 bushels; rye, 140 acres, bushels, 1,960; tons of hay, 32,000; potatoes, 780 acres, 63,960 bushels; number head of horses, 4,800; cattle, 14,450; dairy cows, 8,340; swine, 10,690; sheep, 28,350. Number acres cultivated in 1920, 142,094; average size farm, 76.1 acres.

The present (1923-24) county officers are: Probate judge, John Bellknap; clerk of the courts, John H. Patton; sheriff, Edward D. Lucas; county commissioners, Charles Waddell, Edward Cadegan, George H. Bair; treasurer, Dean Crisswell; recorder, S. Clayton Seehah; surveyor, Vincent N. Penn; prosecuting attorney, E. Stanton Pearce; coroner, Archie L. Bell; county superintendent of schools, F. D. Ring; agricultural agent, R. E. Moser.

Steubenville is on the Ohio River, twenty-two miles above Wheeling. It was named from a fort known as Fort Steuben, built here in 1789. The town was laid out in 1798, by Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross, of Pennsylvania. Here were established some of the pioneer manufacturing industries of Ohio. At an early date woolen goods and hats were among the products.

Manufacturing is still the chief industry of the city. According to the latest survey records of the United States Census Bureau, Steubenville had in 1919 fifty-seven manufacturing establishments employing 4,328 persons, a capital of $35,341,250, with a production that year valued at $30,903,341. The total value of all property listed for taxation in 1923 was $46,350,055. Population, census of 1920, 28,508; census of 1900, 14,349. The city has numerous furnaces, foundries, machine shops and brick yards. Products extensively manufactured are iron, glass, pottery, steel, tin, paper and glass melting pots. The abundance of coal close at hand, the availability of gas for fuel purposes and railroad and river transportation facilities assure the continued growth of the city.

Toronto, a village of 4,684 population according to the last census, has important factories of sewer pipe, fire brick, glass and china ware.

In Mount Pleasant Charles Osborn in 1817 established the Philanthropist, the first anti-slavery newspaper published in the United States.

Here Benjamin Lundy, in 1822, published the Genius of Universal Emancipation. Both papers were published in Steubenville. The production of silk was an early manufacturing venture of this village.

Mingo Junction, three miles below Steubenville, had, census of 1920, a population of 4,616. Near the village the Indian chief, Logan, once lived.

Among the distinguished men who have lived here, and will not soon be forgotten, was Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war under Lincoln, who was a native of Steubenville, born 1814.

Among the distinguished men who resided in Jefferson County were Benjamin Tappan, who was elected United States Senator to succeed Thomas Morris. Dr. John McCook, the father of one branch of the "fighting McCooks," and Humphrey H. Leavitt, judge of the United States Court for the District of Ohio for almost forty years. Edwin M. Stanton, attorney general in the cabinet of James Buchanan and secretary of war in the cabinet of President Lincoln, was born in Steubenville, December 19, 1814.

KNOX COUNTY

This county was named after Gen. Henry Knox, who was born in Boston and became a noted general in the Revolutionary war. He was made secretary of war in Washington's administration. Knox County was formed from a part of Fairfield County, March 1, 1808. The bottom lands of the streams are very rich, especially of the Vernon River, which also afforded at an early day fine water-power. The county has an area of 513 square miles and its population is placed at 57.7 per square mile. The civil sub-divisions comprise twenty-two civil townships as follows: Berlin, Brown, Butler, Clay, Clinton, College, Harrison, Hilliar, Howard, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Middlebury, Milford, Miller, Monroe, Morgan, Morris, Pike, Pleasant, Union and Wayne.

The population of this county by decades has been as follows: 1810, 2,149; 1820, 8,326; 1830, 17,085; 1840, 29,579; 1850, 28,872; 1860, 27,735; 1870, 26,333; 1880, 27,431; 1890, 27,600; 1900, 27,768; 1910, 30,181; 1920, 29,580.

The only city in the county is Mount Vernon. The villages are: Gambier, Centerburg, Fredericktown, Buckeye City, Martinsburg, Danville and Gann.

The (1923-24) county officers are as follows: Probate judge, L. J. Duke; clerk of the courts, C. C. Leiter; sheriff, Burr H. Lyttle; auditor, Howard McFarland; county commissioners, Joseph McMillen, Walter Shuff, A. H. Cunningham; treasurer, Charles McDonald; recorder, L. L. Fletcher; surveyor, Wilbur VanHorn; prosecuting attorney, Walter C. Harris; coroner, Charles L. Harmer; county superintendent of schools, J. C. Marriott; agricultural agent, S. L. Anderson.

The pioneers here were chiefly from the middle states and a few New Englanders. In 1805 Mount Vernon was laid out and named by the proprietors, who were Joseph Walker, Thomas B. Paterson and Benjamin Butler. In the spring of 1807, Gilman Bryant opened the first store in Mount Vernon. Indians came here in large numbers to trade their furs for groceries and ammunition.

The first grand jury of Knox County was organized May, 1808. They found a true bill and the prisoner, William Hedrick, was found guilty of petty larceny for which crime, in addition to a fine and imprisonment, he was sentenced to receive forty lashes with a rawhide, which were administered on the public square by the sheriff, seemingly to the delight and amusement of all.

Mount Vernon, the county seat, is forty miles northeast of Columbus. For many years the strong magnetic springs hereabouts, drew thousands for medical treatment. In 1888 there was $1,009,000 invested in manufacturing establishments; the iron bridge and structural iron

business has been the most important industry of the city. It has also engine, bottle and window glass factories and railroad shops. In Mount Vernon lived and died Columbus Delano, who figured prominently in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for president, and Daniel Decatur Emmett, the author of "Dixie." Here Clement L. Valandigham made the speech that led to his transfer "across the lines" to the confederacy in the exciting days of the Civil war. The population of the city, census of 1920, was 9,237; its tax duplicate in 1923 was $12,623,820.

Gambier, a beautiful and refined village five miles to the north of Mount Vernon, has long been noted as the seat of Kenyon College. It was named for one of its principal benefactors in England, Lord Kenyon. A sketch of this institution is found elsewhere in this work.

Fredericktown was laid out in 1807 by John Kerr; it is seven miles northwest of Mount Vernon; is on Vernon River which affords fair water-power. Centerburg is so named because it is near the geographical center of the state.

The farm products of Knox County in 1923 were as follows: There were grown 42,000 acres of corn, producing 1,764,000 bushels; wheat, 44,000 acres, 792,000 bushels; oats, 9,000 acres, 243,000 bushels; barley, 60 acres, 1,260 bushels; rye, 480 acres, 10,560 bushels; tons of hay, 59,000; potatoes, 78,000 bushels; head of horses, 8,610; cattle, 24,110; dairy cows, 10,710; swine, 40,540; improved lands in 1920, 322,509; average size farm, 83 acres.

LAKE COUNTY

Lake County was formed March 6, 1840, from portions of Geauga and Cuyahoga and so named on account of its bordering on the lake (Lake Erie).

The land is rolling and the soil productive. Tempered by the lake's breezes and moisture, this is adapted to the production of certain luscious, fine flavored fruits, including choice apples, pears, plums, peaches and grapes. The area of the county is only 241 square miles—one of the small sub-divisions of Ohio. The eight civil townships are: Concord, Kirtland, Leroy, Madison, Mentor, Painesville, Perry, Willoughby.

Its population has been as follows: In 1840 it was 13,719; in 1850, 14,654; 1860, 15,576; 1870, 15,935; 1880, 16,326; 1890, 18,235; 1900, 21,680; 1910, 22,927; 1920, 28,667. The population per square mile is 119.

Following are the county officers for 1923-24: Probate judge, Addie Aye Norton; clerk of the courts, H. C. Cozard; sheriff, O. M. Spink; auditor, L. J. Spaulding; county commissioners, H. J. Wright, W. E. Thomas, Charles P. Rose; treasurer, Chester Little; recorder, S. J. Goldsmith; surveyor, C. C. Hadden; prosecuting attorney, R. M. Ostrander; coroner, N. C. Ice; county superintendent of schools, F. H. Kendall; agricultural agent, L. H. Bamer.

Following are some of the recent agricultural statistics of the county: In 1923 there were grown 9,000 acres of corn, producing 315,000 bushels; wheat, 4,000 acres, 80,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 acres, 370,000 bushels; barley, 290 acres, 7,250 bushels; rye, 1,620 acres, 26,728 bushels; buckwheat, 73 acres, 1,095 bushels; tons of hay, 22,000; potatoes, 114,400 bushels; horses in county, 3,400; cattle, 8,840; dairy cows, 7,160; swine, 5,760; sheep, 3,030; number of acres under plow in 1920, 115,819; average size of farm, 43.9 acres.

It appears from records in the public library at Ashtabula, that the first settlement in this county was made at Mentor in the summer of 1799, when two families were there. Among the first to effect real settlement may be named Hon. John Walworth, born in New London, Connecticut, 1765. Painesville is the only city in the county.

The towns and villages of Lake County are: Madison, Mentor, Fairport, Richmond, Wickliffe and Willoughby.

Painesville, the county seat, is 150 miles northeast of Columbus, and twenty-nine miles east of Cleveland. The Grand River skirts the city on the east. Painesville has been more than once declared to be one of the state's handsomest places. Its population in 1920 was 7,272. It was laid out in 1805 by Henry Champion, and was named for him for many years. The name was afterward changed to that of the township, which had been named for Gen. Edward Paine, an officer in the Revolutionary war who came from Connecticut.

Madison is eleven miles east of Painesville and was one of the Underground Railroad stations before the Civil war. George Harris of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was arrested here.

Mentor is near Lake Erie, six miles from Painesville. If for no other reason, this village will always have a place in history, because near it was the lamented Garfield's beautiful home—"Lawnfield."

Willoughby is situated on the Chagrin River, three miles from Lake Erie, eleven miles from Painesville. It was first settled in 1799 by David Abbott, Peter French, Jacob West and others. The village had a population of 2,656 (census of 1920).

Kirtland for a time was the home of the Mormon Church in its early formative period. In the autumn of 1830 four Mormon missionaries stopped at the village on their journey westward, and proclaimed the tenets of their faith. Sidney Rigdon, a Disciple minister of local influence, joined the new movement, which for a time attracted converts and grew very rapidly. The prophet, Joseph Smith, Jr., and his family came to Kirtland in 1831. In 1834 the Mormon Temple was built. It is still standing in excellent state of preservation. It is visited annually by thousands of tourists. It is used for religious purposes by a "reorganized" band of the Mormon Church. In 1831 the Mormons left Ohio on their exodus to the West.

LAWRENCE COUNTY

Lawrence County was organized March 1, 1816, and took its name from Capt. James Lawrence, a gallant naval officer of the War of 1812. The area of the county is 443 square miles. It consists mostly of high, abrupt hills and its soil is generally of a clay formation. Some rich land is seen in the creek and river bottoms. The county is rich in minerals and as long ago as 1890, ranked high in iron production. The agricultural products as shown by recent reports are as follows: In 1923, there were grown 19,000 acres of corn, producing 627,000 bushels; wheat, 4,000 acres, 44,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 acres, 54,000 bushels; rye, 30 acres, 360 bushels; tons of hay, 14,000; potatoes, 1,160 acres, 91,640 bushels; number of horses in 1924, 4,530; all cattle, 13,360; dairy cows, 7,490; swine, 5,940; sheep, 3,030; number of acres under cultivation in 1920, 194,910; average size farm, 52.8 acres.

Following are the townships of the county: Aid, Decatur, Elizabeth, Fayette, Hamilton, Lawrence, Mason, Perry, Rome, Symmes, Union, Upper, Washington, Windsor.

The population by decades has been as follows: In 1820, 3,499; 1830, 5,367; 1840, 9,738; 1850, 15,246; 1860, 23,249; 1870, 31,380; 1880, 39,068; 1890, 39,556; 1900, 39,534; 1910, 39,488; 1920, 39,540; number people per square mile, 89.3.

The 1923-24 county officers were as follows: Probate judge, Charles E. Payne; clerk of the court, O. L. Corn; sheriff, C. A. Dement; auditor, Arthur O. Davidson; county commissioners, E. A. Pinkerman, R. W. Robinson, John L. Brothers; treasurer, L. T. Hall; recorder, Ella Sites; prosecuting attorney, W. L. Elkins; coroner, Dan J. Webster; surveyor, Clarence G. Massie; county superintendent of schools, William C. Paul; agricultural agent, S. Porter.

In the Indian war, before the treaty of Greenville, many boats came down the Ohio and were attacked by the Indians, and the whites in them cruelly massacred. After the close of the war, wrecks of boats were often seen on the shore, to remind the traveler of the unhappy fate of those who had fallen a prey to the gun, tomahawk and scalping-knife.

In the first settlement here, as in Pennsylvania, there was quite a number of believers in witchcraft and the cases in court dealing with witches were the subject of records now to be seen, but to be laughed to scorn.

The early settlers came in from Pennsylvania and Virginia in 1797 and were chiefly Dutch and Irish. When the iron works were first established only one-eighth of the land had been entered. Settlers were mostly hunters and wore hunting-shirt and moccasins.

The Hanging Rock Iron Region—This comprises an area of more than 1,000 square miles, extending into the states of Kentucky and West Virginia, and Scioto, Lawrence, Jackson and Vinton counties in Ohio. The center of this great iron country is the City of Ironton. The purity of the iron once produced here was remarkable. During the Civil war the Government took all of the iron that could be produced from these mines. Every ton, save for armor-plates, was used at Fort Pitt Works, Pittsburg, for casting heavy ordnance and field guns. The famous old gun known as "The Swamp Angel" of Charleston Harbor, was cast from the Hecla iron. English experts, in 1855, declared this iron to be superior to their best products. But the iron works of this region are now almost a thing of the past. The latest mining report of the state does not mention iron as a product.

Ironton, the county seat of Lawrence County, is on the Ohio River, ten miles from the southernmost point in the state and 100 miles from Columbus. As far back as 1887, it had an output of iron ore of $1,500,000 and more, but this industry is now numbered with the things that were. It has rolling mills and foundries and produces stationary engines, Portland cement, lumber and fire clay. Its population is now (1920 United States census) 14,007.

Hanging Rock is situated on the Ohio River, four miles below Ironton; population, 591. The name "Hanging Rock" comes from a noted cliff of sandstone, 400 feet high.

What was known as Burlington, the first seat of justice in the county, was a small village in 1846. It was situated on one of the most extreme southeastern points in Ohio.

Millersport and Proctorville are both old places; also Chesapeake Village. Proctorville now has a population of 629. Athalia Village in 1920 had a population of 233. South Point Village has a population of 406.

LICKING COUNTY

This county was erected from a part of Fairfield, March 1, 1808, and took its name from its principal stream, called by the white race Licking, but in Indian dialect it was Pataskala. The soil is, generally speaking, very fertile. Coal and iron ore are found, but the former only is mined. Its area is 669 square miles. Its civil townships are: Bennington, Bowling Green, Burlington, Eden, Etna, Fallsburg, Franklin, Granville, Hanover, Harrison, Hartford, Hopewell, Jersey, Liberty, Licking, Lima, Madison, Mary Ann, McKean, Monroe, Newark, Newton, Perry, St. Albans, Union, Washington.

This county was settled by a mixed population coming in from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, New England, Wales and Germany. Its settlement was first attempted soon after the Wayne Treaty of 1795, by John Ratliff and Ellis Hughes, in some of the old Indian corn fields, five miles below Newark, on the Licking River. These two pioneers

were from what is now West Virginia. They lived chiefly by hunting and raising a little corn, the cultivation of which was left usually to their wives.

The population by decades has been as follows: 1810, 3,852; 1820, 11,861; 1830, 20,869; 1840, 35,096; 1850, 38,846; 1860, 37,011; 1870, 35,756; 1880, 40,450; of the last number, 32,000 were Ohio born; 1890, 43,279; 1900, 47,070; 1910, 55,590; 1920, 56,426. Population per square mile in 1920 was 84.3.

The products of the soil in this county as shown by the agricultural department statistics for 1923-24 are: In 1923 there were 63,000 acres of corn, produced 2,709,000 bushels; wheat, 43,000 acres, 645,000 bushels; oats, 8,000 acres, 248,000 bushels; barley, 180 acres, 3,240 bushels; rye, 1,670 acres, 27,555 bushels; tons of hay, 94,000; potatoes, 870 acres, 86,130 bushels; horses in county in 1924, 12,530; all cattle, 35,460; dairy cows, 19,680; swine, 43,160; sheep, 95,750; out of the 428,160 acres of land in the county, in 1920 there were 405,111 under plow. The average size farm contained 81.3 acres.

The county government is administered by the following county officials: Probate judge, Harvey J. Alexander; clerk of the courts, Harols Hartshorn; sheriff, Fred H. Vogelmier; auditor, Jesse A. Groves; county commissioners, Robert Crawford, Charles S. Brown, Albert M. Smoots; treasurer, Hallie M. Brown; recorder, Jesse T. Rees; surveyor, John A. Thompson; prosecuting attorney, Henry C. Ashcraft; coroner, Dr. S. S. Richards; county superintendent of schools, Lester Black; agricultural agent, E. R. Raymond.

What is known as the "Refugee Tract" included lands within Licking County. During the Revolutionary war many people of the British provinces so strongly sympathized with the cause of the American colonies, that they were in fact obnoxious to their neighbors, and for this finally were forced to abandon their homes and property, and seek refuge in the colonies, where some entered the Revolutionary army. The property of such was confiscated, and they became permanent citizens of the United States. Later, Congress set apart 100,000 acres of land to be awarded to such persons for their loyalty and actual services rendered. These lands extended into three counties—Licking, Fairfield and Perry counties. The national road runs almost the entire forty-eight miles from the Scioto River to Hopewell Township, Muskingum County, within the Refugee Tract. These lands in Licking County were divided up, owing to the worthiness of the cases, into tracts of from 160 to 2,240 acres.

Opening of the Ohio Canal—This was a great event, although some people even bitterly opposed the internal improvement. The first shovel full of earth in its construction was turned by Governor Clinton of New York; the second by Governor Morrow of Ohio. The ceremony took place July 4, 1825. Both men made eloquent speeches. A host of day laborers were soon employed. The wages paid to those hard working canal builders was $8 for twenty-six days, from sunrise to sunset—less than 31 cents a day. This canal was the beginning of prosperity in Ohio. Wheat rose from 25 cents to $1.00 before the canal had been completed.

Newark, the county seat of Licking County, thirty-five miles east of Columbus, is at the junction of three branches of the Licking. It is a well built, handsome city today, with a steadily increasing population. It was platted in 1801, after the plan of Newark, New Jersey, by Gen. W. C. Schenk and others, who owned this military section comprising 4,000 acres. The first hewed log house was built there in 1802. From an early date this city has been a good manufacturing place, having invested in such industry, in 1887, the amount of $411,000. Value of annual product was $738,000, at which date its population was about 14,000. It had, according to the census survey of 1919, seventy-nine manufacturing establishments, employing 5,077 persons and a capital

of $15,056,227. The city has railroad machine shops; stove, glass, steel engine, boiler, street car and bent wood works; it manufactures cigars, harness, holophote reflectors, rope, and rubber tires. The value of its property listed for taxation in 1923 was $40,379,010. Population (1920), 26,718.

The Drummer Boy of Shiloh and Chickamauga, the smallest person ever enlisted in any army, whose name was John Winton Klem, known as "Johnnie Clem," was born in Newark, August 13, 1851, and ran away to enlist as a drummer boy in the Union cause in Civil war days. His career was a wonderful and thrilling one.

Granville is six miles west of Newark, and about thirty-five miles from Columbus. It was long ago made the seat of Denison University, Granville Female College and Shepardson's Institute for Women. In 1890 the town had a population of 1,293; in 1920 it is given as 1,440. This town was settled by members of the Scioto Company from Granville, Massachusetts. The company was made up of 114 members, who purchased 28,000 acres of land. In the fall of 1805, 232 persons chiefly of East Granville, Massachusetts, came onto the purchase. Schools and churches were the first things thought of by the average pioneer of this Massachusetts colony. But there was also a pro-slavery element in their midst which later made trouble. We refer to the famous Granville Riot elsewhere fully described in this work.

Other villages are: Hanover, eight miles east of Newark; Kirkersville, Hartford, Pataskala, Johnstown, St. Louisville, Alexandria, Hebron, Utica. Other hamlets in the county, some of which have ceased to exist, were: Jacksontown, Luray, Brownsville, Chatham, Etna, Fredonia, Havana, Homer, Linnville, Lockport.

What is known as Flint Ridge is in the southeastern part of this county, eight miles from Newark, extending toward Zanesville. It was an important source of supply for Indian arrow-heads and other flint implements, which were widely distributed from the work shops located here.

The prehistoric earthworks of Licking County, located chiefly in and around the City of Newark, are among the most interesting and diversified of the entire state, which is famous for its mound builder remains. These interesting monuments to an age that "left no memory" are annually visited by many tourists.

LOGAN COUNTY

Logan County was formed March 1, 1817, and the courts ordered to be held at the house of Edwin Matthews, in the town of Bellville until a permament seat of justice could be secured. The county was named for Gen. Benjamin Logan. Among the streams found here is Mad River, where the land is broken and hilly; in the western part there were originally eight small lakes, covering from two to twenty acres each. The area of the county is 451 square miles, and its density of population in 1920 was 66.7 per square mile. Its seventeen civil townships are as follows: Bloomfield, Boke's Creek, Harrison, Jefferson, Lake, Liberty, McArthur, Miami, Monroe, Perry, Pleasant, Richland, Rush Creek, Stokes, Union, Washington, and Zane.

Population by decades: 1820, 3,181; 1830, 6,440; 1840, 14,015; 1850, 19,162; 1860, 20,996; 1870, 23,028; 1880, 26,267; 1890, 27,386; 1900, 30,420; 1910, 30,084; 1920, 30,104.

The county was settled about 1806 and among the men who comprised the vanguard of pioneers to these parts included these: Robert and William Moore, Benjamin and John Schuyler, Phillip and Andrew Mathews, John Makimsom, John and Levi Garwood, Abisha Warner, Joshua Sharp, David and Robert Marmon.

The territory within this county was a favorite abode of the Shaw-

anoe Indians, who had several villages on Mad River around which much of true history and romance hovers. It continued to be the favorite residence of the Indians years after the destruction of these towns by Kentucky troops under Gen. Benjamin Logan in 1786. By a treaty in September, 1817, at Maumee Rapids, the Senecas and Shawnees had a reservation around Lewistown, this county, but by a treaty of April 6, 1832, the Indians vacated their lands and removed to the far West.

Following are agricultural statistics of the county: In 1923 were raised 62,000 acres of corn, producing 2,294,000 bushels, wheat, 12,000 acres, 168,000 bushels; oats, 21,000 acres, 567,000 bushels; barley, 4,850 acres, 97,000 bushels; rye, 3,250 acres, 42,250 bushels threshed; tons of hay, 44,000; potatoes, 65,280 bushels; in 1924 the number of horses was 9,760; cattle, 23,110; dairy cows, 13,000; swine, 44,160; sheep, 39,690; acres of land in 1920, 288,640; improved farm land, 274,000 acres; average size farm in county, 78.5 acres.

The county officials in 1923-24 were as follows: Probate judge, Ernest Thompson; clerk of the courts, Holmes H. Kress; sheriff, Charles C. Wooley; auditor, N. W. Corbett; county commissioners, Pearl J. Humphreys, Hal E. Knight, A. B. Hover; treasurer, F. B. Davidson; recorder, Sam A. Carter; surveyor, I. P. Core; prosecuting attorney, Johnson E. West; coroner, W. C. Pay; county superintendent of schools, Glenn Drummond.

Bellefontaine, the county seat of Logan County, is fifty-five miles northwest of Columbus. It was platted as a town March 18, 1820. The land where the city stands was owned at that time by John Tulles and William Powell. It was named on account of the fine and numerous springs of the vicinity. Joseph Gordon erected the first cabin on the platting. The elevation of Bellefontaine is the highest point in Ohio—1,540 feet above tide-water. It had a population of 4,238 in 1890; the returns for 1920 gives it as 9,336. It has railroad shops and manufactures automobile bodies, sewer pipes, mattresses and carriages.

The villages of the county are: Ridgeway, West Mansfield, Zanesfield, West Liberty, Huntsville, De Graff, Quincy, Belle Center, Rushsylvania and Lakeview.

Logan County gave the state three lieutenant governors, Benjamin Stanton, Robert P. Kennedy and William V. Marquis; two eminent jurists, Judges William H. West and William Lawrence. It was also the home for many years of Gen. A. Sanders Piatt and Col. Don Piatt. The castle residence of the latter in the valley of the Mac-o-chee is frequently visited by tourists. Simon Kenton in the later years of his life lived in a small log house on the headwaters of Mad River where he died and was buried. His remains were afterward removed to Urbana. Isaac Zane, captured by the Indians at the age of nine and adopted into one of their tribes, was a pioneer of Logan County, where he died in 1816.

LORAIN COUNTY

Lorain County was formed December 26, 1822, from parts of Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina counties. A special feature of its topography is its three sand ridges, parallel with the lake shore, varying from 40 to 150 rods in width. They are three, seven and nine miles in distance from the lake. The county has 497 square miles in its area and its population in 1920 was placed at 182.3 per square mile. The civil townships making up Lorain County are twenty in number and named as follows: Amherst, Black River, Brighton, Brownhelm, Camden, Carlisle, Columbia, Eaton, Elyria, Grafton, Henrietta, Huntington, La Grange, Penfield, Pittsfield, Ridgeville, Rochester, Russia, Sheffield and Wellington.

The census reports by decades give the county's population as fol-

lows: In 1830 it had 5,696; 1840, 18,467; 1850, 26,086; 1860, 29,744; 1870, 30,308; 1880, 35,526; of the last named figures 22,448 were Ohio born, 2,717 from New York, 668 from Pennsylvania, 2,819 from German Empire, 1,759 from England and Wales, with France, British America, Scotland, Norway and Sweden represented. In 1890 the population was 40,295; 1900, 54,857; 1910, 76,037; 1920, 90,612.

The present (1923-24) county officials are: Probate judge, H. C. Wilcox; clerk of the courts, Mabel Marsh; sheriff, Fred A. Underhill; auditor, Monroe H. Welty; county commissioners, W. B. Richmond, A. E. Hale, C. D. Murray; treasurer, Walter G. Ludwig; recorder, William G. Mitchell; surveyor, Clinton M. Theobald; prosecuting attorney, Lawrence H. Weber; coroner, M. E. Perry; county superintendent of schools, E. C. Seale; agricultural agent, C. E. Rowland.

"Walk-in-the-Water"

Lorain was for many years one of the state's greatest cheese-making counties.

The county ranks high in agricultural resources. In 1923 there were grown 28,000 acres of corn, producing 1,148,000 bushels of sound corn; wheat, 26,000 acres, 494,000 bushels; oats, 29,000 acres, 1,160,000 bushels; barley, 150 acres, 3,750 bushels; rye, 300 acres, 4,500 bushels; tons of hay, 46,000; potatoes, 384,100 bushels; horses in 1924, 9,780; cattle, 27,450; dairy cows, 22,170; swine, 14,610; sheep, 14,340; county contains 318,080 acres of land and 278,195 acres were under the plow in 1920; average size farm is 51.1 acres.

Lorain County has two cities, Lorain and Elyria. The following are villages with population according to the census of 1920: Amherst, 2,485; Avon, 1,460; Avon Lake Village, 904; Grafton, 900; La Grange, 500; Rochester, 157; Oberlin, 4,236; Wellington, 2,245.

Lorain has a good harbor and is an important iron and coal port. It maintains a large fishing industry. Its chief importance is due, however, to its manufacturing enterprises. Its steel industries employ about 10,000 men. Important manufactured products are vapor stoves, steel tubing, and shovels. Its ship building yards employ 1,800 men and its railroad shops more than 600. According to the census survey of 1919 the manufacturing industries of this city numbered fifty-five, employing 12,622 persons and a capital of $130,835,811. The annual

manufactured products was then valued at $116,908,616. The value of property real and personal for purposes of taxation in 1923 was $58,634,150. Population (1920), 37,295.

On Saturday, June 28, 1924, this city was visited by a disastrous storm. Seventy-two lives were lost and hundreds of persons were injured. The value of property destroyed was estimated at $25,000,000.

The county seat is Elyria, twenty-six miles southwest of Cleveland. It has frequently been called a suburb of Cleveland. Back as far as 1888, this was a good manfacturing town, and has kept pace with the progress of the years.

Elyria in 1919 had seventy-five manufacturing establishments employing 5,132 persons and a capital of $21,756,093. The value of manufactured products was $25,191,454. These products include the following long and interesting variety: Cold rolled steel, chemical products, enameled ware, canned goods, leather goods, electrical apparatus, screws, automobile engines, hardware, sheet steel, tricycles and wheeled chairs, babbitt metal, saddles, iron fencing, iron pipes, core drills, quarrying machines, linseed oil, automobiles, steel stoves, furnaces, gas engines, telephone supplies, rubber tires, hosiery, silk lace, and raincoats. The total value of all property listed for taxation in 1923 was $40,391,190. Population (1920), 20,474.

Oberlin is the seat of Oberlin College, which in the days before the Civil war attained a national reputation because of its advanced position in favor of co-education and the abolition of slavery. It is still recognized as one of the most progressive denominational educational institutions of the state. An extended sketch is found elswhere in this work.

Amherst is noted for its sandstone quarries.

Wellington is historically noted for the Oberlin-Wellington riot that occurred here and is elsewhere described in this work. Near the village was born Myron T. Herrick, former governor of Ohio and at present ambassador to France. The village takes pride in its public library, the gift of Mr. Herrick.

LUCAS COUNTY

Lucas County was named in honor of Robert Lucas, governor of Ohio from 1832 to 1836. It was formed June, 1835. Its soil is sandy and level in places, and a portion of it was once known as the Black Swamp district. It now contains 342 square miles. As early as 1887 it contained 256 miles of steam railroad track.

It has had population as follows: In 1840 it was 9,382; 1850, 12,363; 1860, 25,831; 1870, 46,722; 1880, 67,377; 1890, 102,296; 1900, 153,559; 1910, 192,728; 1920, 275,721. It has 806.2 population to the square mile.

The townships comprising this county are: Adams, Jerusalem, Monclova, Oregon, Providence, Richfield, Spencer, Springfield, Swanton, Sylvania, Washington, Waterville, Waynesfield.

The county officers of Lucas County are: Probate judge, O'Brien O'Donnell; clerk of the courts, W. T. Huntsman; sheriff, John T. Taylor; auditor, George A. Kratt; county commissioners, Ralph E. Farnsworth, John Jackman, Roy E. Davis; treasurer, Claud C. Kilbury; recorder, Arthur D. Hill; surveyor, C. L. Sawyer; prosecuting attorney, Roy R. Stuart; coroner, Charles J. Hengler; county superintendent of schools, J. W. Whitmer; agricultural agent, E. O. Williams.

Though the population of the county is largely in the City of Toledo, the agricultural products are important. In 1923 there were raised 30,000 acres of corn, producing 1,470,000 bushels; wheat, 16,000 acres, bushels, 400,000; oats, 18,000 acres, bushels, 810,000; barley, 2,340 acres, bushels, 77,220; rye, 2,210 acres, [illegible] ushels, 41,990; buckwheat, acres, 184, bushels, 2,944; tons of ha[illegible],000. There were raised in 1923, 292,500 bushels of potatoes. Number horses in county in 1924,

6,700; cattle, 12,630; dairy cows, 9,230; swine, 19,870; plow land in county in 1920, 126,991 acres; average size farm of county, 46.3 acres. In 1920 there were raised 571,816 quarts of small fruits and 1,078,315 pounds of grapes.

This region of the state—Maumee Valley—has been the theatre of very important historical events. The greatest was Wayne's victory, or "The Battle of Fallen Timbers." That was fought August 20, 1794, within the limits of Lucas County. Though the number of men lost in the army under Wayne was comparatively small, and the number of Indians killed and wounded in this battle was not large, the results embodied in the treaty of Greenville the following year were of importance and prepared the way for the rapid settlement of the Northwest Territory and the first state to be formed from it.

Old Indian Elm at Maumee

Lucas County has only one city—Toledo. Its villages are Maumee, Waterville, Whitehouse, Sylvania, Sharples and Berkey.

The first known white settlers of the Maumee Valley were Gabriel Godfrey and John Baptiste Beaugrand, who established a trading post at the foot of the Maumee Rapids about 1790.

The original county seat of this county was Maumee City, eight miles south of Toledo. It was platted under the name of Maumee in 1817, by Maj. William Oliver and others, at the foot of the rapids in the river. For many years the towns of Perrysburg, Toledo, and Maumee City were rivals, but finally Toledo outgrew the others. Maumee, formerly called Maumee City, is the largest of the villages of Lucas County. Its population, according to the census of 1920, was 3,195.

The City of Toledo

Toledo, the seat of justice of Lucas County, is on the Maumee River, near its mouth; is in latitude 41 degrees and 30 minutes north, and longitude 83 west. It is 587 feet above sea level and is ninety-six miles west from Cleveland, and 124 north from Columbus. It is only two miles from the Michigan boundary line. A few French-Canadian hunters and trappers settled here in the eighteenth century, but no

regular American white settlement was attempted until much later on. The city includes the site of old Fort Industry, built in 1800. In 1817 a company of speculators laid out a town at the mouth of Swan Creek, called Port Lawrence. In 1832 another settlement named Vistula was begun by Major Stickney, an Indian agent. A rivalry sprang up between these two townsites. In 1833, however, they were prudent enough to consolidate the two towns. It was then named Toledo by Willard J. Daniels, after the capital of an old Moorish province in Spain. It was incorporated in 1836, when it became a port for a line of steamers. The place grew very slowly until the advent of the Wabash and Erie Canal in 1843. The first railroad entered Toledo in 1836, when the Erie & Kalamazoo line was finished. At first its cars were run over wooden rails and drawn by horses, but a year later steam was utilized. The company failed, and the road was sold out to the New York Central system.

Ohio & Toledo Railroad (1873)

Population.—Toledo had a population of 1,222 in 1840; 1860 it was 13,786; 1880, 50,137; 1900, 131,822; 1910, 168,497; 1920, 243,164.

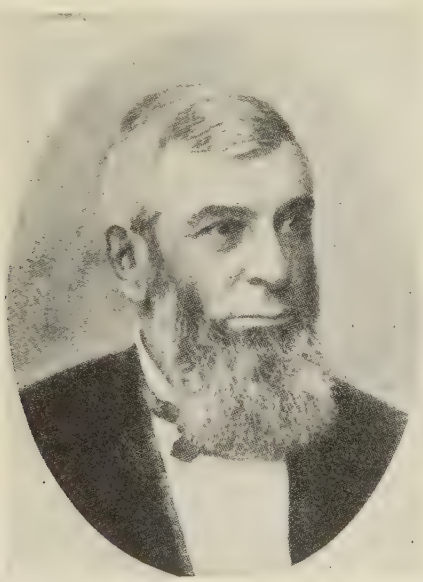
Commerce and Transportation.—Situated at the western end of Lake Erie, it has a decided advantage over other cities in commercial facilities. From Chicago, by the lake, it is 691 miles; by rail only 234. It now has sixteen trunk lines of railway with outlets both toward the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. There are 393 daily trains on steam railroads and 572 on interurban lines. Toledo is one of the most important grain markets in the United States, that product coming from the "winter wheat belt" especially here finds a great market. It is the world's greatest clover seed market. In 1918 there were received here 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, corn, rye, oats. Toledo is among the biggest soft coal shipping places in America. The lumber trade is large in both soft and hard woods. Fifty per cent of all coal transported on the Great Lakes in 1918 was loaded in this city.

Manufacturing Interests.—Toledo is well at the front in its many manufacturing plants. Fuel and raw material are close at hand, and this is the key to her success as a manufacturing city. Blast furnaces of 800 tons per day are found here. One great factory is the Willys-Overland Company, producing automobile passenger cars. This is the second largest plant for the manufacture of automobiles in the entire world. Plate glass works are numerous. Libby cut glass, manufactured here, is known in every land. Here are the Toledo Sugar Com-

pany, the Toledo Scale Works, Milburn's Wagon Works, shipyards, and enough more to make a total of over 600 manufactories. This is the center of the metal wheel industry in the country. The Standard Oil Company has an oil refinery here, costing $5,000,000, and pipes crude oil direct from the oil fields. The United States Government in 1918 established a nitrate plant costing $20,000,000 at Toledo.

According to the census survey of 1920, Toledo had 671 manufacturing establishments, employing 48,776 wage earners, a capital of $206,032,674, and producing goods valued at $293,520,900 annually. The value of all property, real and personal, listed for taxation in 1923 was $469,119,280.

Banking.—Here one finds today twenty-two solid banking institutions, eight building and loan concerns, and other financial interests.



MORRISON R. WAITE OF TOLEDO
Former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States

During 1918 the Toledo banks passed the $100,000,000 mark in deposits.

Streets.—Toledo has 423 miles of well improved streets, of which 256 miles are well electrically lighted. The street car system covers 120 miles in the city and suburbs. It was in 1887 when natural gas and oil were first discovered in the vicinity of Toledo.

Parks and Government.—There is a total area of 1,582 acres in the Toledo park system. There are fifty-two parks, and many are highly improved after modern fashion. The city government is a simplified form of municipal affairs. The people elect their mayor and council; the remainder of the officers are appointed.

Schools, Churches, Etc.—There are many public schools of high order, and there are two high school buildings costing $750,000 each; there are fifty-one public school buildings in all, and twenty-two parochial schools. The city may well boast of its Newsboys' Association and buildings founded in 1892 by John E. Gunckel. In 1908 a fine brick building was provided the newsboys of the city, the same costing $110,000, fully equipped. In 1922 this association had a membership of 1,150.

Among eminent men who were residents of Toledo are: Morrison R. Waite, chief justice of the United States Supreme Court; Gen. James B. Steedman, of Civil war fame; David R. Locke, author of the famous

Nasby letters, and editor of the Toledo Blade; James M. Ashley, congressman and prominent opponent of slavery; John S. Kountz, the "Drummer Boy of Mission Ridge," and a score of others whose fame extended beyond the limits of Ohio. These have passed to their final reward. Among the living is Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood, who, on March 4, 1925, completed a long service in Congress, only less notable than his brilliant record as soldier in the Civil war. His wife, Kate Brownlee Sherwood, who died some years ago, will long be remembered for her social graces, her literary attainments and patriotic spirit.

MADISON COUNTY

Madison County, named for the fourth President of the United States—James Madison—was organized in March, 1810. It was described forty years ago as being of "a clayey soil, surface level, about one-third is prairie land and is largely a stock-raising county." Its area is 497 square miles. Its civil townships are: Canaan, Darby, Deer Creek, Fairfield, Jefferson, Monroe, Oak Run, Paint, Pike, Pleasant, Range, Somerford, Stokes and Union.

Of its past and present population is may be said that in 1810 there were 1,603 inhabitants; 1820, 4,799; 1830, 6,190; 1840, 9,025; 1850, 10,015; 1860, 13,015; 1870, 15,633; 1880, 20,129; 1890, 20,057; 1900, 20,590; 1910, 19,902; 1920, 19,662; population per square mile in 1920 was 39.6.

Its present (1923-1924) county officials are: Probate judge, J. E. Strayer; clerk of the courts, William R. Withen; sheriff, F. E. Willard; auditor, L. P. Wilson; county commissioners, G. A. Street, Charles Foster, W. S. Robinson; treasurer, Charles L. Weimer; recorder, Albert B. Rankin; surveyor, Elmer E. Harvey; prosecuting attorney, H. H. Crabbe; coroner, J. T. Baker; county superintendent of schools, L. C. Dick; agricultural agent, S. R. Heffron.

The United States census reports for 1920, and Ohio reports for 1923-1924, give these figures concerning the argricultural products of Madison County: In 1923 there was an acreage of corn of 85,000, bushels, 3,910,000; wheat, 36,000 acres, bushels, 684,000; oats, 20,000 acres, bushels, 540,000; barley, 330 acres, bushels, 10,880; rye, 430 acres, bushels, 6,920; tons of hay, 40,000; potatoes, acres, 400, bushels, 32,000; number of horses, 11,020; cattle, 23,970; dairy cows, 3,900; swine, 75,790; sheep, 20,200; average size farm in county in 1924, 147.6 acres. Formerly, the farms of this county were exceedingly large, numbering thousands of acres in many instances. It is safe to state that seventy-five years ago, one-half of this county was under water. These lands were thought to be valueless, and until they were drained and properly cared for they had no productive value, but now they are the most fertile to be found anywhere.

The first court in Madison County was held by Judge Thompson, of Chillicothe. The main business the first few years, was trying men for fighting.

The county seat is London, twenty-five miles west from Columbus. It was platted in either 1810 or 1811, as the seat of justice, by Patrick McLene. Its present population is 4,080. London has been long noted for its "monthly stock sales," which enterprise was kept up down to within modern days. These sales were conducted by stockmen who banded together as a company and had regular officers and regular sale days each month. A report kept and published shows that during thirty years there were sold in this way 145,416 head of cattle, sheep, mules and horses. This was the first monthly stock sale known to have succeeded in the state's history.

London is in the midst of a remarkably productive agricultural region. Large shipments of wheat, corn, oats, livestock, poultry and

eggs are made from this point. The following products are here manufactured: Flour, woodwork, carriages, canned goods and novelties.

Other villages in Madison County are: Plain City, in the midst of a rich farm section; West Jefferson, ten miles northeast of London, where once stood a block house; Mount Sterling, fifteen miles southeast of London; Midway and South Solon.

Jonathan Alder, in 1781, when a child, was taken and long held a captive by the Indians. He finally returned to his mother in Virginia after an absence of about twenty-four years. In the meantime he settled within the present limits of Madison County after Wayne's treaty with the Indians and gradually applied himself to farming. Learning in 1805 that his mother and brothers were still living in Virginia, he arranged to visit them, after separating from his Indian wife. Later he returned to Madison County, married a white woman and lived on his farm until his death in the year 1849. Many of his descendants are now living in the county and are among its highly respected and substantial citizens.[1] The cabin in which Jonathan Alder lived is still standing.

MAHONING COUNTY

Mahoning County was taken from portions of Columbiana and Trumbull counties, March 1, 1846. Its name was from the river, so called, and that in Indian means "At the lick." The county's surface is rolling and the soil excellent for corn and wheat. Very early in its history the settlers turned their attention to growing fine qualities of wool. The Mahoning Valley abounds in excellent bituminous coal, suited for the smelting of iron ore. In 1888 there was mined 231,035 tons of coal, employing 496 miners and 71 outside workmen; iron ore, 14,000 tons; fire clay, 400 tons; limestone, 54,000 tons burned for fluxing, and 14,000 cubic feet of dimension stone.

The civil townships of Mahoning County are these; Austintown, Beaver, Berlin, Boardman, Canfield, Coitsville, Ellsworth, Goshen, Green, Jackson, Milton, Poland, Smith, Springfield and Youngstown.

The population has been at census-taking periods as follows: In 1840, it had 21,712; 1850, 23,735; 1860, 25,894; 1870, 31,001; 1880, 42,871; 1890, 55,979; 1900, 70,134; 1910, 116,151; 1920, 186,310. The number of square miles in the county is 427; population to the square mile in 920, was 436.3.

Youngstown, Struthers and East Youngstown are the cities of the county. The following are villages: Poland, Canfield, Lowelville, Beloit, Sebring and New Middlefield. Washingtonville is in Mahoning and Columbiana counties.

Struthers has large metal sheet and tube works and manufactures wire nails and electric wire conduits. Its population (1920) was 5,847.

East Youngstown, which has sprung up rapidly in recent years, has a large foreign population, employed chiefly in the iron manufactories. Its population (1920) was 11,237.

Sebring, with a population (1920) of 3,541, has large potteries. It was named for its founder, George Sebring.

Canfield, the former county seat, was for a number of years the seat of Northwestern Normal College. It has a population (1920) of 806.

Poland is noted for the academy formerly maintained there. William McKinley was a former student.

The Federal census for 1890 shows that the population of this county came from locations as follows: Of the 42,871, 26,672 were Ohio-born; Pennsylvania, 5,418; New York, 311; Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky, England and Wales, France, Norway, Sweden. According

[1]For list of descendants of Jonathan Alder, see "Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly," October, 1924.

Map of Western Reserve With Present Counties Projected on It

to the census of 1920, of the total population, 186,310, the foreign-born numbered 45,668. These came from Great Britain, her dependencies and practically every country of Continental Europe.

Among the early pioneers were Col. James Hillman, an Indian trader from Pittburg, who settled in Beaver Township, Mahoning County, in 1788. But earlier than Colonel Hillman was John Young, who settled where the City of Youngstown now stands, and for whom it was named. Colonel Hillman was tried for killing an Indian, but acquitted. He was twice sheriff under the Territorial government.

Following are some of the agricultural statistics of the county: In 1923 there were 18,000 acres of corn grown, yielding 540,000 bushels; wheat, 17,000 acres, bushels, 306,000; oats, 15,000 acres, bushels, 555,000; barley, 20 acres, 380 bushels; rye, 950 acres, 15,200 bushels; buckwheat, 396 acres, 9,504 bushels; tons of hay, 52,000; potatoes, 277,200 bushels; number horses in 1924, 6,870; cattle, 23,300; dairy cows, 16,800; swine, 13,720; sheep, 14,140; number acres cultivated in 1920, 164,638; average size farm, 53.1 acres.

The county government at the present (1923-1924) is administered by the following county officials: Probate judge, John W. Davis; clerk of the courts, N. H. Chaney; sheriff, Paul E. Lyden; auditor, E. M. Faust; county commissioners, Allen Shale, D. J. Morgan, C. A. Israel; treasurer, F. H. Vogan; recorder, Thomas R. Atwood; surveyor, George M. Montgomery; prosecuting attorney, H. H. Hull; coroner, M. E. Hayes; county superintendent of schools, Jerome Hull; agricultural agent, J. C. Hedge.

The City of Youngstown

Youngstown is truly a modern industrial city, almost a twin to nearby Pittsburg and Cleveland. It is the county seat of Mahoning County, and now has a population of 132,358, and is the center of a large steel producing district. It is sixth in size in population in Ohio and fourth in commercial importance. It is situated midway between Cleveland and Pittsburg—sixty-seven miles each way. The place is divided by the Mahoning River and covers an area of twenty-five square miles. Its public square is 285 feet above Lake Erie, and it is 858 feet above sea level.

The township in which it is situated was named Young, for John Young, a pioneer settler. The first coal mined here was by David Tod, who later became Ohio's war governor. He also aided in building the canal and railroads.

Municipal.—In 1922 Youngstown had 320 miles of streets, 158 of which were well paved; also 180 miles of sewers. The city's water supply is from the Mahoning River; the plant was established in 1872. Modern improvements have since been added. The waterworks cost $2,477,000. Mill Creek Park of 485 acres, one of the most beautiful in Ohio, and a score of lesser parks make the city famous for its scenic attractions. The most notable building in the city is the Gallery of the Butler Art Institute, erected by Joseph G. Butler at a cost of $500,000 in 1911.

Commercial and Industrial.—The old Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal was built in 1839, and the railroad to Cleveland in 1856; both became factors in building up Youngstown. There are now six trunk lines of railways and fifty-seven trains daily. The steel and rolling mill industry has made the city one of note in the manufacturing world. As early as 1805 a blast furnace was in operation there. It was the second furnace in the United States to employ raw block coal. A rolling mill for making iron bars and rods was built and in operation in 1846. From 1856 iron ore was shipped by boat from across Lake Superior and by rail from the nearest port. Steel mills, cut nail works and dozens of great enterprises soon engaged in building up fortunes for their owners, and

at the same time making a great city. The half dozen limestone quarries near at hand have a combined output of 5,000,000 tons per year; they employ 2,000 workmen. In 1918 Youngstown had fifty-one blast furnaces in operation, producing over 6,000,000 tons of pig iron; forty-seven steel works and rolling mills, producing 3,000,000 tons of Bessemer and scores of other iron products. At this city are manufactured many automobile parts, also trucks, leather goods from home leather, powder, wagons and rubber goods.

According to the census survey of 1920 Youngstown had 239 manufacturing establishments employing 23,047 wage earners, a capital of $186,774,621, and producing goods valued at $241,458,370. The value of all property, real and personal, listed for taxation in 1923 was $332,-123,470.

The banks in 1922 numbered five, besides lesser concerns and excellent building and loan companies. Total bank deposits in 1922 aggregated $70,000,000. The First National Bank here was the third to organize in the United States; it now has 61,000 depositors with millions of deposits. The city has never known a bank failure.

There are 110 churches in the city, of which sixty-four are English-speaking people. The Catholic population is about 65,000; they have twenty-two churches in English, three Greek, two Polish, two Italian.

Civic and beneyolent societies are numerically indicated by the one word—Legion.

A Rotary club has 135 members; the Chamber of Commerce has a membership of 1,100.

The schools stand high. There are forty-nine public school buildings, valued at $3,000,000; land they occupy is worth $550,000. In 1922 the city employed 565 teachers; number of pupils was 20,411. The city maintains public libraries, Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association organizations.

The city is under a municipal form of government by which the people elect their mayor each two years, and a board of councilmen by wards. The population at various dates has been: 1870, 8,075; 1900, 44,885; 1910, 79,066; 1920, 132,358.

During the World war the citizens of Youngstown showed a loyal and patriotic spirit. Her men went by the thousands; $50,000,000 worth of United States war bonds were sold there, and for outside work occasioned by the war $3,000,000 was cheerfully raised.

Judge George Tod, a native of Connecticut, came to Youngstown before Ohio was admitted into the Union. He was a member of the Ohio State Senate, judge of the Ohio Supreme Court and an officer in the War of 1812. His son, David Tod, born in Youngstown, became the second Civil war governor of Ohio.

Judge James Brownlee, born in Scotland, came to Youngstown in 1827 and later lived in the Village of Poland. He was an ardent anti-slavery advocate and father of Kate Brownlee Sherwood, wife of Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood, and talented "poetess of patriotism," who was born in the Village of Poland.

Among other notables of the city is Joseph G. Butler, the personal friend of President McKinley, noted for his public spirit and civic benefactions.

Hon. John H. Clarke, late judge of the United States Supreme Court, now resides in Youngstown.

MARION COUNTY

Marion County was organized March 1, 1824, and named for Gen. Francis Marion, of South Carolina, a partisan officer in the Revolution. Aside from the extreme eastern portion, this county is level. The Sandusky plain, a prairie land, covers part of the county to the north of Marion and west of the Whetstone or Olentangy. The soil is

fertile. The area in square miles is 409. Density of population in 1920 was 102.7 per square mile. This county is on the broad watershed between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, fifty miles south of the west end of the lake. It is watered by the Scioto and its many tributaries, as well as by the Sandusky and Tymochtee. Its yearly average temperature is about fifty degrees; rainfall, forty inches, including snow reduced to water.

The first tract of land entered within this county, north of the treaty line, was by G. H. Griswold, a teamster for the Government, and it comprised a fractional part of a section at Rocky Point. South of the treaty lines, the first settlements were made from 1805 to 1814, in Waldo and Prospect townships. The settlers included the Drakes, Brudiges, Wyatts, Markleys and Evanses.

The products of the soil, the rewards of the industrious farmer of this county, in 1923-1924 are as follows: In 1923 57,000 acres of corn produced 2,109,000 bushels; wheat, 19,000 acres, bushels, 266,000; oats, 26,000 acres, bushels, 624,000; barley, 640 acres, 12,800 bushels; rye, 270 acres, bushels, 4,590; tons of hay, 36,000; potatoes, 510 acres, 53,550 bushels; head of horses in 1924, 8,050; cattle, 19,450; swine, 53,340; sheep, 39,390; number acres in plow land in 1920, 216,995; average size farm, 108.7 acres.

The population for the decades indicated has been as follows: In 1830, 6,551; 1840, 14,765; 1850, 12,618; 1860, 15,490; 1870, 16,184; 1880, 20,565, of which 16,332 were born in Ohio, 1,057 in Pennsylvania, 268 in New York, 202 in Virginia, 133 in Indiana, 33 in Kentucky, 1,017 in German Empire, 450 in Ireland, 193 in England and Wales, 69 in British America, 16 in Scotland, 16 in France; 1890, 24,727. In 1900 the county had a population of 28,678; 1910, 33,971; 1920, 42,004.

The county is divided into fifteen civil townships as follows: Big Island, Bowling Green, Claridon, Grand, Grand Prairie, Green Camp, Marion, Montgomery, Pleasant, Prospect, Richland, Salt Rock, Scott, Tully and Waldo.

Following are the officers of Marion County (1923-1924): Probate judge, Louis B. McNeal; clerk of the courts, M. L. Wilson; sheriff, Frank A. Washburn; auditor, Budga C. Decker; county commissioners, Frank D. Smith, Elmer E. Drake, W. C. Wooley; treasurer, Bert J. Shelton; recorder, Stephen H. Hart; surveyor, Cecil R. Leavens; prosecuting attorney, Fred W. Warner; coroner, C. S. Burnside; county superintendent of schools, C. B. Rayburn; agricultural agent, G. W. Timmons.

Marion, the county seat, is situated forty-four miles north of Columbus. It was platted in 1821 by Eber Baker and Alexander Holmes, proprietors. It is noted for its many railroads and extensive quarries and lime kilns. One of the interesting objects in Marion is the Soldiers' Memorial Chapel, dedicated August 22, 1888; 2,800 soldiers' names are inscribed on the marble tablets. This county was passed over and made to be well known in the War of 1812, from the fact that "war roads" passed directly across its domain to the seat of war. Rocky Point was a popular resort for the army then. General Green had his encampment there, hence the name "Green's Camp." At "Jacob's Well" General Harrison paused enroute. The Federal Census for 1920 placed the population of the City of Marion at 27,891. Within the last few years Marion has been in the mind and on the lips of nearly all true Americans, for this is the city from which Warren G. Harding was elected to the office of President of the United States, and here his mortal remains now lie entombed, by the side of his devoted wife, who survived him only a short time. To patriot and politician Marion, Ohio, will ever remain a sacred shrine.

The manufacturing industries of Marion are extensive and steadily expanding. Here are produced steam shovels, dredges, threshers,

engines, shoes and pianos. Railroad shops are located here, and lime and building stone are quarried in the vicinity.

The manufacturing establishments of Marion employed, according to the census of 1920, 4,852 persons, a capital of $17,221,927, and produced goods valued at $20,712,973. The value of real and personal property listed for taxation in 1923 was $37,800,550.

Other incorporated places of the county include Caledonia, Larue, Prospect, New Bloomington, Green Camp, Waldo and Morral, all villages.

MEDINA COUNTY

Medina County was formed in February, 1812, from "that part of the reserve west of the 11th range, south of the numbers 5, and east of the 20th range, and attached to Portage County until organized." It was organized in the month of April, 1818. The settlements came in at first chiefly from Connecticut, but after a few years many Germans came to the county. The soil is chiefly gravel-loam and clay—better for grasses than grain growing. The county now has an area of 435 square miles.

Seventeen civil townships constitute this county. They are named as follows: Brunswick, Chatham, Granger, Guilford, Harrisville, Hinkley, Homer, Lafayette, Litchfield, Liverpool, Medina, Montville, Sharon, Spencer, Wadsworth, Westfield, York.

The earliest settlement in the county was at Harrisville, February 14, 1811, by Joseph Harris, who removed from Randolph, Portage County, with his family, consisting of his wife and one child. Wooster was the nearest settlement to him. Soon after the declaration of war with Great Britain in 1812, a trail was first attempted toward the lake. This trail was marked out by George Poe (son of Adam, the Indian fighter), Joseph H. Larwill and Roswell M. Mason. They carried their provisions in packs, sleeping out nights along the Big Swamp.

The population by decades since 1820 has been as follows: That year the population was 3,082; 1830, 7,560; 1840, 18,352; 1850, 24,441; 1860, 22,517; 1870, 20,092; 1880, 21,453; 1890, 21,742; 1900, 21,958; 1910, 23,598; 1920, 26,067. Population per square mile, 59.9.

Following is the list of county officers for 1923-1924: Probate Judge—O. O. Van Deesen; Clerk of the Courts—L. Earl Richard; Sheriff—Fred O. Roshon; Auditor—W. S. Washburn; County Commissioners—J. Ewing, J. E. Gault, John Dunn; Treasurer—Elmer E. Lee; Recorder—Jennie Styer Bowman; Surveyor—Fremont E. Tanner; Prosecuting Attorney—John A. Webber; Coroner—Dr. E. L. Crum; County Superintendent of Schools—S. H. Babcock; Agricultural Agent—R. A. Cave.

Agriculture has been the leading occupation in this county. The reports of 1923-24 show the following results for that period. In 1923 the county had 24,000 acres of corn; number bushels, 1,032,000; wheat, 30,000 acres, 57,000 bushels; oats, 24,000 acres, 1,080,000 bushels; barley—140 acres, 3,500 bushels; rye, 600 acres, 9,900 bushels; buckwheat, 288 acres, 6,048 bushels; tons of hay, 44,000; potatoes, 398,480 bushels; number of horses in 1924, 8,520; cattle, 22,520; dairy cows, 18,370; swine, 17,880; sheep, 14,240; number of acres cultivated in the year 1920, 249,572; average size of farm, 82.7 acres.

Medina, the county seat, is twenty-eight miles southwest of Cleveland. It was originally called Mecca and so marked on the early maps. It was named Mecca from the birthplace of Mahomet, but later changed to Medina after the town of Arabia, celebrated as the burial place of Mahomet. There are now seven other Medinas known in geography.

Medina is known throughout the United States and Canada as the home of the A. I. Root Company, bee culturists, manufacturers of

bee keepers' supplies and publishers of agricultural literature. Population (1920), 3,430.

After the county was organized, in 1818, the first court was held in a barn one-half mile north of the present courthouse. The village was laid out that year, and the next year a goodly number settled there. The township had been settled in 1813, by Zenas Hamilton and family from Danbury, Connecticut.

Among noteworthy men and women who resided in Medina County may be recalled Gen. Russell A. Alger, ex-governor of Michigan, ex-commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Michigan's favorite republican candidate for President in 1888, secretary of war in the cabinet of President McKinley and United States Senator. He was born in Medina County.

The well-known poems of Edith M. Thomas, born in Chatham, this county, entitle her to at least a passing mention in this the annals of her county. For many years she contributed to the leading magazines of this country. She was born in 1854 and was the daughter of a talented teacher. She was educated at Geneva (Ohio) Normal Institute. Her poems touch the finer chords, as from the song of a spirit unseen.

Other incorporated villages of the county, with the (1920) population of each, are: Wadsworth, 4,742; Lodi, 1,240; Seville, 691; Spencer, 527; Leroy, 241; Western Star, 173.

The village of Wadsworth has some important factories. Among the articles produced are automobile tires, valves, matches, locomotive injectors, flour, salt and brick. The value of its property, personal and real, for purposes of taxation in 1923 was $7,025,900.

MEIGS COUNTY

This county was named in honor of Return J. Meigs, elected governor of Ohio in 1810. It was formed from Gallia and Athens counties, April 1, 1819. Courts were temporarily held at the meeting house in Salisbury Township. The western portion of this county is composed of a surface of dark sandy loam, but elsewhere the soil is clayey. The area of Meigs County is 412 square miles; its density of population is now sixty-three per square mile.

The townships as now constituted and named are as follows: Bedford, Chester, Columbia, Lebanon, Letart, Olive, Orange, Rutland, Salem, Salisbury, Scipio and Sutton.

A former historian has described a historic spot as follows: "The mouth of Shade River, which empties into the Ohio in the upper part of the county, is a gloomy, rocky place, formerly called the Devils Hole. The Indians, returning from their murderous incursions into Western Virginia, were accustomed to cross the Ohio River at this point with their prisoners and plunder, and follow up the valley of Shade River, on their way to the towns on the Scioto."

The first settlers of this county were mainly from New England, but many of these had first settled in Washington County just above Meigs and later came here. Among the pioneer band was one Amos Dunham, who made his settlement in 1802. He was a typical frontier character. The first to inhabit the locality where now stands Pomeroy, was Nathaniel Clark, who came in 1816. The first coal mine was opened in 1819, by David Bradshaw. The owners took 1,200 bushels of coal to Louisville, where they sold it at 25 cents per bushel. This was the first coal sold out of this county. As early as 1805-1806 an attempt had been made to sell coal abroad, but it was unsuccessful. About 1820 John Knight leased a large quantity of coal land from General Putnam, at $20 a year, and then commenced working the mines systematically. In 1923 the mines of Meigs County produced 1,234,463 tons of coal.

The population changed materially with the coming and going of the decades of the county's history. In 1820 it contained 4,480; 1830, 6,158; 1840, 11,452; 1850, 17,971; 1860, 26,534; 1870, 31,465; 1880, 32,325, of whom 24,777 were Ohio born; 1890, 29,813; 1900, 28,620; 1910, 25,494; 1920, 26,189. Virginia furnished more of the population up to 1880 than any other state—the number being in excess of 1,554.

Agricultural statistics: In 1923 the acreage of corn was 21,000, number bushels grown, 756,000; wheat, 11,000 acres, bushels, 154,000; oats, 2,000 acres, bushels, 60,000; rye, 105 acres, bushels, 1,575; buckwheat, 447 acres, bushels, 936; tons of hay, 23,000; potatoes, 93,280 bushels; number of horses in county in 1924, 5,150; cattle, 15,900; dairy cows, 7,220; swine, 8,090; sheep, 23,230; number acres under cultivation in 1920 was 247,377 acres; average size of farms, 63.4 acres.

Following is the list of county officers for 1923-24: Probate Judge —J. E. Carlton; Clerk of the Courts—T. W. Bengel; Sheriff—Wilber A. Reeves; Auditor—J. N. McCullough; County Commissioners—B. K. Smith, W. F. Wilson, W. A. Compton; Treasurer—Robert Warner; Recorder—William Rupe; Surveyor—Ellis N. Hysell; Prosecuting Attorney—L. Carey Davis; Coroner—R. W. Finsterwald; County Superintendent of Schools—C. N. Wagner; Agricultural Agent—G. W. Kreitler.

The present villages of the county are Middleport, with a population, in 1920, of 3,772; Rutland has a population of 500; Racine has 472. Other unincorporated places are Chester, Syracuse and Minersville. The first named of the three was the first county seat. It was eight miles northeast of Pomeroy, on Shade River.

Pomeroy, the county seat, is eighty-five miles southeast of Columbus. The surrounding country was long since declared "rich in coal and salt." It contained 4,726 inhabitants in 1890. Its population in 1920 was 4,294. In this portion of the Ohio Valley are rich deposits of coal and salt, and these have been extensively developed. Manufactured goods are bromine, furniture and minor items of iron. The value of the real and personal property of Pomeroy for purposes of taxation in 1923 was $3,693,880; that of the adjoining village of Middleport was $2,538,560.

John Morgan, the notorious Confederate cavalry raider in Civil war days, came to grief in Meigs County and finally surrendered in Columbiana County. An account is given in this work of that daring cavalry leader and his incursion into Ohio.

MERCER COUNTY

Mercer County was formed from the old Indian Territory April 1, 1820. It contains about 450 square miles. This subdivision of Ohio is one great, flat plain which, before drainage reclaimed it for man's use, was very wet; but now no more productive land can be found in the state. The various agricultural interests are here well developed, as will be seen in recent agricultural reports. In 1923 there was raised 66,000 acres of corn, producing 3,036,000 bushels; wheat, 24,000 acres, 384,000 bushels; oats, 42,000 acres, 1,344,000 bushels; barley, 1,240 acres, 26,040 bushels; rye, 1,430 acres, 22,880 bushels; tons of hay, 41,000; potatoes, 840 acres, 84,000 bushels; number head of horses in 1924, 11,330; all cattle, 25,180; dairy cows, 11,630; swine, 60,480; sheep, 9,800; acres under cultivation in 1920, 276,716; average size farm, 72.2 acres.

This county was named for General Hugh Mercer, who fell at the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777.

The townships of present Mercer County are as follows: Black Creek, Butler, Center, Dublin, Franklin, Gibson, Granville, Hopewell, Jefferson, Liberty, Marion, Recovery, Union and Washington.

The population of the county by decades has been as follows: In 1830 it had 1,110; 1840, 8,277; 1850, 7,712; 1860, 14,104; 1870, 17,254; 1880, 21,808 (of this last number, 17,882 were Ohio-born); 1890, 27,220; 1900, 28,021; 1910, 27,536; 1920, 26,872; present population to the square mile is 59.7.

The present (1923-24) county officers of Mercer County are: Probate Judge—Frank V. Short; Clerk of the Courts—Phillip Kable, Jr.; Sheriff—Charles Creeden; Auditor—Henry J. Forsthoefel; County Commissioners—B. F. Smith, Frank Coates, Fred J. Gottemoeller; Treasurer—W. O. Slemmer; Recorder—Homer J. Hinders; Surveyor—Joe Myers; Prosecuting Attorney—Frank L. Kloeb; County Superintendent of Schools—M. C. Krush; Agricultural Agent—Bank Collins.

St. Clair's disastrous defeat occurred within the present limits of Mercer County, near the village of Fort Recovery. This ill-fated campaign is detailed elsewhere in this work. An imposing monument marks the site where the valor and cunning of their savage foes overwhelmed the intrepid old general and his followers, but halted for a few years only the westward "course of empire."

Celina, the county seat of Mercer County, is on the Wabash River, 100 miles southwest of Toledo. It is also historic in that it is on the Grand Reservoir, said to have been, when constructed, the largest artificial body of water in the world. At least two others now exceed it in area: Gatun Dam and Roosevelt Dam. It covered 17,000 acres and was from ten to twenty feet deep. It was constructed as "feeder" for the old canal. It was located on the divide and waters from one end would flow into the St. Lawrence River and if taken from the other end would find their way to the Gulf of Mexico. It was nine miles long and from two to four in width. It was commenced in 1837 and completed in 1845. The population of Celina (1920) was 4,226. The value of personal and real estate for taxation in 1923 was $6,598,000.

The old county seat was at St. Mary's, where Wayne built a fort by the same name. St. Mary's was afterward transferred to Auglaize County. About 1842 Augustus Wattles of Connecticut founded a colony for colored people in this county. It had connected with it "Emlen Institute," named for one of its benefactors, a New Jersey man who was of the Friends Society, and who left in his will $20,000 for some such school. A tract of land was purchased and the Institute became more than a dream. The next year, 1846, Judge Leigh of Virginia bought 3,200 acres in this settlement for the freed slaves of John Randolph, of Roanoke. Four hundred colored people came as a result of this movement, much to the discomfiture and dismay of the white settlers. Most of these people finally located in Granville, Mercer and Franklin townships, this county.

Other villages are Fort Recovery, 1,092, in the midst of a great natural gas field; Mendon, 571; Coldwater, 1,531; St. Henry, 561; Montezuma, 175; Chickasaw, 214.

MIAMI COUNTY

Miami County was taken from Montgomery, January 16, 1807, and Staunton was named the temporary seat of justice. In the Ottawa Indian tongue, the meaning of Miami is "mother." Here one finds a domain of fertile, valuable land, amounting in all to 408 square miles. There are many fine stone quarries, as well as good water-power which was in former years accounted of great value. Agriculture here is still a great industry, as will be observed in these figures from the State Department of Agriculture for 1923-24: In 1923, there were grown 68,000 acres of corn, producing 2,856,000 bushels; wheat, 28,000 acres, 504,000 bushels; oats, 26,000 acres, 702,000 bushels; barley,

190 acres, 3,800 bushels; rye, 1,990 acres, 29,850 bushels; tons of hay, 35,000; potatoes, 127,920 bushels; number head of horses, in 1924, 11,570; cattle, 28,210; dairy cows, 13,840; swine, 52,000; sheep, 6,670; the present number of acres of cultivated land is 247,273; average size farm, 66.9 acres.

The civil townships are named as follows: Bethel, Brown, Concord, Elizabeth, Lost Creek, Monroe, Newberry, Newton, Spring Creek, Staunton, Union, Washington.

Following is the list of county officers for the year 1923-24: Probate Judge—E. M. Bell; Clerk of the Courts, Brooks Johnson; Sheriff —Mont C. Spillman; Auditor—T. B. Radabaugh; County Commissioners—Walter E. Thompson, F. McAlpin, John F. Lucky; Treasurer —W. R. Fish; Recorder—A. G. Eidemiller; Surveyor—M. A. Gantz; Prosecuting Attorney—Kenneth Little; Coroner—Harold O. Brown; County Superintendent of Schools—D. H. Sellers; Agricultural Agent —C. B. Senn.

The growth of the county in population since early times is indicated by the following figures from the Federal census reports: In 1810 the population was 3,941; 1820, 8,851; 1830, 12,807; 1840, 19,804; 1850, 24,999; 1860, 29,959; 1870, 32,740; 1880, 36,158 (of this number almost 29,000 were Ohio-born); 1890, 39,754; 1900, 43,105; 1910, 45,047; 1920, 48,428; per square mile, 118.7.

Among the first to effect settlement in this county was John Knoop, from Pennsylvania in 1797. In the spring of that year he came down the Ohio to Cincinnati and cropped the first season on the "stone house" farm four miles above Cincinnati, then belonging to John Smith. During the next summer he made two excursions into the Indian country with surveying parties and at the same time selected the land he settled on later. The forests were then alive with Indians, principally the Shawnees. There were also some small bands of Mingoes, Delawares, Miamis and Potawattomies, peacefully hunting through the country. The next spring, that of 1798, Mr. Knoop moved to the present site of Staunton Village and, in connection with Benjamin Knoop, Henry Garard, Benjamin Hamlet and John Tildus, there established a station for safety for their families. Mrs. Knoop there planted the first apple tree ever started in the soil of Miami County. It grew to measure almost nine feet in circumference. Other members of this pioneer band were: Levi Martin, whose wife (Delia Corbly) when a girl was knocked down and scalped by the Indians and left for dead. Her father and three children were killed outright. Others were Tom Rogers and Andrew Dye, Sr., who at the age of eighty-seven had posterity numbering 500, covering the fifth generation.

Troy, the county seat, is sixty-five miles west of Columbus. The first survey was made by Andrew Wallace in 1807. On December 3 of that year, Robert Crawford was appointed town director, and gave bonds to the county commissioners to purchase the land for the seat of justice and lay it off into lots and streets. The lands thus selected were then in the midst of a dense forest, and the tract was bought at three dollars per acre. Troy of today is a fine city. Its population in 1920 was 7,260. Before 1890 it had a courthouse and fixtures costing in excess of $400,000. Its manufactured products include wagons, automobile bodies, trailers, windshields, sunshades, phonographs, metal furniture and educational toys. The city has large flouring mills and extensive trade in grain and tobacco.

Piqua, another gem city in this goodly county, had in 1920 a population of 15,044 and is rapidly forging to the front. It is situated eight miles above Troy, also on the river and canal. It was platted in 1809, by Brandon and Manning, under the name of Washington, but after many years the name was changed. Piqua has long been noted for some of its large factories, including the Bentwood Works, the biggest in the United States in 1890. Over a million bushels of

flax seed was then required for the annual output from the oil mills. The limestone quarries have also been of much commercial benefit.

According to the census survey of 1920 Piqua has sixty-six manufacturing establishments employing 3,709 persons, a capital of $12,586,017, and producing goods valued at $47,947,183. The value of all property, real and personal, listed for taxation in 1923 was $21,960,140. The factories of this city produce woolen goods, oil making machinery, strawboard, automobile hearses, shovels, paper boxes, flour, tool handles, phonographs, radio equipment, furniture, stoves and underwear. Piqua has extensive stone quarries.

The following are villages of Miami County, located as indicated, with the population of each according to the returns of the census of 1920: Tippecanoe, six miles south of Troy, 2,426; Covington, ten miles northwest of Troy, 1,885; Bradford, thirteen miles northwest of Troy, 2,356; West Milton, 1,256; Casstown, 291; New Lebanon, 185.

Upper Piqua figured much in early Indian history. A big battle was here fought in 1763. It was at this point that old fort Piqua was built before white men needed forts there, other than for stores for Wayne's army.

MONROE COUNTY

Monroe County was formed January 29, 1813, from parts of Belmont, Washington and Guernsey counties. It received its name after the respect held by the people for James Monroe, who was President of the United States from 1816 to 1824. The south and eastern parts of this county are very rough and hilly, while other parts are not as much so. The area of this county is 448 square miles.

The official census returns at various periods show a population as follows: In 1820 it had 4,645; 1830, 8,768; 1840, 18,524; 1850, 28,351; 1860, 25,741; 1870, 25,779; 1880, 26,496, of whom 22,461 were Ohio-born; 1890, 25,175; 1900, 27,031; 1910, 24,244; 1920, 20,660; population to the square mile in 1920 was 46.1.

The townships of the present county are: Adams, Benton, Bethel, Center, Franklin, Green, Jackson, Lee, Malaga, Ohio, Perry, Salem, Seneca, Summit, Sunbury, Switzerland, Washington, Wayne.

The present (1923-24) county officers are as follows: Probate Judge—O. P. Cassil; Clerk of the Courts—Eugene Smith; Sheriff—Charles D. Barker; Auditor—S. V. Steward; County Commissioners—J. A. Whittembrook, Frank Keevert, William Dunn; Treasurer—J. G. Straight; Recorder—Clarence O. Newhart; Surveyor—Clayton Detler; Prosecuting Attorney—A. C. McDougal; Coroner—E. O. McFarland; County Superintendent of Schools—Ed. C. Feick; Agricultural Agent—A. H. Smith.

The latest reports on agriculture from this county show that in 1923 the county raised 20,000 acres of corn and harvested 740,000 bushels; wheat, 14,000 acres, 169,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 acres, 270,000 bushels; rye, 272 acres, 4,080 bushels; tons of hay, 36,000; potatoes, 1,300 acres, 127,400 bushels; tobacco, 8,526,250 pounds; number head horses in 1924 was 5,800; cattle, 19,200; dairy cows, 11,070; swine, 8,920; sheep, 9,900; number acres in cultivation, in 1920, 267,944; average size of farms, 62.2 acres. Monroe is one of the leading tobacco producing counties of the state.

The principal part of the earliest immigrants in this county came in from Western Pennsylvania and Western Virginia, with a few from the New England states; one township was settled by Swiss, among whom were a large number of thoroughly educated men and women. The natural scenery was indeed charming, whether in summer or autumn or even in mid-winter—it is not to be wondered at that this location attracted so many Swiss!

Woodsfield, the county seat of Monroe County, is eighteen miles

from the Ohio River; was founded in 1815 by Archibald Woods, of Wheeling, George Paul, Benjamin Ruggles, and Levi Barber. Its present (1920) population is 2,394. The value of its property, personal and real, for purposes of taxation in 1923 was $2,854,945.

In 1820 the village of Woodsfield had only eighteen houses, and six of these were hewed logs and the remainder simply cabins. In the somber autumn of 1820, Archibald Woods, one of the proprietors, attracted a company of men to the spot by handing out free whiskey from a well filled large keg. These men were to help clear up the main street, cutting the timber and getting it all out of the way. This they did. This band included these: Patrick Adams, James Carrothers, Joseph Driggs, Ezra Driggs, John Snyder, Anson Brewster, James Phillips, Henry H. Mott, Stephen Lindley, John King and Mrs. A. G. Hunter. The place was incorporated in 1834. The first courthouse here cost $137. The lower story was built for a jail, the courtroom being just over it. It was burned in 1867 and it was succeeded by a forty thousand dollar brick structure.

The other incorporated villages of the county with the (1920) population of each are as follows: Clarington, 607; Beallsville, 555; Jerusalem, 241; Lewisville, 230; Graysville, 187; Stafford, 158; Miltonsburg, 84; Antioch, 133; Calais, 49.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Montgomery derived its name from Gen. Richard Montgomery, of American Revolution fame, who was killed at Quebec, 1775. May 1, 1803, this county was created from parts of Hamilton and Ross counties, and its temporary seat of justice was fixed at the house of George Newcomb, in Dayton. One-half of the land in the county is quite rolling and the other beautifully level; the soil is of an excellent grade, clay predominating. East of the Miami is found first class lime rock, large quantities of which have from time to time been shipped to Cincinnati for building purposes. While farming has been the early and later mainstay for obtaining wealth here, it has also come to be a very extensive manufacturing county. Thirty years ago it was written of this county: "The principal products are corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax-seed, potatoes, pork, wool and tobacco." The latest agricultural statistics for the county, compiled for 1923-24, show: In 1923 the number of acres of corn grown was 62,000, 2,480,000 bushels; wheat, 35,000 acres, 665,000 bushels; oats, 6,000 acres, 180,000 bushels; barley, 160 acres, 4,800 bushels; rye, 740 acres, 13,320 bushels; tons of hay, 46,000; potatoes, 178,840 bushels; number of head of horses, in 1924, 13,970; cattle, 26,080; dairy cows, 18,280; swine, 60,910; sheep, 4,550; number of cultivated acres, in 1920, 260,307; average size farm, 49.6 acres.

The county has the following civil townships: Butler, Clay, Dayton (city and township), German, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Mad River, Madison, Miami, Perry, Randolph, Van Buren, Washington and Wayne.

The population of the county in 1810 was 7,722; 1820, 15,999; 1830, 24,362; 1840, 31,938; 1850, 38,218; 1860, 52,230; 1870, 64,006; 1880, 78,550, of whom 54,396 were born in Ohio; 1890, 100,852; 1900, 130,146; 1910, 163,763; 1920, 209,532. Population per square mile in 1920 was 460.5.

The county is well managed and has ever been a banner for prosperity. Its present (1923-24) county officials are: Probate Judge—Harry N. Routzohn; Clerk of the Courts—C. D. Hoffmanz; Sheriff—Howard E. Webster; Auditor—Joseph A. Lutz; County Commissioners—Sidney A. Mosby, John J. Baker, J. Mason Prugh; Treasurer—M. L. Beard; Recorder—T. M. Bookwalter; Surveyor—Wesley O. Pease; Prosecuting Attorney—Albert H. Scharrer; Coroner—Elmer E.

Kimmel; County Superintendent of Schools—A. A. Maysilles; Agricultural Agent—O. L. Cunningham.

When this county was organized, Dayton was selected as the county seat and has ever held it. The first canal boat entered Dayton from Cincinnati, January 25, 1829.

City of Dayton

The City of Dayton, seat of justice of Montgomery County, at the confluence of the Great Miami, the Mad and Stillwater rivers and Wolf Creek. Its railroad accommodations are furnished by the Erie, the Big Four and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad lines. The city is sixty-seven miles southwest of Columbus and 125 trains enter Dayton from the roads just mentioned, daily. The present union station, opened to the public July, 1900, cost (including tracks) $900,000. The area of the City of Dayton is seventeen square miles. Its population at various dates is as follows: In 1880, 38,678; in 1900, 85,333; 1910, 116,577; 1920, 152,559.

The site of Dayton was selected in 1788 by some gentlemen, who designed laying out a town to be known as Venice, but Indian wars came on and the project was abandoned. In 1795, soon after the Wayne Treaty, a new company, composed of Generals Jonathan Dayton, Arthur St. Clair, James Wilkinson and Col. Israel Ludlow, bought the lands between the Miamis and Judge Symmes November 4, laid out the town now known as the City of Dayton. The first families to arrive were those who settled early in April, 1796. Dayton was incorporated February 12, 1805. Today it is the third largest manufacturing city in Ohio. Until recently it was the largest city in the United States under a commission form of municipal government. The mayor and five commissioners administer this thriving city.

There are now thirty-six public school buildings in Dayton and an enrollment of 25,000 pupils. The public library dates back to 1805, and it was the first library incorporated in Ohio. It was not really opened for much service until 1855 and is now supported by taxation.

Four miles to the west of the city stands the Dayton National Soldier's Home, and one mile to the south stands the Dayton State Hospital for the Insane. Its large and numerous business blocks, churches, schools, public buildings and private residences would do credit to a city of any size on the continent. There has never been a lack of public spirit and enthusiasm among the citizens.

Among the men of national note who have claimed Dayton as their residence are recalled Gen. George Crook, U. S. A., born in Muskingum County, and of him it was said by Gen. W. T. Sherman: "He was always a man whom we could depend upon." Another illustrious citizen of Dayton was General Schenck, of Civil war days in Baltimore, and who after the struggle at Gettysburg was sent to Congress; later President Grant made him minister to Great Britain, in 1871. Here the Wright brothers invented the first successful airplane, and here Orville Wright still resides. Dayton is the home of James M. Cox, newspaper proprietor, former congressman, three times elected governor of Ohio, and in 1920 democratic candidate for President of the United States.

In 1888 Dayton had invested in industrial establishments $5,144,450. The value of the annual product was $9,520,782. In 1919 the city had 571 manufacturing establishments employing 36,495 persons and a capital of $121,658,316. The annual product was valued at $174,990,607. This city has world wide fame for its manufacture of cash registers, airplanes and seaplanes. The value of other products of manufacture for the year 1919 are reported as follows: Foundry and machine shop

products, $16,085,150; slaughtering and meat packing, $8,414,683; bread and other bakery products, $4,522,347; tools, $3,785,457; tobacco, cigars and cigarets, $3,057,848; printing and publishing newspapers and periodicals, $2,630,616; stationery goods, $2,564,132; pumps, steam and other power, $2,064,211; lumber, planing mill products, $2,036,429; men's clothing, $1,787,391; furniture, $1,488,981; confectionery and ice cream, $1,473,323; brass bronze and copper products, $1,271,610; paper boxes, $1,256,869; job and book printing and publishing, $1,012,880. Other products for which figures could not be shown by the government "without disclosing individual operations," were: automobile bodies and parts; cash registers and calculating machines; chemicals; roasting and grinding coffee; electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; envelopes; iron and steel works and rolling mills; malt liquors; motorcycles and bicycles; ordnance and accessories; paints; paper and wood pulp; patent medicine and compounds; rubber tires, tubes and other rubber goods; scales and balances; soap.

The government survey of 1919 showed that Dayton manufactured more than half the stationery goods and pumps produced in the entire state.

The value of all property, real and personal, listed for taxation in 1923, was $235,672,560. Population (1920), 152,559.

The incorporated villages of Montgomery County with (1920) population are: Miamisburg, 4,383; Oakwood, 1,473; West Carrollton, 1,430; Germantown, 1,827; Brookville, 1,336; Farmersville, 479; Trotwood, 422; Phillipsburg, 348; Englewood, 351; Verona, 317; New Lebanon, 273; Vandalia, 257; Centerville, 335.

Miamisburg, ten miles southerly from Dayton, was originally called "Hole's Station," where a few families settled about the time Dayton was started. The town was laid out in 1818. The early settlers were almost all of Dutch origin. They came from Berks County, Pennsylvania. This town has long since been considerable of a manufacturing place, the value of its annual product in the eighties was $1,544,500. At present the factories produce paper, steel furniture, safes, carriages, and flour. The value of personal property for purposes of taxation, in 1923, was $5,857,780.

Germantown, named for Germantown, Pennsylvania, is thirteen miles southwest of Dayton, within the most fertile section of country in the West. It was platted in 1814, by Phillip Gunckel, who had several mills there and conducted a large store. It has numerous cigar factories. The value of its property, real and personal, for purposes of taxation in 1923 was $2,776,510.

MORGAN COUNTY

This county was named from General Daniel Morgan, of the Revolutionary war, as so many of the counties within Ohio have been named. It was organized March 1, 1818, and contains about 402 square miles. That majestic stream, the Muskingum River, flows through its heart, and this with its tributaries afford much valuable water power, and it was at an early day much prized. The surface is very hilly, but the soil is strong and fertile. It has 250,000 acres of cultivated land and a population of 36.3 per square mile. Of its productiveness, the 1923-24 Agricultural Bulletins are the best evidence. These state that in 1923 the county had 18,000 acres in corn, producing 760,000 bushels; wheat, 12,000 acres, 180,000 bushels; oats, 3,000 acres, 90,000 bushels; rye, 58 acres, 812 bushels; buckwheat, 67 acres, 1,675 bushels; tons of hay, 36,000; potatoes, 540 acres; bushels, 83,700; number horses in county in 1924, 5,590; cattle, 18,000; dairy cows, 6,350; swine, 7,000; sheep, 69,590; land in farms in 1920, 249,034, average size farm, 83.4 acres.

As to the growth in population, the census reports for various years show the following: In 1820, it had 5,297; 1830, 11,800; 1840, 20,852;

1850, 28,585; 1860, 22,119; 1870, 20,363; 1880, 20,074; 1890, 19,143; 1900, 17,905; 1910, 16,097; 1920, 14,555.

The county is subdivided into the following fourteen civil townships: Bloom, Bristol, Center, Deerfield, Homer, Malta, Manchester, Marion, Meigsville, Morgan, Penn, Union, Windsor, York.

The present county officials are: Probate Judge—A. H. Mercer; Clerk of the Courts—W. E. Medley; Sheriff—W. M. Newton; Auditor—Charles E. Harper; County Commissioners—W. A. Barkhurst, R. B. Pierpont, C. S. Lovell; Treasurer—J. W. Carter; Recorder—W. N. Blackburn; Surveyor—Fred C. Barkhurst; Prosecuting Attorney—G. O. McGonagle; Coroner—H. L. Fiscus; County Superintendent of Schools—F. A. Davis; Agricultural Agent—J. L. Shriver.

The earliest settlement effected in this county was made at Big Bottom, on the Muskingum, near the southern line of the county, but it was broken up by the Indians. In the fall of 1790, a company of thirty-six men went from Marietta and began a settlement. They built a blockhouse, four miles above the mouth of Meigs Creek. These were nearly all young men and not used to pioneer times and customs. The result was that the settlement was more than one-half massacred by the Indians the following autumn. No further attempt at settlement was made till peace had been declared with the Indian tribes thereabouts.

This tragedy is known as the Big Bottom massacre. The site is now a small park, the property of the state in the custody of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society. It was here that fourteen persons were killed on January 2, 1791, in a surprise attack by the Indians. In a letter dated Marietta, January 6, 1791, Gen. Rufus Putnam gives an account of this massacre and names the persons killed. Among them was a man and his wife and two children. The park was presented to the state by Enfield Brokaw. The site is marked by a monument.

Salt, Oil and Natural Gas—The peculiar geological formation in this county makes it prolific in the production of many valuable minerals, including gas, salt and oil. According to the U. S. reports in 1840, more salt was manufactured in Morgan County than any place in Ohio. It was secured by sinking wells. It found ready sale in Cincinnati and was called "Zanesville salt." However, the greater part came from Morgan County. The mineral oils found in this locality are mostly heavy oils, only suited for lubricating purposes. Later times other more paying oil and gas fields were discovered and salt is made at much cheaper a rate than it was possible to produce it in the old way.

Among the noted men born in Morgan County was "Uncle Jerry Rusk," or rather Jeremiah McLain Rusk, once Secretary of Agriculture, in Harrison's cabinet; had also been governor of Wisconsin a number of terms. In the Civil war he was major in a Wisconsin regiment and finally had the rank of brigadier-general. He served in Congress six years, being chairman of the Committee of Pensions.

McConnelsville, county seat of Morgan County, is sixty-five miles southeast of Columbus, on the east bank of the Muskingum River. It now has a population of 1,618. Considerable manufacturing is carried on here.

Malta is on the west bank of the river, directly opposite McConnelsville and had in 1920 a population of 885. Other villages of this county include Chester Hill, Stockport and Deavertown.

MORROW COUNTY

Morrow County, formed February 24, 1848, was taken from parts of Knox, Richland, Marion and Delaware counties, and was named from Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren County, governor of Ohio from

1822 to 1826. The topography of this county is level on the south and west, but northern and eastern more broken and hilly. It has an area of 403 square miles and a population of 38.6 to the square mile.

The county is divided into sixteen civil townships, as follows: Bennington, Canaan, Cardington, Chester, Congress, Franklin, Gilead, Harmony, Lincoln, North Bloomfield, Perry, Peru, South Bloomfield, Troy, Washington, Westfield.

The county is a little south of the center of the state and just south of the great water-shed, or rather lies on its broad summit, far enough to have a slow drainage into the Ohio River.

The growth of population in this county is best shown the reader by a glance at the U. S. census reports, by decades, since its organization. In 1850 it had 20,280; 1860, 20,445; 1870, 18,583; 1880, 19,072; 1890, 18,120; 1900, 17,879; 1910, 16,815; 1920, 15,570.

The Agricultural Department of Ohio, in its bulletin, gives the farm products of this county in 1923-24 as follows: In 1923 it had 32,000 acres of corn producing 1,120,000 bushels; wheat, 23,000 acres, 276,000 bushels; oats, 11,000 acres, 352,000 bushels; barley, 240 acres, 5,040 bushels; rye, 490 acres, 7,007 bushels; tons of hay, 43,000; potatoes, 76,380 bushels; total number horses in 1924, 7,890; cattle, 20,650; dairy cows, 10,520; swine, 30,750; sheep, 65,550; acres under cultivation, in 1920, 239,345; average size farm in county, 72.9 acres.

The first permanent settlement in Morrow County, as its territory is now understood, was just at the close of the War of 1812-14. The first saw and grist mill to accommodate settlers was built by Asa Mosher, on the Whetstone, in Cardington Township, in 1821. For a number of years settlers had to "pack" their supplies in from Delaware County, including corn meal, traveling on horseback usually. The things glad to be had and used were the hominy block, roasting ears, mush and milk, pone and buttermilk, venison and wild turkey, which in reality made up a very healthful diet.

The county officers listed, as serving in 1923-24, were: Probate Judge—Ethel Elder (vice H. E. Curtis, resigned); Clerk of the Court—Rex D. Ireland; Sheriff—William R. Corwin; Auditor—Roy D. Miller; County Commissioners—Carl Morris, J. F. McClarren, E. E. Copeland; Treasurer—Mabel Lewis; Recorder—Frank L. Myers; Surveyor—Lot D. Jones; Prosecuting Attorney—T. B. Mateer; Coroner—T. Caris; County Superintendent of Schools—W. A. Stage; Agricultural Agent—U. F. Bruning.

Many are the interesting accounts of "Before the Civil War Days," heard as one travels through Morrow County which was divided on the question of Slavery. The Underground Railroad was operated here and many a black man or woman was thus safely transported over into Canada. In 1860 a United States Marshal who was trying to take slaves back was caught by citizens and had his hair "bobbed." His aids were severely beaten. For his boldness, Rev. Gordon, president of the college at Iberia, was finally, under the Fugitive Slave Act, imprisoned at Cleveland and was pardoned by President Lincoln, but the poor man contracted a disease in prison of which he died in 1868.

Another instance was that of the sad fate of Richard Dillingham, a young Quaker school teacher, who was trying to befriend a slave in getting him out of a slave state and was betrayed by a colored man (a very rare thing to occur), and he was imprisoned in 1849, and while he was caring for prisoners in the penitentiary during the cholera epidemic of 1850, took the disease and died in his cell.

Morrow County may well be proud of being the birth place of at least two eminent fellow-citizens—Albert P. Morehouse, born in Peru Township and became governor of Missouri in 1888; and Calvin S. Brice of the United States Senate, born in Canaan Township. It should be remembered, however, that neither of these men were born in what was then known as Morrow County, because the separation of

Delaware and Marion counties to form Morrow County had not yet been effected.

Most eminent of all her sons was Warren G. Harding, State Senator, lieutenant-governor, United States Senator and President of the United States, who was born near the unincorporated Village of Blooming Grove (Corsica) in Morrow County, November 2, 1865.

Mount Gilead, the county seat of Morrow County, is forty miles north of Columbus and had a population of 1,363 in 1890; its present population was in 1920, 1,837. It was platted September 30, 1824, by Jacob Young, of Knox County, under the name of Whetsom, though usually known as Youngstown. Its name was changed to Mount Gilead by the Ohio Legislature in 1832. It is within a fertile farming section and has excellent stone quarries and drain tile works. It did not become the seat of justice until 1848, when the county was organized. It was incorporated in 1839 and has steadily but slowly grown since then. Its boom was after it was made the seat of justice, upon which event there was a great jubilee, including street bonfires. Rum and slavery were the political issues talked about here among the first settlers of town and county. A temperance society was organized in Mount Gilead in 1830, with a membership of forty. In 1840, an anti-slavery constitution for a society was signed by fourteen men and nine women. The meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church and the names were signed amid the throwing of rotten eggs, and the meeting was broken up by a mob. A "branch of the Underground Railroad" passed through the township, though the main depots were in Peru and Washington townships.

Other villages in Morrow County include these: Iberia, nine miles north of Mount Gilead, existed before the Civil war period. Before that struggle, Ohio Central College was established at this point, and its president, Rev. George Gordon, before mentioned, was arrested, imprisoned and finally died as the result of his violation of the fugitive slave law. Warren G. Harding was graduated from this college. The old college buildings were later turned into the "Working Home for the Blind." It was opened in June, 1887.

Cardington is five miles southwest of Mount Gilead and now has a population of about 1,800, including the township around it.

Centerville is eight miles southeast of the county seat and had, in 1920, a population of 774, including the township.

Edison is two miles west of Mount Gilead, at the railway junction. It is in Gilead Township, which, together with Edison and Mount Gilead, in 1920 had 3,290 population. Sparta is thirteen miles southeast of Mount Gilead and including South Bloomfield Township had, in 1920, a population of 817.

Marengo is ten miles south of Mount Gilead, on Big Walnut Creek. Including Bennington Township the population is 997.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY

Muskingum County was formed March 1, 1804—120 years ago, and taken from Washington and Fairfield counties. The meaning of the word Muskingum (which is from Indian dialect) has several theories connected therewith. Some say it means "an elk's eye"; but Colonel Johnston declares, in the Delaware, it means "a town on the river side."

The surface is hilly and rolling, for the most part. It was said to have been a "rich and thickly settled county" in 1870. It has an area of 664 square miles and a density of population of 87.3 to the square mile. A half century ago it had over 100,000 acres of land under cultivation. It is one of Ohio's largest sub-divisions and is divided into twenty-six civil townships, as follows: Adams, Blue Rock, Brush Creek, Cass, Clay, Falls, Harrison, Highland, Hopewell,

Jackson, Jefferson, Licking, Madison, Meigs, Monroe, Muskingum, Newton, Perry, Rich Hill, Salem, Salt Creek, Springfield, Union, Washington, Wayne, Zanesville.

Of the various census enumerating periods it may be said the figures are: In 1810 there were 10,036 inhabitants; 1820, 17,824; 1830, 29,334; 1840, 38,749; 1850, 45,049; 1860, 44,416; 1870, 44,886; 1880, 49,774, of the last number 40,798 were Ohio born; 1890, 51,210; 1900, 53,185; 1910, 57,488; 1920, 57,980.

This county has both agriculture and manufacturing as a base for its present wealth. Agricultural statistics attest the extent of its farming industry: In the year 1923, there were raised 36,000 acres of corn, producing 1,224,000 bushels; wheat, 28,000 acres, bushels, 420,000; oats, 7,000 acres, bushels, 224,000; rye, 272 acres, bushels, 4,080; buckwheat, 25 acres, bushels, 375; tons of hay, 76,000; potatoes, 1,120 acres, bushels, 112,000; head of horses in 1924, 8,980; cattle, 31,200; dairy cows, 11,750; swine, 18,310; sheep, 90,090; acres under cultivation, in 1920, 392,152; average size farm, 87.9 acres.

The mining industries of the county are important. In 1923 there were produced 469,671 tons of coal, 425,554 tons of limestone and 8,833 tons of fire-clay.

Before the white race claimed this section it was occupied by the Delawares, Wyandots, and some from the Shawnees and Senecas. In the vicinity of Duncan Falls there once stood an old Indian town, which is still known as "Old Town." The county was the scene of many a bloody battle between Indian tribes and between white men and Indians. In 1796 Congress authorized Ebenezer Zane to open a road from Wheeling, Virginia, to Limestone, now Maysville, Kentucky. The following year Zane, his brother Jonathan and son-in-law, John McIntyre, both experienced woodsmen, proceeded to mark out the "Zane's Trace." This was made by simply cutting out trees and brush sufficient to permit of horsemen to pass over the route. For this work Zane was to be compensated with three full sections of land—three tracts, a mile square each. The first of these was at the crossing of the Muskingum; the second at the Hockhocking, and the third at the Scioto River. Finding there was a much superior water power at the point where the City of Zanesville now stands, Mr. Zane (having an eye to business) chose to make his trail cross the river there and secure a valuable tract of land, as history afterwards has proven. The other men associated, above named, received the other two tracts.

City of Zanesville

The City of Zanesville is the county seat of Muskingum County and is situated at the junction of Muskingum and Licking rivers. It is sixty miles east of Columbus on the Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, Zanesville & Western, Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Ohio River & Western railroads.

Zanesville was founded by Ebenezer and Jonathan Zane and John McIntyre in 1799. It was at first called Westbourne. It was the capital of Ohio from 1810 to 1812. It was incorporated in 1814 as a town; received a charter as a city in 1850. Seven bridges span the Muskingum River within the corporation, and the Licking River is crossed by two bridges in the city.

This city is surrounded by an excellent agricultural section; has a fine water power from the streams passing through its borders and also has cheap fuel for manufacturing purposes.

The chief public buildings are the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument or Memorial Building; the county courthouse; city market and federal building. Putnam Female Seminary is located there.

The municipality owns its own water work system and has a fine municipal hospital. The city government is known as the commission form.

The population of Zanesville has been of recent decades as follows: In 1900 it was 23,538; in 1910, 28,026, and in 1920 it was 29,569.

As to its industries it may be said that in recent years the clay products such as encaustic and mosaic tile, brick, pottery and building material of clay have taken front rank. The machine shops, foundries, tube works, woolen mills, cotton mills and glass works all come in for a splendid showing, while the manufacturing of mining tools is large here and the products are found wherever successful mining is carried on. The stone ware, glass ware, hosiery, ropes, twines, engines, saw mills, pressed brick, paper factory, with tobacco and cigar factories, all help swell the paying industries of modern-day Zanesville. In 1888 the city had invested in manufacturing establishments a capital of $2,211,770. The value of the annual product was $4,295,231. In 1919 it had ninety-seven establishments, employing 3,490 persons, and a capital of $10,137,023. The value of the annual product was $13,437,777. The value of real estate and personal property listed for taxation in 1923 was $37,356,590.

The Putnam Female Seminary, in Putnam, a part of Zanesville, is among the oldest educational institutions in Ohio. Originally, Putnam was named Springfield, but it was changed on account of another town so named, in Clarke County.

Space forbids telling of the noted men who have resided in this county, and others were born and lived useful lives therein. It will be recalled that Thomas A. Hendricks, vice-president, under Cleveland, was born in Newton Township, this county, in 1819, but made his record largely in Indiana.

Another illustrious character, "Sun-Set Cox," Samuel Sullivan Cox, was born in Zanesville in 1824, became editor of the *Ohio Statesman* in 1853, and wrote an article on a gorgeous sunset that gave him the sobriquet of "Sun-Set Cox." He was minister to Turkey, served in United States Congress four terms from Ohio, moved to New York City and was again elected to Congress for a number of terms.

Lewis Cass, the statesman, commenced his career in Zanesville and General Van Horn of the Land Office at Zanesville, moved to the place in 1805; he was adjutant-general during the War of 1812. Noted men of this county, of later date are known to the present generation, hence need no special mention.

The county has a number of important and prosperous incorporated villages, including: New Concord, sixteen miles east of Zanesville, the seat of old Muskingum College, is in Union Township; Dresden, fifteen miles above Zanesville, at the head of steamboat navigation, is within the limestone and iron district. It is within Jefferson Township and has 1,434 population. Roseville, in Clay Township, is ten miles south of Zanesville, and within a fine farming section. Taylorsville, Frazeysburg, Uniontown and Adamsville are old village plattings in Muskingum County.

South Zanesville and Springfield Township have a population of 1,010. Uniontown Village has 168 inhabitants.

The county officers, as shown in the official list for 1923-24, are as follows: Probate Judge—Neal Starkey; Clerk of the Courts—Frank Loughead; Sheriff—O. E. Bradford; Auditor—Henry W. Heskett; County Commissioners—Ira U. Daily, Samuel Frazier and Henry R. Cook; Treasurer—W. J. Mendenhall; Recorder—Eugenia Rosa; Surveyor—Albert T. Connar; Prosecuting Attorney—C. A. Maxwell; Coroner—L. E. Grunes; County Superintendent of Schools—C. W. Maston; Agricultural Agent—W. S. Barnhart.

NOBLE COUNTY

Noble County, with an area of 399 square miles, was legally organized March 11, 1851, the last one of the eighty-eight counties

formed within the State of Ohio. It drews its name from the respect had for James Noble, one of the pioneer settlers living near Sarahsville. His name had prior to this been applied to a township in Morgan County, and when this county was formed it was used for the entire county. A part of the original townships in the county were taken from Guernsey, others from Morgan, Washington and Jefferson counties. The present civil townships are: Beaver, Brookfield, Buffalo, Center, Elk, Enoch, Jackson, Jefferson, Marion, Noble, Olive, Seneca, Sharon, Stock and Wayne.

Population—The United States census reports give the county population by decades as follows: In 1860 was 20,751; 1870, 19,949; 1880, 21,138, of the last named 19,101 were Ohio born; 1890, 20,753; 1900, 19,466; 1910, 18,601; 1920, 17,849. Its population per square mile is 44.7 inhabitants.

The present (1923-24) county officers of Noble County are: Probate Judge—Dick Headlry; Clerk of the Courts—J. W. Matheney; Sheriff—Charles M. Moore; Auditor—L. H. Tarlton; County Commissioners—John West, B. B. Rucker, Rado Johnson; Treasurer—Mart Hessen; Recorder—H. L. Guiler; Surveyor—O. G. Shafer; Prosecuting Attorney—U. H. Buckley; Coroner—Tom Rossiter; County Superintendent of Schools—H. L. Bates.

Agricultural statistics: In 1923 Noble County raised 17,000 acres of corn, producing 646,000 bushels; wheat, 23,000 acres and 345,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 acres, 150,000 bushels; rye, 140 acres, bushels, 1,680; tons of hay, 36,000; potatoes, 46,480 bushels; head of horses, 1924, 5,650; cattle, 22,280; dairy cows, 6,800; swine, 7,760; sheep, 47,970. The number of cultivated acres in county in 1920 is 241,906; average size farm, 79.3 acres.

In 1923 there were mined in Noble County 707,247 tons of coal.

It may be said that Noble is bounded by more angles, crooks and turns than any county in the commonwealth. Generally speaking, the county is considered hilly, yet not too abrupt for fair farming and grazing purposes. An abundance of limestone is found here and there, where most needed. It is among the best apple growing districts in Ohio.

Perhaps the largest tree ever developed on Ohio soil was the white-oak tree, near Sarahsville, which both Rutherford B. Hayes and James A. Garfield measured, after disputing the word of Hon. John H. Bingham, while out on a political tour. Its actual measurement was thirty-four feet and six inches at its base and it ran up seventy-eight feet without a single bend. It was uprooted by a storm in 1880 and part of it made a bonfire over the election of General Garfield, who had measured it in 1879.

Caldwell, the county seat of Noble, is about eighty miles east of Columbus and thirty from Zanesville. It was laid out in 1857, on land owned by Joseph and Samuel Caldwell, on the west fork of Duck Creek. The first oil well in Ohio was drilled near this town by a Mr. Thorley. He was drilling for a salt well and got both! The oil was known as Seneca oil and was used by Indians in the East for long years before. The oil was collected by use of a blanket, and, when fully wet, was wrung out, bottled and peddled over the country for liniment. This was Ohio's first "oil find." The first paying oil well was sunk by James Dutton, near Macksburg, years afterwards, in the Autumn of 1860. It produced 100 barrels a day but was not refined as today, but sold for other uses, and sold from $8 to $10 per barrel. It had to be pumped to the surface. In recent years the production of oil here has declined.

The villages of Noble County now are these: Batesville, Sarahsville, Dexter, Summerfield, Belle Valley, Caldwell and Carlisle. These are all small places, but have served the communities in which situated for many years. Another small burg needs naming—Hiramsburg—for

here lies buried the last Revolutionary soldier, John Gray, who died in 1868, aged 104 years, two months, twenty-three days. The last years of his life the Government pensioned him in the sum of $500 per year.

One of the best known citizens of Noble County was James M. Dalzell, a Civil war veteran, lawyer and campaign speaker. He was a frequent contributor to the newspapers, signing his name Private Dalzell.

OTTAWA COUNTY

Ottawa County was formed March 6, 1840, from Erie, Sandusky, and Lucas counties. Historian Bancroft said the word Ottawa in Indian means "trader." The surface of this county is usually level and is within the Black Swamp district; contains much prairie land as well as originally much marshy land. Time, with the scientific aid of man, has materially changed the appearance of the surface. Previous to 1830 the county had but very few settlers. In 1849 the immigration was great from Germany, hence many of the citizens here are of German ancestry. With the draining of the Black Swamp much extremely fertile land was the result. The peninsula which extends out into Lake Erie, has extensive plaster beds, as well as an unlimited supply of excellent limestone. The county contains 270 square miles. Reports say that in 1887, there were 167,054 tons of lime burned in the county. The number of cubic yards of stone quarried was 56,000. In 1923 this county ranked first in the state in the production of limestone, with an output of 2,256,784 tons. The gypsum industry of Ohio is limited to Ottawa County. Production has steadily grown from 112,202 tons in 1906 to 512,388 tons in 1923.

Agriculture—The last (1923-24) state agricultural bulletins give these figures as to products of the soil: In 1923 the county raised 24,000 acres of corn, producing 1,080,000 bushels; wheat, 23,000 acres, 506,000 bushels; oats, 16,000 acres, 656,000 bushels; barley, 2,090 acres, 66,880 bushels; rye, 90 acres, 1,440 bushels; buckwheat, 16 acres, 192 bushels; tons of hay, 19,000; potatoes, 720 acres, 72,000 bushels; head of horses, in 1924, 5,410; cattle, 10,330; dairy cows, 7,320; swine, 17,780; sheep, 3,910; out of the available farm land within the county, 138,750 acres were cultivated in 1920. The average size farm is now 58.3 acres.

Of the population at various periods, the federal census reports give figures as follows: In 1840 there were 2,248; 1850, 3,308; 1860, 7,016; 1870, 13,364; 1880, 19,762; 1890, 21,974; 1900, 22,213; 1910, 22,360; 1920, 22,193; population per square mile, 82.2.

The county has twelve civil townships, as follows: Allen, Bay, Benton, Carroll, Catawba Island, Clay, Danbury, Erie, Harris, Portage, Put-in-Bay and Salem.

The 1923-24 county officials of Ottawa County were as follows: Probate judge, Carl W. Sperling; clerk of the courts, Charles J. Sprenger; sheriff, George Quisno; auditor, Ed. A. Guth; county commissioners, Henry Pettibone, Nelson Wood, William Oestreich; treasurer, Charles Rauch; recorder, J. H. Faus; surveyor, E. E. Heinsen; prosecuting attorney, A. F. Allyn; coroner, C. J. Yeisley; county superintendent of schools, A. O. Dean.

What is known in geographies and maps today, as the Peninsula is a tract of land, of less than thirty square miles, lying between Sandusky Bay and Lake Erie, and attached to the main-land by a narrow neck near Portage River. Its early settlers were from Danbury, Connecticut, and gave the name of the township in which they located Danbury. Catawba Island was organized into a separate township for the cultivation of grapes. It has 600 acres and is connected with main-land by a bridge over the west harbor.

Among the historic events in the War of 1812-14 was Perry's victory on Lake Erie, only a few miles distant from the line of Ottawa.

Until 1854, the beautiful islands forming Put-in-Bay Township were but slightly settled. In that year J. D. Rivers, a Spanish merchant of New York, purchased five islands, viz: Put-in-Bay, Middle Bass, Ballast, Sugar, and Gibraltar, at a cost of $44,000. At first he used Put-in-Bay for a sheep ranch, having 2,000 head of fine sheep there; later he converted it into a fruit farm. In 1858 Rivers and others formed a company and went into grape raising extensively. In 1887 one-third of all the grapes produced in the entire state was credited to Ottawa County. The Catawba, Delaware and Concord, with some Ives, Norton and Clintons, were the varieties grown. In 1890 one of the wine cellars of these islands contained two of the largest casks in the country—each holding 16,000 gallons of wine. Later on, these islands were turned into summer resorts and were among the restful beauty spots in Ohio. Peaches and grapes are extensively grown. The latter command much larger prices than in 1890, but the great wine cellars are, of course, a thing of the past.

Ottawa County has produced her share of notable men and women. Some were born on the soil and others came here in youth and made a mark for themselves, thus honoring the county. Among these persons may here be named: The great financial agent for the Government in Civil war times, Jay Cooke, born in Sandusky, Ohio, best known as the projector of the Northern Pacific Railroad and New York-Philadelphia banker. At one time he owned all of Gibraltar Island, where he erected a costly summer home—a castle surrounded by the waters of the great lake. Here he for many summers used to entertain, free of any charge, numerous ministers of various denominations. He delighted in doing this.

Camp meetings, soldiers' reunions and other public functions have been held many years on these islands.

Port Clinton, the county seat of Ottawa County, was laid out in 1827 and is situated 120 miles north of Columbus. It is on the right bank of Portage River. It is one of the fine locations for the building of a town, being on both lake and river outlets. Fishing has long been an important industry at this port. Its present population (1920) is 3,928.

The other villages of this county, with the (1920) population of each, are: Rocky Ridge, 215; Genoa, 971; Marblehead, 1,048; Elmore, 937; Put-in-Bay, 216; Oak Harbor, 1,858.

Put-in-Bay is on an island in Lake Erie, twelve miles north of Port Clinton. It has a famous summer resort history. Daily steamers ply between Sandusky and Detroit. Its population is 216. Another small hamlet is Lakeside, an attractive summer resort.

The most dignified, impressive and costly monument within the limits of Ohio stands on Put-in-Bay Island. It commemorates Perry's victory on Lake Erie. It is in the form of a Doric column and rises to a height of 350 feet. It is built of white granite and is the largest columnar monument in the world. It was dedicated on the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie.

At Camp Perry, on the lake coast of Ottawa County, is located the state rifle range—one of the finest in the country.

PAULDING COUNTY

Paulding County was formed from old Indian territory, April 1, 1820. It derives its name from John Paulding, of Peekskill, New York, one of the three men who captured Major Andre in the Revolutionary struggle. This county is a part of the great Black Swamp. It contains about 413 square miles. The United States census for 1920 gives the total number of acres under cultivation as 246,768. It is the

most level county in the state. A headlight may be seen from the grade in Defiance to Antwerp, more than twenty miles away. No basins or low places appear, every acre of land is drainable. During the last third of a century the county and state have made wonderful changes in the drainage system, until today what was then almost valueless land is the most fertile and desirable in the commonwealth, for the growth of many paying crops. The streams of note within the county are the Maumee and the Auglaize, which unite at Defiance.

The present townships of Paulding County are: Auglaize, Benton, Blue Creek, Brown, Carryall, Crane, Emerald, Harrison, Jackson, Latty, Paulding and Washington.

Agricultural products: In 1923 there were raised in this county 71,000 acres of corn, producing 3,195,000 bushels; wheat, 11,000 acres, 231,000 bushels; oats, 55,000 acres, 1,925,000 bushels; barley, 1,560 acres, 45,240 bushels; rye, 990 acres, 16,533 bushels; buckwheat, 94 acres, 1,880 bushels; tons of hay, 28,000; potatoes, 28,000 bushels; number of horses in 1924 was 8,500; cattle, 11,670; dairy cows, 7,950; swine, 29,100; sheep, 7,170; lands in farms in 1920, 292,650 acres; average size farm in county in 1924 was 91.5 acres.

Present (1923-24) county officials: Probate judge, Perry Poorman; clerk of the courts, A. E. Goodwin; sheriff, C. E. Hughes; auditor, Herbert M. Barns; county commissioners, Perry Heazlett, Owen L. Jeffrey, John P. Plumb; treasurer, Frank E. Andrews; recorder, May G. Bybee; surveyor, Henry Green; prosecuting attorney, Stephen S. Beard; coroner, M. W. Klinger; county superintendent of schools, John C. Berg, Paulding.

The population of Paulding County since its organization has been as follows: 1830 it had 161; 1840, 1,034; 1850, 1,766; 1860, 4,945; 1870, 8,544; 1880, 13,485; 1890, 25,932; 1900, 27,528; 1910, 22,730; 1920, 18,736; population per square mile in the county, 45.4.

The original county seat was Charloe, on the Auglaize River and Miami extension canal, twelve miles south of Defiance. It was platted about 1840 and was never other than a mere hamlet. It was named for a very eloquent Indian chief.

Paulding, present county seat, is 123 miles northwest of Columbus. Fifty years ago it had a number of profitable mills and factories, chiefly wood-working plants. Population (1920), 2,106.

Other villages of this county are Antwerp, ten miles from Paulding; popoulation, 1,096. It was at one time the home of a line of small factories where wooden articles are produced. It now has elevators, a flour mill and a large brick and tile plant.

The following are villages of the county with latest census population of each: Antwerp, 1,096; Payne, 984; Haviland, 270; Scott (partly in Van Wert County), 342; Cecil, 263; Broughton, 111; Grover Hill, 530; Latty, 294.

PERRY COUNTY

Perry County was formed March 1, 1817, from parts of Washington, Muskingum and Fairfield counties and named for Commodore Oliver H. Perry, of the War of 1812-14, who reported "We have met the enemy and they are ours." With the exception of some hilly territory in the south, the surface of the county is quite level. The area is 399 square miles.

Its population by decades has been as follows: In 1820 it had 8,429; 1830, 13,970; 1840, 19,344; 1850, 20,775; 1860, 19,678; 1870, 18,453; 1880, 28,218; 1890, 31,151; 1900, 31,841; 1910, 35,396; 1920, 36,098. The number of population per square miles is 90.5.

The civil townships of Perry County are: Bearfield, Clayton, Coal, Harrison, Hopewell, Jackson, Madison, Monday Creek, Monroe, Pike, Pleasant, Reading, Salt Lick, Thorn.

The official roster of the county for 1923-24 was as follows: Probate judge, A. Edgar Hammond; clerk of the courts, C. K. Wagner; sheriff, Herbert Minshall; auditor, J. W. Quinn; county commissioners, G. W. Skinner, John W. Klingler, S. H. Brown; treasurer, Charles R. Stump; recorder, Clarence E. Coulter; surveyor, Evans Reese; coroner, Stanley Runk; prosecuting attorney, Vincent Tague; county superintendent of schools, D. E. Riggle.

The 1923-24 statistics of the Ohio Department of Agriculture show that in 1923 there were 23,000 acres of corn, producing 920,000 bushels; wheat, 19,000 acres, 323,000 bushels; oats, 4,000 acres, 144,000 bushels; barley, not listed; rye, 273 acres, 2,730 bushels; tons of hay, 35,000; potatoes, 66,660 bushels; number of horses in 1924 was 5,940; cattle, 18,360; dairy cows, 6,920; swine, 16,320; sheep, 24,040; land under cultivation in 1920, 218,578 acres; average size farm, 68.9 acres.

Forty years ago Perry County was placed among the largest coal producing counties in Ohio. Monday Creek, Salt Lick, Coal and Monroe townships belong to the "Hocking Valley Coal Field." Now Belmont and Jefferson are the great coal producing counties of the state.

The county was first settled by Pennsylvania Germans, about 1802 and 1803. The road through this county in the period from 1800 to 1815 was the great thoroughfare between Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and the eastern states. A new era was ushered in by the introduction of steamboat navigation on the Ohio a little later.

Somerset, the county seat until about 1860, is forty-three miles from Columbus, on the old macadamized road from Zanesville to Lancaster and, being midway, it was at first known as Middletown. The first cabin in the vicinity was built by John Finck in 1807. In 1810 he laid out a part of his section into a town plat. It derived its name "Somerset" from Somerset, Pennsylvania, the former home of many of the early settlers. Population (1920), 1,339.

New Lexington, the present county seat, is fifty miles southwest of Columbus; it was laid out in 1817, by James Conly. It became the seat of justice just before the Civil war, but only after a fierce contest. Its site is attractive; it stands on a beautiful elevation just to the south of the Panhandle Railroad. Its population in 1920 was 3,157. Within the borders of this village repose the mortal remains of a great hero—Januarius Aloysius MacGahan, who was the deliverer of Bulgaria, mentioned elsewhere in this work.

In this county are numerous ancient mounds, and between four and five miles northwest of Somerset is an ancient stone fort enclosing forty acres. Other interesting works of a prehistoric race are here to be found.

Shawnee is eight miles south of New Lexington. This was spoken of in 1890 as being one of the greatest coal mining points in all Ohio. It had a population of 1,918 in 1920. With the decline of mining has come a loss of population, which in 1900 was 2,966.

New Straitsville is ten miles to the south of New Lexington. This, too, is an extensive coal mining point, having one of, if not the thickest, veins of coal within the state. During the serious "strike days" under Hoadly's administration, this town and Shawnee were the scene of much mob violence.

Corning is twelve miles southeast of New Lexington within a rich iron and coal district and is situated in Monroe Township.

Other villages are: Junction City, Rendville, Thornville, Santoy and Hemlock.

Perry County has produced another great character whose name and heroic deeds must find a place in the county's Hall of Fame—Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan, the great cavalry leader of Civil war days. He lived as a youth in Somerset, this county, where he clerked in a hardware and other retail stores of the village. See his biography elsewhere.

PICKAWAY COUNTY

Pickaway County (named from a misspelling of the tribe of Indians, known as Piqua, a branch of the Shawanese family) was formed January 12, 1810, from parts of Ross, Fairfield and Franklin counties. The surface is level and soil generally fertile. An account of the county forty-five years ago, speaks of the eye being able to take in at a single glance as much as five hundred acres of corn. Originally, there were four varieties of woodland—including the barrens which were covered with shrub oak and supposed to be worthless, but later proved good for grass and oats. The area of the county is now placed at 490 square miles. The first settlers came from Pennsylvania and Virginia. Late agricultural statistics are as follows: In 1923 Pickaway County raised 95,000 acres of corn, and it produced 4,750,000 bushels; wheat, 63,000 acres, 1,323,000 bushels; oats, 3,000 acres, 75,000 bushels; barley, none given; rye, 570 acres, 7,980 bushels; tons of hay, 30,000; potatoes, 65,250 bushels; head of horses in 1924, 11,700; cattle, 27,530; dairy cows, 7,690; swine, 56,940; sheep, 9,800; out of 313,600 acres in farms in 1920, there were 308,497 acres under the plow. Average size farm in 1920 was 132.6 acres.

Following are the townships of the county: Circleville, Darby, Deer Creek, Harrison, Jackson, Madison, Monroe, Muhlenburg, Perry, Pickaway, Salt Creek, Scioto, Walnut, Washington and Wayne.

The present (1923-24) county officers are as follows: Probate judge, Joseph W. Alkire; clerk of the courts, D. Adrian Yates; sheriff, Robert J. Young; auditor, Brice Briggs; county commissioners, S. D. Stout, A. E. Sleich, J. R. Holt; treasurer, Harry W. Moore; recorder, George R. Whitehurst; surveyor, Harry G. Griner; prosecuting attorney, Meeker Tervilliger; coroner, O. H. Dunton; county superintendent of schools, M. C. Warren.

The United States census reports for decades since 1820 give the county's population as follows: 1810, 7,124; 1820, 13,149; 1830, 16,001; 1840, 19,725; 1850, 21,006; 1860, 23,469; 1870, 24,875; 1880, 27,415; 1890, 26,959; 1900, 27,016; 1910, 26,158; 1920, 25,788.

The celebrated Pickaway Plains, of which there is no richer soil in Ohio, begin two or three miles south of Circleville. When first seen by white men, there were no forest trees growing there, but a variety of rare and beautiful wild flowers. When broken up, this land produced 100 bushels of corn per acre for many years.

Of the Indian wars, treaties and the Dunmore's war, as connected with this county, other chapters have treated. It may be said in passing that it was in this county that Logan, the Mingo chief, delivered his eloquent speech under the far-famed "Logan Elm," a tree on Congo Creek and on Pickaway Plains. Forty-five years ago it measured twenty feet in circumference, was seventy-nine feet in height and its branches cast a shadow of 120 feet in diameter. It still stands, but a recent storm tore away some of its larger branches.

Circleville, the county seat of Pickaway County, is situated on the old Ohio Canal and Scioto River, twenty-six miles south of Columbus. It was platted in 1810, as the seat of justice, by Daniel Dresbach. The town is on the site of ancient fortifications; one being circular in shape gave the name "Circleville" for the town. The first courthouse was constructed in the form of an octagon and was burned in 1841. It stood in the center of the old circle. In 1920 the population of Circleville was 7,049. It has always had a line of small shops and factories, which with its excellent farming community has made it a desirable place in which to reside. It has one of the largest strawboard plants in the United States, sweet corn canning factory, pork-packing houses, cream mush canning establishment. It has also buggy, broom, shoe, concrete block and rubber tire works. Circleville is noted as the home for many years of Ohio's earliest historian—Caleb Atwater.

New Holland is seventeen miles southwest of Circleville; Williamsport, nine miles southwest of Circleville, is a village of over 800; Ashville, nine miles to the north of Circleville; South Bloomfield, northeast of Circleville; Tarlton, Whisler, Darbyville and Commercial Point, are all within this county.

PIKE COUNTY

Pike County was formed in 1815 from parts of Ross, Highland, Scioto and Jackson counties. Aside from the rich Scioto bottom lands, the greater part of this county is of an uneven, hilly topography. The hills are valuable for the fine grade of Waverly sandstone. The county's area is 428 square miles. Its townships as now named are: Beaver, Benton, Camp Creek, Jackson, Marion, Mifflin, Newton, Pebble, Pee-pee, Perry, Scioto, Seal, Sunfish and Union.

The name of the county is derived from Zebulon M. Pike, who for the Government traced the Mississippi to its headwaters and later discovered "Pike's Peak" of the Rocky Mountain district. He rose to the rank of general and was fatally wounded in 1813, in an expedition in Canada.

The first settlement in this county was made by immigrants from Pennsylvania and Virginia. The eastern part of the county was largely taken up by Germans from 1825 on for a number of years. In the first settlement at Piketon, by those who claimed lands on the Pee Pee prairie, were John Noland, from Pennsylvania. Arthur and John Chenoweth and their brother, Abraham, all from Virginia, settled at the same time Chillicothe was platted in 1796.

Population by decades: In 1820, 4,253; 1830, 6,024; 1840, 7,626; 1850, 10,953; 1860, 13,643; 1870, 15,447; 1880, 17,927; 1890, 17,482; 1900, 18,172; 1910, 15,723; 1920, 14,151.

The present county officials in 1923-24 were: Probate judge, Harold R. Reisinger; clerk of the courts, William M. Cline; sheriff, William Anderson; auditor, Carl W. Penn; county commissioners, John Shoemaker, B. A. Crabtree, M. A. Brown; treasurer, William A. Sampson; recorder, E. H. Jackson; surveyor, V. L. McCoy; prosecuting attorney, George D. Dye; coroner, Dan J. Wilson; county superintendent of schools, O. F. Williamson.

Agricultural statistics: In 1923 Pike County raised 32,000 acres of corn, which produced 1,248,000 bushels; wheat, 16,000 acres, 208,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 acres, 100,000 bushels; barley, not listed; rye, 130 acres, raised 1,690 bushels; tons of hay, 16,000; potatoes, 76,000 bushels; number head of horses in 1924, 4,600; cattle, 9,710; dairy cows, 3,900; swine, 16,240; sheep, 3,740; land in farms, in 1920, 229,343 acres; average size farm, 63.5 acres.

From the organization of the county until 1861, Piketon was the county seat. It was laid out in 1814; is on the Scioto River and in 1840 it had a population of about 600. Originally it appears that the place was named Jefferson. The first courthouse was not erected until 1817. Among the numerous ancient earthworks in Ohio is what is known as "The Graded Way at Piketon." These works were long thought to be artificial hills thrown up by a people of whom we know not today, but this is now seriously questioned by archæologists.

Waverly and Piketon had a long, bitter contest over the county seat question. When the Ohio & Erie Canal was first laid out, it passed through Piketon, but through Robert Lucas, speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives and later governor of Ohio and Iowa Territory, who had lands along another route, at Jasper, the canal's course was changed and left Piketon to one side. The canal gave Waverly a water-power and many advantages and that village soon had the seat of justice.

Waverly, present county seat, is sixty miles south of Columbus, on

the west bank of the Scioto River. It had a population in 1890 of 1,514 and in 1920 had 1,625.

Other villages are Jasper, seven miles southwest of Waverly, and Beaver Village, or Beaver P. O., eleven miles southeast of Waverly.

Governor Robert Lucas was for many years a resident of this county. The residence that he built near Piketon in 1826 is still standing and in excellent state of preservation.

PORTAGE COUNTY

Portage County, formed June 7, 1807, out of Trumbull County. Also "all that part of the Reserve west of the Cuyahoga and south from the townships numbered five was also annexed as part of the county, and the temporary seat of justice appointed at the house of Benjamin Tappan." The name comes from the old Indian portage path, about seven miles in length, between the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas, which was within its limits.

This county early developed successfully its dairy and live stock industry. Coal mining has also been a source of revenue.

Agricultural statistics: In 1923 the county raised 23,000 acres of corn, producing 713,000 bushels; wheat, 26,000 acres, 546,000 bushels; oats, 27,000 acres, 1,080,000 bushels; barley, 380 acres, 9,880 bushels; rye, 950 acres, 19,000 bushels; buckwheat, 440 acres, 8,800 bushels; tons of hay, 53,000; potatoes, 5,360 acres, 444,880 bushels; number of horses in 1924, 8,740; cattle, 26,310; cattle as dairy cows, 21,080; swine, 13,600; sheep, 10,420; land in farms in 1920, 286,070 acres; the average size farm is 53.3 acres.

In 1923 Portage County ranked first in the state in the production of silica sand, with an output of 171,336 tons.

Civil townships: Atwater, Aurora, Brimfield, Charlestown, Deerfield, Edinburg, Franklin, Freedom, Garrettsville, Hiram, Mantua, Nelson, Palmyra, Paris, Randolph, Ravenna, Rootstown, Shalersville, Streetsboro, Suffield, Windham.

The present (1923-24) county officers are as follows: Probate judge, Albert L. Caris; clerk of the courts, C. G. Herterode; sheriff, Joseph Jones; auditor, J. M. Parham; county commissioners, E. Hollister, E. F. Whittlesey, L. V. Miller; treasurer, W. H. Marsh; recorder, A. B. Lozier; surveyor, J. W. Walter; prosecuting attorney, A. L. Heisher; coroner, Rollin D. Worden; county superintendent of schools, O. E. Pore.

Population by decades: In 1810 it had 2,905; 1820, 10,093; 1830, 18,826; 1840, 22,965; 1850, 24,419; 1860, 24,208; 1870, 24,584; 1880, 27,500, of whom 20,000 were Ohio-born; 1890, 27,868; 1900, 29,246; 1910, 30,307; 1920, 36,269; population per square mile, 69.6.

From an early date this section of Ohio was styled "Cheesedom." Cheese-making was the pioneer woman's work and usually her delight. The product was hard to get to markets, however. In 1826 much cheese was sent to Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee. Until after 1834, the Western Reserve cheese had entire control of the southern markets; from that time on, other Ohio sections were lively rivals.

The early settlement at Ravenna was effected by Benjamin Tappan, Jr., in 1799. Later he became United States Senator from Ohio. In making this settlement at Ravenna, he acted as the agent for his father, who was the chief proprietor. At that time there was only one other white person living within the county as now bounded—a Mr. Honey. About the same date Tappan made his settlement, other communities were being started in several other townships of the county. The first civil organization effected was in 1802, under the name of Franklin Township, embracing all of Portage, and parts of Trumbull and Summit counties.

These various settlements were not made without great hardships and also much trouble at times with Indians, but usually this occurred when the white men overreached in trade with the red men, not always, however.

The first improvements in Palmyra were made in 1799, by David Daniels from Connecticut; the succeeding year many others came.

Ravenna, the county seat, was named from an Italian city and is thirty-four miles southeast of Cleveland. When the founder, Benjamin Tappan, in 1808, laid the foundation for his town, he offered a town lot as a prize for the first child born on the site. The prize fell to the son of David Thompson, born in 1810. A few years later quite a village had some into existence. Here it was that Jesse R. Grant, father of Gen. U. S. Grant, when a young man of about twenty-three years, carried on a tannery. The 1920 census gives the population of Ravenna at 7,219. It has for many years been quite highly successful as a manufacturing place. Some of its products are carriages, hearses, novelties, chairs, rubber goods, paper boxes and flour.

Kent, originally known as Franklin Mills, six miles west of Ravenna, on the Cuyahoga which furnishes unlimited water-power for a stream of its size. Franklin Township, in which the city lies, comprises 16,000 acres, and in 1798 was bought for 12½ cents an acre, or $2,000. Aaron Olmstead of Hartford, Connecticut, purchased it.

Kent, at the last (1920) census, easily passed into the city rank with a popoulation of 7,070. It has water-power and railway machine shops; it manufactures flour, rubber tires, concrete mixers, locks and a variety of hardware. It is the seat of Kent State Normal College.

The present villages of the county, with population of each, are: Garrettsville, 1,119; Hiram, 453; Mantua, 764; Mogadore, 751; Windham, 314.

Hiram is the seat of Hiram College, prior to 1867 known as the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute. Of this institution, before the Civil war, James A. Garfield was a student and president. Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, and Sidney Rigdon of the same faith held meetings at Hiram in 1831 and made many converts. Their presence here aroused bitter hostility and they were later tarred and feathered and driven from the place.

Hon. Lucius Fairchild, who was long governor of Wisconsin, minister abroad, an officer in the Civil war who lost one arm at the battle of Gettysburg, was born in Franklin Township, this county.

John Brown of Harper's Ferry fame, when thirty-five years of age, in 1835, with his father, was a short time a resident of this county. He was interested in some real estate ventures at Franklin Mills, now Kent, which resulted unfortunately.

PREBLE COUNTY

Preble County, taken from Montgomery and Butler counties, March 1, 1808, was named for Capt. Edward Preble, a Revolutionary commander. Numerous streams course throughout its territory and its soil is of almost every variety. The streams have been very useful as mill-driving currents, especially in pioneer days when flouring and saw mills were sought for more than in later times in this section of the country. The area of Preble County is 416 square miles and its population is 60.6 to the square mile. The quarrying of limestone has been very profitable. It is largely an agricultural district, as shown by the following statistics: In 1923 there were grown 74,000 acres of corn, producing 2,960,000 bushels; wheat, 44,000 acres, 836,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 acres, 125,000 bushels; barley, 60 acres, 1,800 bushels; rye, 860 acres, 12,212 bushels; tons of hay, 44,000; potatoes, 44,850 bushels; number head horses, 1924, 9,650; cattle, 28,980; dairy cows, 12,200; swine,

95,210; sheep, 7,980; number acres in plow land in 1920, 263,918; average size farm, 70.4 acres.

The county's twelve civil townships are these: Dixon, Gasper, Gratis, Harrison, Israel, Jackson, Jefferson, Lanier, Monroe, Somers, Twin and Washington.

In 1810 the county had a population of 3,304; 1820, 10,237; 1830, 16,291; 1840, 19,481; 1850, 21,736; 1860, 21,280; 1870, 21,809; 1880, 24,533; 1890, 23,421; 1900, 23,713; 1910, 23,834; 1920, 23,238.

The present (1923-24) county officials are as follows: Probate judge, Byron A. Landis; clerk of the courts, J. S. Barnheiser; sheriff, C. R. Nehrley; auditor, Spencer E. Hunt; county commissioners, Elwood Coblentz, W. B. Cline, E. Rinck; treasurer, H. T. Aker; recorder, E. E. Mikesell; surveyor, Robert S. Fisher; prosecuting attorney, Ralph G. Sever; coroner, C. G. Stevenson; county superintendent of schools, W. S. Fogarty.

The first native male child of this county was Col. George D. Hendricks, who was born on the site of Camden, October 3, 1805. His was a varied and highly useful career—was a soldier under Sam Houston in the war between Texas and Mexico; served in the Legislature; was county auditor, sheriff and postmaster—good for a child born in the wilderness!

Eaton, the county seat, is twenty-four miles west of Dayton and nine east of the state line. It was platted in 1806, by William Bruce, proprietor; born in Connecticut; served in Revolutionary war; navy agent for the United States. Eaton is within what for years was a well-known tobacco growing and manufacturing section. Is also noted for its fine mineral wells and springs. Population (1920), 3,210.

Other villages of the county, with latest census population of each, are: Gratis, 372; West Elkton, 204; Lewisburg, 1,103; Verona (partly in Montgomery County), 317; College Corner, 348; New Paris, 907; West Alexandria, 944; Eldorado, 322; West Manchester, 409; Camden, 904.

Preble County is historic ground. Over the land within its limits marched the ill-fated expedition of Gen. Arthur St. Clair in 1791; and over it later passed Gen. Anthony Wayne and his Legion on their way to "Fallen Timbers" and victory. Near Eaton in the winter of 1791-1792 was erected Fort St. Clair and near it was fought a battle with the Indians November 6, 1792. Not far away near Forty-foot Pitch, Lieutenant Mowry, Ensign Boyd and others fell ambushed by Indians October 17, 1793. The state has purchased the site of Fort St. Clair and adjacent grounds to be improved as a state park. A granite monument, with approporiate bronze tablet, has been erected to the memory of the soldiers who fell here by Col. William Ortt, president of the Preble County Historical Society. It was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, November 6, 1922.

PUTNAM COUNTY

Putnam County was formed from old Indian Territory, April 1, 1820, and named from Gen. Israel Putnam. In 1824, when Williams County was organized, Putnam, Henry and Paulding counties were attached to it for judicial purposes and, in 1834, Putnam was organized as a separate county. Like other lands in the Black Swamp district, this is flat, at times west, but exceedingly fertile and, since it has been drained, very productive. It has an area of 482 square miles. The civil townships, fifteen in all, are as follows: Blanchard, Greensburg, Jackson, Jennings, Liberty, Monroe, Monterey, Ottawa, Palmer, Perry, Pleasant, Riley, Sugar Creek, Union and Van Buren.

Population of Putnam in 1830 was 230; 1840, 5,189; 1850, 7,221; 1860, 12,808; 1870, 17,081; 1880, 23,713; 1890, 30,188; 1900, 32,525; 1910, 29,972; 1920, 27,751; population per square mile, 57.6.

The county officers (1923-24) are: Probate judge, H. M Summers; clerk of the courts, Joseph T. Deter; sheriff, Roy N. McCollough; auditor, John E. Roose; county commissioners, H. H. Montoath, J. E. Deffenbach, Frank Giesken; treasurer, D. R. Hinkle; recorder, Joseph W. Hickman; surveyor, Cort A. McDowell; prosecuting attorney, J. S. Ogen, Sr.; coroner, A. F. Sheibley; county superintendent of schools, G. J. Keinath.

The soil yields its annual products liberally, as will be observed by reference to the last bulletin issued at Columbus, by the agricultural department: It is shown there were grown in 1923, 69,000 acres of corn, yielding 3,243,000 bushels; wheat, 27,000 acres, 621,000 bushels; oats, 35,000 acres, 1,225,000 bushels; barley, 5,080 acres, 152,400 bushels; rye, 850 acres, 18,020 bushels; buckwheat, 26 acres, 520 bushels; tons of hay, 48,000; potatoes, 73,150 bushels; number head horses in 1924, 12,900; cattle, 25,200; dairy cows, 12,140; swine, 68,910; sheep, 10,940; lands in farms in 1920, 292,620 acres; average size farm, 80.3 acres.

The major part of the first settlement was made from Eastern Ohio and those of Pennsylvania extraction. The site of old Fort Jennings is in the southwest part. The first county seat was known as Kalida, meaning, in Grecian, "Beautiful." The county was early the home of very many of the Aymish or "Omish" religious sect.

Ottawa, present county seat of Putnam County, is situated ninety miles northwest of Columbus. In 1866, the courthouse at Kalida having been burned, Ottawa by a majority of 455 votes was made the seat of justice. The present population of the village is now (census of 1920) 2,167.

Following are the other villages of the county with population of each: Gilboa, 235; Fort Jennings, 275; West Leipsic; 271; Continental, 1,093; Ottoville, 435; Glendorf, 499; Miller City, 195; Cloverdale, 180; Dupont, 270; Columbus Grove, 1,768; Pandora, 669; Kalida, 583; Belmore, 269; Leipsic, 1,788.

RICHLAND COUNTY

Richland County was organized March 1, 1813, and was named for the fertility of the soil found within its boundaries. Nearly every crop grown in this latitude thrives well here, especially the grains and grasses. The area of the county is 503 square miles. The civil townships, eighteen in number, are as follows: Blooming Grove, Butler, Cass, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, Mifflin, Monroe, Perry, Plymouth, Sandusky, Sharon, Springfield, Troy, Washington, Weller, Worthington.

Richland's first settlers emigrated from Pennsylvania, many of them being of German origin. There were also some Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. The settlement was first effected in 1809, on branches of the Mohican. The names of the first to invade this section for the purpose of home-making, were Henry M'Cart, Andrew Craig, James Cunningham, Abraham Baughman, Henry Nail, Samuel Lewis, Peter Kinney, Calvin Hill, John Murphy, Thomas Coulter, Melzer Tannehill, Isaac Martin, Archibald Gardner and James McClure.

The population of the county by decades has been as follows: In 1820, 9,169; 1830, 24,007; 1840, 44,532; 1850, 30,879; 1860, 31,158; 1870, 32,516; 1880, 36,306; of the last number 27,251 were Ohio-born; 1890, 38,072; 1900, 44,289; 1910, 47,667; 1920, 55,178; population to the square mile, 109.7.

The present (1923-24) county officers are as follows: Probate judge, Wilbert J. Bissman; clerk of the courts, Hoyt Johns; sheriff, F. D. Sells; auditor, John A. Howard; county commissioners, Milton R. Robinson, A. B. Pulver, William H. Carter; treasurer, R. D. Hall; recorder, Charles Sweet; surveyor, Albert L. Allen; coroner, Wayne

E. Young; prosecuting attorney, Allen S. Beach; county superintendent of schools, L. C. Martin.

Following are the recent farm product statistics: In 1923 there were grown 33,000 acres of corn, producing 1,221,000 bushels; wheat, 43,000 acres, 731,000 bushels; oats, 27,000 acres; 945,000 bushels; barley, 180 acres, 5,580 bushels; rye, 630 acres, 11,340 bushels; tons of hay, 50,000; potatoes, 218,940 bushels; head of horses in 1924 were 9,700; cattle, 24,550; dairy cows, 15,000; swine, 39,140; sheep, 36,660; number acres farm land, 321,000; of plow land in 1920, 240,000 acres; average size farm, 74.4 acres.

The county seat is Mansfield, about sixty-eight miles northwesterly from Columbus. It was laid out by James Hedges, Jacob Newman, and Joseph H. Lariwell, in 1808. All around was then a vast, almost illimitable wilderness. The city of today (1920) has a population of 27,824. It is supported by many manufacturing enterprises, including mills and shops of great magnitude. Originally, this being within a fine forest belt of excellent timber, many agricultural implement factories started up and it has never ceased in its factory interests.

Mansfield, according to the latest census survey, had 132 manufacturing establishments employing 5,892 persons and a capital of $21,840,920. The annual product was valued at $31,877,551. The value of all property in the city listed for taxation in 1923 was $47,053,420. The manufactured goods include farming implements, stoves, machinery, boilers, carriages, brass goods, watch cases, sheet steel, chains and rubber goods.

Mansfield was named after Col. Jared Mansfield. He was appointed surveyor-general by Thomas Jefferson. He had to do with all surveys of the great Northwest Territory.

Shelby, the second city of the county, has a population (1920) of 5,578. It manufactures tubing, furniture, flour, spring hinges, candy, chewing gum and castings. It is a center for the shipments of grain and other farm products.

The present villages in Richland County are as follows: Butler, Bellville, Lucas, Plymouth, Shelby, Lexington and Shiloh.

No history of Richland County would be looked upon as complete without some mention of some of its illustrious citizens—earlier and later residents. But space forbids more than a mere mention that this county was the home of Hon. John Sherman, long an eminent statesman of Ohio. He practiced law at Mansfield and his life was interwoven with the every interest of his city, state and nation.

After the flight of a century from the time of his early and beneficent activities, the story of the life of Johnnie Appleseed still lives. It has a secure place in the history of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and recently has found its way into romance and song. His real name was John Chapman. He gathered apple seeds, planted nurseries and orchards and may be regarded as pioneer horticulturist of the Ohio Valley. He was born in Massachusetts, 1775, and died near Fort Wayne, Indiana, March 11, 1843. For a time he lived in Richland County. A monument, erected to his memory in Mansfield by the late Hon. M. B. Bushnell, was dedicated November 8, 1900.

ROSS COUNTY

Ross County was formed through a proclamation of Governor St. Clair, August 20, 1798, being the sixth county created in the Northwestern Territory. Originally it covered a vast area of territory, but other counties were from time carved from it, leaving its present size divided into sixteen civil townships as follows: Buckskin, Colerain, Concord, Deerfield, Franklin, Green, Harrison, Huntington, Jefferson, Liberty, Paint, Paxton, Scioto, Springfield, Twin and Union.

The county takes it name from Hon. James Ross, of Allegheny

County, Pennsylvania. The agricultural resources, including an excellent and fertile soil, has been the base for the prosperity of the county and its thriving villages and towns. The county is famed for its fine cattle. Following are the farm products as shown by the late agricultural bulletins: In 1923 the county raised 83,000 acres of corn, producing 3,237,000 bushels; wheat, 52,000 acres, produced 884,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 acres, 66,000 bushels; rye, 820 acres, 11,480 bushels; tons of hay, 28,000; potatoes, 60,060 bushels; horses on hand in 1924, 11,300; cattle, 27,300; dairy cows, 9,410; swine, 53,150; sheep, 9,900; improved land in farms in 1920, 263,830 acres; average size farm is 92.5 acres.

Population by decades: In 1800 it had 8,540; 1810, 15,514; 1820, 20,619; 1830, 24,068; 1840, 27,460; 1850, 32,074; 1860, 35,071; 1870, 37,097; 1880, 40,307—of the last named over 34,000 were Ohio-born; 1890, 39,454; 1900, 40,940; 1910, 40,069; 1920, 41,556; area of county, 668 square miles; population per square mile in 1920, 62.2.

ON THIS SITE STOOD THE FIRST STATE
HOUSE OF OHIO WHEREIN WAS ADOPTED
THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION OF THE
COMMONWEALTH NOVEMBER XXIX MDCCCII

The richness of the soil and the beauty of its natural scenery as reported by Nathaniel Massie and others attracted the early settlers to this region. Rev. Robert W. Finley, of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and a large number of Presbyterians decided to emigrate hither. Many of them were opposed to slavery and this also influenced them to choose a new home in the Northwest Territory. Reverend Finley liberated his slaves preparatory to the venture.

In March of 1795, after the Battle of Fallen Timbers, but before the conclusion of Wayne's treaty with the Indians, Nathaniel Massie and about sixty Kentuckians under Finley and Falenash went to explore the region at the confluence of the Scioto River and Paint Creek. In their march thither they suddenly came upon a small band of hostile Indians, to whom they gave battle. The Indians were defeated with a loss of two killed and a number wounded. One man of the attacking party was fatally wounded. The whites retreated, anticipating that the Indians in reenforced numbers would attack them in turn. This the Indians did, but were again defeated. Massie and his exploring party then returned to their homes in Kentucky.

After the conclusion of Wayne's treaty with the Indians at Greenville, the Kentuckians, in April, 1796, again proceeded to the Paint Creek and Scioto valleys. Here they began their settlement, and here Chillicothe was platted by Nathaniel Massie in August, 1796.

The town grew rapidly. On the removal of the seat of territorial government from Cincinnati to Chillicothe this frontier post became the scene of intense political activity. Here the struggle for statehood

reached its conclusion in the defeat of Governor St. Clair and the triumph of the followers of Thomas Jefferson under the leadership of Tiffin, Massie and Worthington. Here the convention met that framed the first constitution of Ohio. Here the state government began under its first chief executive, with the inauguration of Edward Tiffin, March 3, 1803.

In the War of 1812, Chillicothe was headquarters for United States troops. They were stationed at Camp Bull, a stockade one mile north of the town on the west bank of the Scioto River. Stern measures seem to have been necessary to enforce discipline. Four deserters were shot in this camp and a number of severe and unusual punishments were inflicted that would be considered barbarous today. A large number of British prisoners were held here. They planned to overpower their guards, proceed to the jail, liberate their officers con-

The Famous Scioto Valley

fined there, burn the town, and escape to Canada. The plot was revealed by some of the British officers and it came to naught.

In 1800 the seat of government for the Northwest Territory was moved by act of Congress from Cincinnati to Chillicothe. The first State House was completed in 1801—the first public stone edifice erected in the Territory. The town was incorporated January 4, 1802. It was the seat of the state government from 1803 to 1810. The sessions of the General Assembly of 1810-11 and 1811-12 were held at Zanesville, for two years the state capital. Afterward they were held in Chillicothe until 1816, when Columbus became the permanent state capital.

In 1807 Chillicothe had fourteen stores, six hotels, two newspapers, two churches and 202 dwellings. In 1847 it had a population of 6,220; in 1920 its population was 15,831. The amount of capital invested in industrial establishments in 1887 was $640,000 and its annual output was valued at $1,035,300. The city has kept pace with the times and with other cities of Ohio. According to the latest census survey it had thirty-five manufacturing establishments, employing 1,893 persons and a capital of $5,164,695. The value of the annual products was estimated at $7,667,182. Among the items of manufacture are railroad cars and engines, paper, furniture, pottery, farming implements, shoes, automobiles, vacuum cleaners, canned goods, carriages, wagons, tile and cement. The value of property for purposes of taxation in 1923 was $22,191,820.

Chillicothe is the only city of Ross County. The following incorporated places are villages with the (1920) population of each: Bainbridge, 862; Kingston, 800; Clarksburg, 420; Adelphi, 329; South Salem, 193.

The present (1923-24) officers for this county are as follows: Probate judge, Elijah Curtright, Jr.; clerk of the courts, Madge West; sheriff, Donald Sepston; auditor, Robert Weaver; county commissioners, Thad S. Hanson, Fred Putnam, Phillip Dunlap; treasurer, Latta Morrison; recorder, George Spencer; surveyor, George Bayne; prosecuting attorney, Marshall Fenton; coroner, Everett Robins; county superintendent of schools, J. L. Fortney.

Upland Cemetery of Chillicothe has a fine marble monument for the founder of the city, and the inscription reads: "Gen. Nathaniel Massie, founder of Chillicothe. Born in Goochland County, Virginia, Dec. 28, 1763; Died Nov. 3, 1813."

SANDUSKY COUNTY

Sandusky County was formed from a part of the old Indian territory, April 1, 1820. Its area is 413 square miles. The soil is fertile and for the most part is not too hilly to cultivate easily. Its western portion is within the Black Swamp district. Nearly all of its first settlers were from New England, but later many came in from Pennsylvania and many had their origin in Germany.

The county is divided into thirteen civil townships as follows: Ballville, Fremont, Green Creek, Jackson, Madison, Rice, Riley, Sandusky, Scott, Townsend, Washington, Woodville and York.

Hon. Lewis Cass in an address before the Michigan Historical Society once spoke of "the Neutral Nation." We extract this from his speech: "Upon the Sandusky River (near where now stands Fremont) lived a band of Wyandots, called the Neutral Nation. They occupied two villages, which were cities of refuge, where those who sought safety never failed to find it. During the long and disastrous contests which preceded and followed the arrival of the Europeans, in which the Iroquois contended for victory, and their enemies for existence, this little band preserved the integrity of their territories and the sacred character of peace-makers. All who met upon their threshold met as friends, for the ground on which they stood was holy. It was a beautiful institution, a calm and peaceful Island looking out upon a world of waves and tempests."

The population of this county for various dates since its organization has been as follows: In 1820 it had 852; 1830, 2,851; 1840, 10,182; 1850, 14,305; 1860, 21,429; 1870, 25,503; 1880, 32,057; 1890, 30,617; 1900, 34,311; 1910, 35,171; 1920, 37,109; number of inhabitants to the square mile, 89.9.

The county officers listed for 1923-24 were these: Probate judge, John B. Coonrod; clerk of the courts, Cyrus T. Bowers; sheriff, Will Wirt; auditor, K. R. Richards; county commissioners, L. Lloyd Clark, F. J. Ritzman, R. G. Rogers; treasurer, C. F. Heid; recorder, Warren Keiser; surveyor, L. H. Wismer; prosecuting attorney, George C. Sheffler; coroner, W. H. Both; county superintendent of schools, D. L. Buchanan.

The amount of produce from the farms of Sandusky County, as shown by the 1923-24 State Agricultural Department's bulletin, is as follows: In 1923 the number of acres of corn was 48,000, bushels harvested, 2,304,000; wheat, 43,000 acres, 989,000 bushels; oats, 30,000 acres, 1,170,000 bushels; rye, 10,080 bushels; buckwheat, 105 acres, 2,100 bushels; tons of hay, 26,000; potatoes, 1,810 acres, 208,150 bushels; number of horses in 1924, 8,650; cattle, 19,490; cows in dairy, 11,120; swine, 38,000; sheep, 12,120; number of acres under plow in 1920, 240,257; average size farm, 74.6 acres. This is one of the large

limestone producing counties of the state; the output for 1923 was 1,099,342 tons.

The City of Fremont, once known as Lower Sandusky, is about ninety-five miles from Columbus, on the Sandusky River. It is the county seat of Sandusky County and had, in 1920, a population of 12,486. It is a manufacturing city of considerable importance and had, at the last census survey, fifty-three industrial establishments employing 3,409 persons and a capital of $9,935,870. The value of the annual product was estimated at $12,915,095. The manufactured products include engines, farm implements, carriages, metal making machinery, cutlery, lime, furniture, and auto trucks. The value of property listed for taxation in 1923 was $18,878,330.

This city was for many years the home of President Rutherford Birchard Hayes and his wife, Lucy Webb Hayes, who will always have a secure place in the affectionate memory of the American people. Their home life at Spiegel Grove was ideal and has called forth cordial tribute from all ranks of the citizenship of Ohio. In an address delivered here on Memorial Day, 1916, Hon. Frank B. Willis, then governor of Ohio, after paying eloquent tribute to President Hayes, said in conclusion:

"Assuredly he has given us and the world a noble and inspiring example of the unselfish and uplifting service that even an ex-president of the republic may perform when he returns to the ranks of his fellow citizens.

"His home life is a theme upon which we are tempted to dwell, but that is not necessary. It is known to the world. Who has not heard of the partner of all his joys and triumphs, the good and gracious Lucy Webb Hayes, whether in or out of the White House the first lady of the land? No words of mine can adequately portray her noble character or express the esteem and love that hallow her memory. From hospitals of the battle field to the cozy room yonder where the grim messenger found her plying the needle in a work of love, she was the friend and comforter of all who knew her.

"It is fitting that this home, hallowed by two such spirits, should be preserved and cherished by the state that they loved so well, and that this memorial building, which we dedicate today, should be the permanent repository of the literature of Ohio and the middle west which General Hayes collected with discriminating care and which his children in a liberal and patriotic spirit have transferred to the keeping of our commonwealth.

"May the gratitude of our entire citizenship continually bless this consecrated spot. May they in larger numbers turn their thoughts and steps hither as the years pass by."

Spiegel Grove became the property of Col. Webb C. Hayes, son of President Hayes, who developed, improved and transferred it to the State of Ohio, under the custody of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society. The state makes annual appropriations for its support and has contributed money toward the erection of the memorial building. This property is now called Spiegel Grove State Park and is the best preserved home of an ex-president of the United States with the possible exception of Mount Vernon. In the park is the tomb of President Hayes and his wife; and in the memorial building and residence are the library, manuscripts and mementoes of President Hayes.

Of the extent of this gift to the state Governor James E. Campbell said, in an address at the park, October 4, 1920:

"Colonel Hayes spent large sums after the legal steps had been taken to invest this property in the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society, in trust for the State of Ohio. The construction of the Hayes Memorial building cost when completed over $100,000, toward which the state paid $45,000 and also paid $10,000 for the state's share of the paving of the streets on the three sides of the Spiegel Grove State Park. Colonel

Hayes at various times and in numerous ways, in order to complete the building and bring it to the point of perfection which it has attained, expended $50,000 to that end, and to further add to its usefulness and beauty as a monument, he has provided for an addition to the building that will cost at least $35,000, the funds for which are now in the hands of a trustee appointed for that purpose.

"Since Spiegel Grove has been dedicated by Colonel Hayes he has placed in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the society and the State of Ohio other lands contiguous to the grove which, when sold, the trustees are to place the proceeds thereof in a trust fund for the use and benefit of this institution. So far lands to the value of $35,000 have been disposed of, and that amount is in the hands of a trustee for the use and benefit of Spiegel Grove, as held by this society. The land, exclusive of Spiegel Grove, remaining unsold is worth at least $100,000, the proceeds of which, upon sale, will be held in trust for the use and maintenance of the Spiegel Grove Park and residence with any remainder for books for the Hayes Memorial Library.

"On July 1st of last year Colonel Hayes placed $100,000 in trust to be used in the maintenance and upbuilding of this patriotic memorial. I am within a conservative estimate when I state that Colonel Hayes has disposed, for the benefit of posterity, in the form of the beautiful and attractive property which you see before you, at least $500,000: $250,000 in cash and securities for endowment funds, and $250,000 in real estate and personal property including the library Americana and collections.

"Greater and more far-reaching than the vast funds which he has so consecrated to others and to the memory of those loved by him, is his magnificent spirit of unselfishness, of tender devotion to the memory of his father and mother, and of his desire to leave to future generations historic evidence of the past. Here the people of Ohio forever will come to view the evidences of a period of American history that will be to them a continuing lesson and an inspiring heritage."

Among the distinguished citizens of Fremont was Sardis Birchard, whose sister was the mother of President Hayes. He did much to aid her in support and education of her children. Her husband died when they were young.

Gen. Ralph P. Buckland, Civil war veteran and member of Congress, was for a time associated in the practice of law with General Hayes in this city.

Sandusky County is one of the most historic in the state. In the Village of Clyde was born, November 14, 1828, James B. McPherson, the gallant Union general who lost his life before Atlanta, July 22, 1864. He was buried in his native village where a monument is erected to his memory. From Clyde went Burton Meek, the first soldier to fall in the war with Spain, and in the cemetery of this village rest his remains.

Other villages than Clyde are Woodville, Greenspring, a part of Bellevue City, Lindsey, Helena and Gibsonburg.

The early history of this county abounds with stirring events of the Indian wars and the War of 1812, culminating in the heroic defense of Fort Stevenson by the American troops under Maj. George Croghan, August 2, 1813. The site of Fort Stevenson was within the present corporate limits of the City of Fremont. On it has been erected the Birchard Library and a commemorative monument.

SCIOTO COUNTY

Scioto County was formed May 1, 1803. The name was originally applied to the river by the Wyandot Indians, but its true significance is not known to the writer. Its topography is very hilly and many of the hills are several hundred feet in height. In the eastern portion, the manufacture of iron was long a paying industry, while the general

occupation of the residents, outside the traders and professions, is that of farmers. The county has an area of 623 square miles.

The present (1924) county officers are as follows: Probate judge, Nathan B. Gilliland; clerk of the courts, Wesley G. Carson; sheriff, Henry M. Dunham; auditor, Roy H. Coburn; county commissioners, Joseph H. Appel, W. O. Shively, John B. Bennett; treasurer, Henry B. Ruel; recorder, Russell G. Ketter; surveyor, Charles Noel; prosecuting attorney, S. A. Skelton; coroner, Virgil E. Fowler; county superintendent of schools, E. O. McCowen; agricultural agent, R. M. Thomas.

The United States census reports since 1810 give the county's population as follows: In 1810 it had 3,399; 1820, 5,750; 1830, 8,740; 1840, 11,192; 1850, 18,428; 1860, 24,297; 1870, 29,302; 1880, 33,511, of which 25,493 were Ohio-born; 1890, 35,377; 1900, 40,981; 1910, 48,463; 1920, 62,850; per square mile, 100.9.

The civil townships composing this county are: Bloom, Brush Creek,

Flood Wall Along the Ohio River at Portsmouth

Clay, Green, Harrison, Jefferson, Madison, Morgan, Nile, Porter, Rarden, Rush, Union, Valley, Vernon, Washington and Wayne.

In 1749, the French explorer, Céleron De Bienville, made his expedition down the Ohio River to take possession of the Ohio country in the name of France. He landed at the mouth of the Scioto River. For years there had been here a Shawnee village, and with them a party of English traders. Céleron planted lead plates at the mouths of the streams, but none at the mouth of the Scioto. This point was a favorite place with the Indians from which to attack boats ascending or descending the Ohio.

It is generally conceded that the first settlement in what is now Scioto County was effected by Thomas McDonald about February, 1796. He was followed by John Lindsay. McDonald built the first cabin here at a point two miles above the site of Plymouth. According to another account the first cabin was built in 1795, by John Belli, but it is certain he did not move his family there until a later date. In August, 1796, the families of Isaac Bonser, Uriah Barber, John Beatty, William Ward, and Ephraim Adams came to the valley of the Little Scioto River to make it their permanent home. The original proprietor of Alexandria was Col. Thomas Parker, who served in the Revolutionary war and located the land at the mouth of the Scioto. His brother, Alexander, in 1799 laid out the town. Portsmouth was laid out in 1803 by Henry Massie.

For many years agriculture was the leading occupation of the county. Now more than half the population is in the City of Portsmouth. That agriculture is still an important industry is attested by the following statistics: In 1923 there were 34,000 acres of corn raised, producing 1,326,000 bushels; wheat, 11,000 acres, 176,000 bushels; oats, 4,000 acres, 132,000 bushels; barley, none listed; rye, 70 acres, 840 bushels; tons of hay, 26,000; potatoes, 125,610 bushels; number of horses in 1924, 4,980; cattle, 13,140; dairy cows, 7,200; swine, 10,410; sheep, 1,210; land in farms in 1920, 283,237 acres; average size of farm, 46.1 acres.

The county seat, Portsmouth, is situated on the Ohio River just above the mouth of the Scioto, at the end of the old canal, the same being ninety miles south of Columbus. For more than a half century its manufacturing industries have been important. In 1880 there was invested a capital of over one million dollars and the annual products that year were valued at $2,020,000. According to the latest government survey, Portsmouth had in 1919 sixty manufacturing establishments, employing 6,701 persons and a capital of $22,282,656. The annual output was valued at $36,645,736. The city has rolling mills, steel mills, railroad shops and large shoe factories. It also manufactures stoves and fire brick, and includes in its leading products building stone and fire clay. The value of its property listed for taxation purposes in 1923 was $53,270,750.

The population of Portsmouth in 1920 was 33,011. It has all that goes toward making a progressive city of the modern type, and many objects to make one think of the long ago when Ohio was young.

The other villages of Scioto County are: New Boston, with its 4,817 population; South Webster, 604; Otway, 289; Sciotoville, 2,182. Old time villages include Lucasville, Buena Vista, Galena and Wheelersburg.

The county has long been noted for its prehistoric earthworks and and mound builder remains.

SENECA COUNTY

This county was formed from land within the old Indian Territory, April 1, 1820, and organized April 1, 1824. It was named for the Indian tribe that held a reservation within its limits. The surface is level and the streams flow in deep cut channels. The soil is a rich loam. Its principal settlers came in from other counties of Ohio, from Pennsylvania, Maryland and New York, with quite a number of thrifty German families from the fatherland. The area is 550 square miles.

A military post known as Fort Seneca, built in the time of the War of 1812-14, was nine miles north of present city of Tiffin. It was a stockade of rough timbers, surrounded by a ditch and occupying several acres on the bank of the Sandusky River. General Harrison and his troops were stationed here just before Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Harrison narrowly escaped being assassinated by an Indian.

The ownships of this county today are: Adams, Big Spring, Bloom, Clinton, Eden, Hopewell, Jackson, Liberty, Loudon, Pleasant, Reed, Scipio, Seneca, Thompson and Venice.

The population at various periods has been as follows: In 1830 it had 5,159; 1840, 18,128; 1850, 27,104; 1860, 30,868; 1870, 30,827; 1880, 36,947; 1890, 40,869; 1900, 41,163; 1910, 42,421; 1920, 43,176; per square mile, 78.5.

The Senecas of Sandusky, so called, owned and occupied 40,000 acres of land on the east side of the Sandusky River, nearly all within the present limits of this county. By a treaty concluded at Washington, February 28, 1831, these lands were ceded to the United States and the Indians were moved to other reservations west of the Missouri, on the Neosho River.

The products of the farms in Seneca County may be summed up by these statistics: In 1923 there were raised 63,000 acres, producing 2,772,000 bushels; wheat, 60,000 acres, bushels, 1,260,000; oats, 32,000 acres, 1,152,000 bushels; barley, 1,720 acres, bushels, 49,880; rye, 440 acres, 8,800 bushels; buckwheat, 70 acres, yielding 1,120 bushels; tons of hay, 54,000; potatoes, 2,360 acres, bushels, 202,240; number of horses in county in 1924, 11,420; cattle, 25,550; dairy cows, 14,890; swine, 59,050; sheep, 45,450; the acreage of plow land in 1920 was 332,132 acres; average size of farm was then 89.9 acres.

The county seat is Tiffin, a well built city, on the Sandusky River. It is eighty-six miles north of Columbus and thirty-four from Sandusky City. It was platted about 1821, by Joseph Hedges and was named from Hon. Edward Tiffin, of Ross, president of the convention which formed the constitution of Ohio, and the first governor of the state. The city is built on both sides of the river, including the site of the old Fort Ball.

Canal Boat

It is within a very rich farming district and an important shipping point for agricultural products. In 1880, the industrial products were valued at almost one million dollars. In recent years they have substantially increased. Tiffin had, in 1919, seventy-five manufacturing establishments employing 2,619 persons and a capital of $7,751,130. The value of their annual product was $10,516,369. Its manufactured products included iron and wood working machinery, agricultural implements, glassware, pottery, emery wheels, wagons and buggies, lime, brick, and tile. The value of its property on the tax duplicate for 1923 was $16,959,830. Population (1920) 14,375. General William H. Gibson, noted orator, was a resident of Tiffin.

Fostoria is twelve miles northwest of Tiffin. The greater part of it lies within Seneca County, the remainder in Hancock and Wood counties. It has long been a railroad and manufacturing center. It is also within the wonderful natural gas belt. The lands here were thrown into market in 1831. When the first store opened there, and for ten years thereafter, the staple article sought for and supplied with was quinine. Nine out of every ten persons during these years had fever and ague, as a result of the Black Swamp conditions. A plank road was laid from Fremont to Fostoria in 1850. The first communication by railroad was in 1859 known as the Lake Erie & Western. The population of Fostoria in 1920 was 9,987. The city manufactures automobiles, pulleys, trucks, separators, spokes, bent wood products,

carbons, barrels, lumber, lime, overalls, screws, glass, wire, incandescent lamps, railway signals, carriages, underwear. It has stone quarries and brass and iron foundries. The value of its property listed for taxation in 1923 was $12,246,510. Fostoria was the home of Charles Foster, congressman, governor of Ohio and secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of Benjamin Harrison.

Other towns and villages of the county are Greenspring village, New Riegelville, Bloomville village, Bettsville, Republic, and Atica. Rome and Risdon were early-day hamlets and great rivals, but both have disappeared from recent maps.

The present county officials are: Probate judge, Clyde C. Porter; clerk of the courts, William E. Lautermilch; sheriff, Joseph W. Parks; auditor, Arthur W. Powell; county commissioners, Fred W. Dudrow, Wilbert A. Jordan and Charles L. Park; treasurer, Frank A. Mabery; recorder, J. D. McConnell; surveyor, H. Z. Hakes; prosecuting attorney, Walter K. Keppel; coroner, Frank Dildine; county superintendent of schools, J. E. Sherck; agricultural agent, J. P. Schmidt.

SHELBY COUNTY

Shelby County was formed from a part of Miami in 1819, and was named in honor of General Isaac Shelby, an officer in the Revolution, who was elected the first governor of Kentucky. The topography in the north is a flat table land, while in the southern part it is more hilly. Loramie's summit, in this county, has an elevation of 378 feet above Lake Erie—the highest of any point in this part of Ohio. It has a total area of 413 square miles. Its civil townships are as follows: Clinton, Cynthian, Dinsmore, Franklin, Green, Jackson, Loramie, McLean, Orange, Perry, Salem, Turtle Creek, Van Buren, Washington.

Shelby County at various times has had a population indicated by the United States census reports as shown here: In 1820, it had 2,106; 1830, 3,671; 1840, 12,154; 1850, 13,958; 1860, 17,493; 1870, 20,748; 1880, 24,137 of whom 19,988 were Ohio-born; 1890, 24,707; 1900, 24,625; 1910, 24,663; 1920, 25,923; population per square mile, 62.8.

The present (1923-24) county officials are: Probate judge, Elmer F. Shoat; clerk of the courts, William A. Dorst; sheriff, F. W. Clark; auditor, C. M. Fogt; county commissioners, Ed S. McClure, J. F. Cole, and J. M. Klase; treasurer, Alphonso Beery; recorder, P. B. Stockstill; surveyor, Oscar F. Schilling; prosecuting attorney, Hugh Bingham; coroner, Cyrul Hussey; county superintendent of schools, W. E. Partington; agricultural agent, R. M. Munger.

The county produces good crops of all that is common to this climate. The bulletin from the State Agricultural department at Columbus for 1923-24 presents the following statistics: In 1923 the county raised 64,000 acres of corn producing 2,368,000 bushels; wheat, 17,000 acres, 289,000 bushels; oats, 36,000 acres, bushels, 936,000; barley, 1,230 acres, bushels, 24,600; rye, 990 acres, bushels, 15,840; tons of hay, 28,000; potatoes, 67,850 bushels; horses in 1924, 10,100; cattle, 22,000; dairy cows, 11,420; swine, 45,888; sheep, 7,210; land in farms, in 1920, 245,769; average size farm, 80.2 acres.

The early Indian history of this region is full of interest. Through it passed Celeron and his little army of French Canadians and Indians in 1749. A full account of his expedition is found elsewhere in this work.

A French Canadian trader named Peter Loramie was the first white man identified with this part of the country. He established his trading post in 1769 at the mouth of the stream now bearing his name —Loramie. It is said this trader was bitter against the Americans. Later he, with a band of 200 Indians, settled west of the Missouri River. The village of Hardin now stands on the spot where his trading post was located.

The first white family to become permanent residents of this county was that of James Thatcher, who, in 1804, settled in the western part on Painter's Run. Samuel Marshall, John Wilson and John Kennard soon followed and founded another settlement.

The first postoffice in the county was established at Hardin in 1819, with Col. James Wells as postmaster.

In 1846 Judge Leigh, of Virginia, pursuant to provisions in the will of the celebrated John Randolph of Roanoke, purchased 3,200 acres of land in Mercer County, Ohio, for the freed slaves of Randolph. When the freedmen arrived they were prevented by the whites from making a settlement. They then went to Van Buren Township, Shelby County. For a time they constituted about one-half of the population of the township and had their own schools and churches. While they were law abiding and apparently eager to make the best of their new found freedom and the land willed to them by their former master, their inexperience in a self dependent life and the hostility of the white settlers with whom they were surrounded made their position peculiarly difficult and they did not long maintain the integrity of their community.

Sidney became the county seat and was laid out in the autumn of 1819, under direction of the court. It has a beautiful location on the Miami River. Private cabins were first used for sessions of the court but in 1820 a courthouse was erected. The city today has a number of manufacturing establishments. Among their products are churns, wooden ware, buggy bodies, hollow ware, scrapers, brooms, handles, and whips. The value of personal and real property listed for taxation in 1923 was $11,498,020. Its population (1920), was 8,590.

The incorporated villages of this county are: Botkins, Anna, Jackson Center, Fort Loramie, Port Jefferson, Kettlerville and Lockington.

STARK COUNTY

Stark County was established February 13, 1808, and organized in January, 1809. It was named from Gen. John Stark, an officer of the Revolution. Its soil is fertile and general surface quite rolling. Sandy loam and in other parts clay form the soil, making it of great value as a farming district. It also possesses much of the natural mineral wealth such as coal and lime stone, with inexhaustible beds of marl. It was first settled by Pennsylvania Germans from beyond the Alleghanies, and many from Germany. A few of the pioneers were from France. It has an area of 566 square miles. In 1890 it was traversed by 239 miles of railroad trackage. In 1888 the state mining journals gave the output of coal from this county to have been 794,000 tons; 1,747 miners employed; iron ore, 11,500 tons; fire-clay, 15,000 tons; and limestone burned for lime in immense quantities. In 1923 413,833 tons of fire-clay, 550,496 tons of coal and only 100 tons of limestone were produced, while iron ore was no longer mined.

The townships making up Stark County are as follows: Bethlehem, Canton, Jackson, Lake, Lawrence, Lexington, Marlboro, Nimishillen, Osnaburg, Paris, Perry, Pike, Plain, Sandy, Sugar Creek, Tuscarawas and Washington.

In 1810 the county had a population of 2,734; 1820, 12,406; 1830, 26,588; 1840, 34,603; 1850, 39,878; 1860, 42,978; 1870, 52,508; 1880, 64,031, of the last number, 47,000 were born in Ohio; 1890, 84,170; 1900, 94,747; 1910, 122,987; 1920, 177,218; population per square mile, 313.1.

The present (1923-24) county officials are: Probate Judge—Alva L. Deal; Clerk of the Courts—Ross H. Hurford; Sheriff—Charles W. Kirk; Auditor—Ruth Kauffman; County Commissioners—J. Frank Booth, Adam M. Jackman and Ned L. Perkins; Treasurer—Martin Brenner; Recorder—Jeanette I. Smith; Surveyor—Atlee M. Wise; Prosecuting Attorney—C. B. McClintock; Corner—Thomas H. Shorb;

County Superintendent of Schools—J. A. Smith; Agricultural Agent—O. R. Keyser.

The first Moravian missionary in Ohio, Frederic Post, settled in 1761 in what is now Bethlehem Township, section 25. He built a cabin on the north bank of the Tuscarawas River, near the mouth of Sandy Creek, then returned to the East. The year following he came again to his cabin accompanied by John Heckewelder, then a youth of nineteen years, who came to teach the Indian children to read and write. The Indians regarded with suspicion Post's plans for clearing away a part of the forest for agricultural purposes. They finally agreed, however, to let him have a small plot of ground, fifty paces square, for his cabin and a garden. At this time the treaty of peace between England and France had not been signed and the French were trying to persuade the Indians to renew the war. Post was again in the East. The position of Heckewelder became precarious. He was advised in a letter from Post to abandon the cabin while he was yet able to do so with safety. In October, 1762, Heckewelder returned to Pittsburg and the site of the first Moravian mission in Ohio was permanently abandoned. Post continued his missionary work in other fields, though he lost standing with his associates because he married an Indian woman. Heckewelder later returned to the Ohio country and was prominent in the mission work in what is now Tuscarawas County.

What is now Stark County was inhabited at the time of the coming of the white man by the Delaware Indians who had a number of villages here. One of these is said to have been located across the Tuscarawas River from Post's cabin. Christopher Gist in his journey of exploration in 1750 crossed what is now the southern part of the county, as did the expedition of Bouquet in 1764 and parties sent later to the relief of Fort Laurens in Revolutionary War times.

An interesting story is told of a running fight between the Indians and some government scouts in 1793, about the time that General Wayne with his legion was passing down the Ohio River to Fort Washington (Cincinnati), preparatory to his expedition against the Indians. The scouts, five in number, were James Downing, Sr., John Cuppy, Isaac Miller, George Foulk and Thomas Dillon. The Indians are said to have been roving bands of Ottawas and Wyandots who were on the war path. A running fight in the southern part of the county ensued between them and the scouts. No scalps were taken and the whites seem to have come through a number of thrilling experiences without a scratch. They reported that the Indians were not so fortunate, having lost at least two of their number, who fell before the rifles of the scouts. The latter fled to the Ohio River. General Wayne, coming down that river in a barge at the head of ninety-five flat-boats bearing the troops of his legion, when hailed by the scouts, according to the story, landed a boat load of his sharpshooters, set up a target and instituted a test of skill between them and the scouts, in which "the sharpshooters came out second best"; whereupon Wayne said to the scouts, "My brave fellows, you are d——d fine shots." It seems that Wayne had no other purpose in landing than to have a little rifle practice. The story ends well, with the statement that all of these brave scouts afterwards became citizens of Stark County.

After more than a century of cultivating the soil of Stark County, it still produces profitable crops with the return of every harvest. In 1923 the county raised 34,000 acres of corn, producing therefrom 1,224,000 bushels; wheat, 53,000 acres, bushels, 1,116,000; oats, 38,000 acres, 1,634,000 bushels; barley, 100 acres, 2,700 bushels; rye, 1,250 acres, 25,000 bushels; buckwheat, 175 acres, 4,375 bushels; tons of hay, 70,000; potatoes, 390,500 bushels; number horses in 1924, 12,890; cattle, 32,520; dairy cows, 24,250; swine, 29,660; sheep, 9,400; land under cultivation in 1920, 328,911 acres; average size farm, 56.7 acres.

Canton, the county seat of Stark County, was settled in 1805. It was platted in 1806 by its proprietor, Bazaleel Wells, of Steubenville, a sketch of whose life is found elsewhere in this work. It is located fifty miles southeast of Cleveland and 125 miles northeast of Columbus.

The steam and electric railway service of the city has contributed to its upbuilding and assures its continued growth. Its transportation lines include the Pennsylvania system, the Baltimore & Ohio trunk line and the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad. Electric interurban roads connect Canton with almost every city and village within a radius of fifty miles.

The city was early noted for its manufacturing industries which have become increasingly important with the passing years. Prominent among the great manufacturers of the past was Cornelius Altman, whose company under the firm name of C. Altman and Company built up the great Buckeye Mower and Reaper Works before the close of the last century. Among the prominent manufacturing concerns of the present are the Duber-Hampden Watch Works, the Diebold Safe and Lock Company, the Timken Roller Bearing Company, the Burger Manufacturing Company and the plants of the United Steel Company.

In 1888 Canton had invested in industrial establishments $3,335,244. The value of the annual products was $4,705,297. In 1919, according to the United States survey, Canton had 287 manufacturing establishments, employing 23,425 persons and a capital of $102,977,458. The value of the annual product was then $124,292,924. The principal industries and the value of their respective products were as follows: Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills, $63,373,984; foundry and machine shop products, $8,592,801; lumber and planing mill products, $2,643,835; structural iron works (not made in steel works or rolling mills), $2,594,878; bread and other bakery products, $1,560,551; agricultural implements, 1,454,673; printing and publishing, $1,142,874. The remainder of the annual manufactured output was distributed among the following industries for which figures could not be shown "without disclosing individual operations": Automobiles; brass and bronze products; brick and tile; electrical machinery apparatus and supplies; electro plating; furniture; iron and steel forgings (not made in steel works or rolling mills); safes and vaults; steel springs; stamped and enameled ware; meat packing. Value of property listed for taxation (1923), $151,534,730. Population (1920), 87,091.

Canton would be well known throughout the Union, if for no other reason than that it was the home city of William McKinley, the second Ohio President of the United States who fell at the hands of an assassin. His tomb is a dignified and imposing memorial on a twenty-six acre tract adjoining to Westlawn Cemetery. It was erected at a cost of $578,000. It is visited annually by thousands of tourists and citizens who hold in loving memory William McKinley and his cherished wife, whose remains have found here their final resting place.

Other men of distinguished talent and service have claimed Stark County as their home. Among those born elsewhere in Ohio but long resident of the county are: William R. Day, friend and associate of William McKinley, Secretary of State and associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Atlee Pomerene, Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio and United States Senator March 4, 1911, to March 4, 1923. Among those born in Stark County was John H. Klippart, for twenty-two years secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture; Lyman U. Humphrey, Civil War veteran and governor of Kansas; Robert P. Skinner, editor and diplomat; Heaton W. Harris, United States Consul-General-at-Large; Charles C. Weybrecht, adjutant-general of Ohio and veteran of the war with Spain and the

Birthplace of Wm. McKinley

World war; and Robert H. Day, judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. Among those born in other states but identified at some time with Stark County are: Charles F. Manderson, United States Senator from Nebraska; Joseph Medill, journalist; Isaac R. Sherwood, Secretary of State of Ohio and Congressman; David R. Cartter, Congressman and chief justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Alliance is seventeen miles northeast of Canton on the Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads. It was laid out in 1836 by Matthias Hester and John Miller. Mr. Hester built the first house and opened the first store. The village was originally called Freedom. It grew very slowly before the advent of railroads. When the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad (then the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad) and the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad crossed at this point a union station was erected and, by common consent, called Alliance in 1853. In 1854 the village was incorporated by that name and the first election of village officers was held October 4th, of that year. Even after the completion of the two railroads and the incorporation of the village the growth continued for a time to be rather slow. In 1890 the population was 7,607. The capital invested in manufacturing establishments was $51,300, and the value of the annual product was $154,000. In 1919 the city had seventy-four manufacturing establishments, employing 6,176 persons and a capital of $23,907,795. The annual output was then valued at $32,871,087. The heavy machinery plants now regularly employ about 2,000 men; the drop forging shops, 2,100; the steel foundries, 1,900. Boilers, pottery and a number of smaller products are manufactured.

The pioneer manufacturer in a large way was Thomas R. Morgan, Sr., who came to Alliance and established a small plant in 1871. By 1884 this had grown into the Morgan Engineering Company. In 1888 it employed 400 men, more than twice as many as the other establishments in the city combined. At various times this great establishment has manufactured gun and mortar carriages, steam hammers, overhead electric traveling cranes; locomotive, gentry, jib and derrick cranes; hydraulic presses for forging and other purposes; punching, shearing, bending, flanging and riveting machines; vertical and horizontal changing machines, ingot extractors, feed tables, Morgan's reversible electric controllers for series wound motors for all purposes; hydraulic valves, valves for high and low pressure, special machinery for quick handling of materials for Bessemer and open hearth furnaces and rolling mills and for any modern purpose. The head of this firm which has had a remarkable growth is Col. W. H. Morgan, whose palatial residence on Union Avenue attracts the attention of tourists who visit the city.

The total value of Alliance property listed for taxation in 1923 was $36,151,730. Population (1920), 21,603.

Massillon was laid out in March, 1826, by James Duncan and took its name from John Baptiste Massillon, a celebrated minister of France. It was first incorporated in 1838. In 1845 the act of incorporation was repealed. In 1853 it was again incorporated, the municipal officers being inducted into office the last day of May of that year.

The city is eight miles west of Canton on the Tuscarawas River and the old Ohio canal. The Pennsylvania lines, Wheeling & Lake Erie and Baltimore & Ohio railroads afford excellent transportation facilities. The proximity of productive coal fields insures an abundant supply of fuel. It is located in one of the richest wheat sections of Ohio. With these advantages it was natural that Massillon should become a manufacturing city. In 1888 it had invested in manufacturing establishments $850,000, and the value of the annual product was $1,200,000. In 1919 the city had eighty manufacturing establishments

employing 2,566 persons and a capital of $43,336,957. The annual output was valued at $13,984,871. It has iron and steel works, a foundry and machine company, and a sign and poster company. The manufactured products include threshing machines, engines, iron bridges, glass, stoves, pumps, feed cutters, clothing, wire baskets and cereal products. The city is an important coal and grain market. Total value of property listed for taxation (1923), $31,060,780. Population (1920), 17,428.

Mount Union College is now included in the corporate limits of the City of Alliance. It was founded in 1846 and chartered as a college in 1858. Its successful career is sketched elsewhere in this work. John William Hamilton, bishop of the Methodist Church, and Philander C. Knox, attorney-general in the cabinets of McKinley and Roosevelt, Secretary of State in the cabinet of Taft, and United States Senator from Pennsylvania, after taking the prescribed course of study, were graduated from this institution.

The incorporated villages of Stark County, with the population of each as reported in the census of 1920, are as follows: Navarre, 1,385; Canal Fulton, 1,057; Louisville, 2,008; East Canton, 574; Minerva, 2,261; Waynesburg, 978; Beach City, 658; Brewster, 928; Magnolia, 605; Wilmot, 227; Limaville, 183. Other villages are: Mapleton, Osnaburg, Marlboro, Lawrence, Maximo and Hartville.

SUMMIT COUNTY

Summit County was formed from Portage, Medina and Stark counties, March 3, 1840. Its name was given on account of its containing the highest land on the line of the Ohio Canal, originally called "the Portage Summit." Level or gently undulating easily describes the county's general topography. Beds of bituminous coal and superior fire-clay abound. All kinds of fruits, grains and grasses common to this climate thrive well here. Forty years ago it was stated that the principal crops were wheat, corn, hay, oats, cheese, butter, potatoes and fruit. In 1923 there were grown 20,000 acres of corn producing 720,000 bushels; wheat, 24,000 acres, 456,000 bushels; oats, 22,000 acres, 880,000 bushels; barley, 130 acres, 3,120 bushels; rye, 470 acres, 5,640 bushels; buckwheat, 89 acres, 1,869 bushels; tons of hay, 34,000; potatoes, 3,140 acres, 260,620 bushels; number of horses in county in 1924, 7,660; cattle, 19,390; dairy cows, 15,450; swine, 12,450; sheep, 2,920; land in farms in 1920, 204,210; average size farm, 55.2 acres.

The civil townships of the present county are: Akron, Bath, Boston, Copley, Coventry, Cuyahoga Falls, Franklin, Green, Hudson, Macedonia, Northampton, Northfield, Norton, Portage, Richfield, Springfield, Stow, Tallmadge and Twinsburg.

This county is noted for its chain of beautiful natural lakes. The region is one of interest to geologists and furnishes opportunity for study as to the forces producing the external formation of the state.

The first settlement by white men in this county was at Hudson, in 1800, by David Hudson. In the division of the Western Reserve, among the proprietors, the townships of Chester and Hudson fell to the lot of Birdsey Norton and David Hudson.

The population of the county, as shown in the last United States census reports is: In 1840 it had 22,560; 1850, 27,485; 1860, 27,344; 1870, 34,674; 1880, 43,788; 1890, 54,089; 1900, 71,715; 1910, 108,253; 1920, 286,065. Population to square mile, 701.1.

The present county officials are as follows: Probate Judge—Lewis D. Slusser; Clerk of the Courts—A. C. Bachtel; Sheriff—Chris Weaver; Auditor—Jacob C. Mong; County Commissioners—E. A. Hawkins, Dan P. Stein, Fred F. Smith; Treasurer—G. Lloyd Well; Recorder—Ralph J. Wilcox; Surveyor—Jack K. Weaver; Prosecuting Attorney—Arthur W. Doyle; Corner—M. B. Crafts; County Super-

intendent of Schools—C. A. Flickinger; Agricultural Agent—H. H. Claypoole.

Summit County has four municipalities of city grade. These differ in population, but all are progressive manufacturing places of assured growth. They are: Akron, Barberton, Kenmore and Cuyahoga Falls.

The City of Akron, the county seat of Summit County, is 110 miles northeast of Columbus and forty miles southeast of Cleveland. It overlooks the Big and Little Cuyahoga rivers and has for its railway lines the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania, the Erie, the Akron, Canton and Youngstown and the Northern Ohio railroads. Its population in 1880 was 16,512; in 1890, 27,601; in 1900, 42,728; in 1910, 60,067; in 1920, 208,435. This is a remarkable growth for the last decade.

A settlement was made on the site of Middlebury in 1807; that vil-

Akron Main Street in 1855, Showing Portage and Erie Canal
(From photograph by S. J. Miller)

lage was platted in 1818. The Ohio Canal was commenced in 1825 and opened on June 27, 1827, when the first canal boat built in Akron was launched. It was called the Ohio. Akron was platted in 1825 and celebrated its centennial in the month of July of the current year (1925). Its founders were Gen. Simon Perkins and Paul Williams. It was called Akron from a Greek word meaning high. It was incorporated as a village in 1836; as a city in 1865. In 1872 Middlebury became a part of Akron.

The building of the canal gave impetus to the growth of the city. Its opening to traffic established connection with Cleveland and assured the upbuilding of Akron. The Cuyahoga River afforded ample water power. The natural resources of the surrounding country awaited only the labor of willing hands to produce food for sustenance and raw materials for the infant industries. In short, the environment of the village held forth the promise of what the city has become—one of the great manufacturing centers of the United States.

The chronological development of industry in Akron has been the manufacture of—(1) Cereal products, especially oatmeal; (2) Matches; (3) Farm implements—mowers, reapers, threshers, rakes, plows, wagons and buggies; (4) Fire-clay products—sewer pipe, drain tile, brick and earthen ware; (5) Rubber goods, especially automobile tires, widely used in the United States and foreign lands. The rubber tire

plants in Akron are the largest in the world. Their output in 1919 was 83.8 per cent of the products of the entire state.

In 1887 the capital invested in the industrial establishments of Akron was $7,202,000, and the value of the annual product was $7,487,369. In 1919 the city had 304 industrial establishments employing 91,069 persons and a capital of $381,144,319. The value of the annual product was $558,962,067. The rubber industry alone employed 77,054 persons. The principal industries and the value of their respective products were as follows: Rubber tires, tubes and rubber goods, $462,092,527; foundry and machine-shop products, $14,624,783; bread and other bakery products, $4,212,196; printing and publishing, book and job, $3,289,029; planing mill products, $2,684,177; stoves and hot air furnaces, $1,814,480; malt liquors, $1,775,773; printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals, $1,701,194; brick and tile, terra-cotta and fire-clay products, $1,589,606. The remainder of the annual manufactured output was distributed among the following industries for

Akron in 1841

which figures could not be shown, according to the government report, "without disclosing individual operations": Automobile bodies and parts; automobiles; butter; confectionery and ice cream; flour mill and grist mill products; food preparations; oil cloth and linoleum; structural iron works; tools.

Akron was the seat of Buchtel College, established in 1870, and so continued until 1913, when it became the University of Akron of today.

The value of the property of the city for purposes of taxation in 1923 was $316,805,610.

Barberton is located six and one-half miles south of Akron. It was established by Columbus Ohio Barberton about the year 1892. The population according to the census reports of succeeding decades was as follows: In 1900, 4,354; in 1910, 9,410; in 1920, 18,811. According to the census survey of 1919 the city had thirty-two manufacturing establishments employing 5,829 persons and a capital of $33,880,212. The annual product was valued at $27,713,226. It manufactures matches, rubber tires and bailers. In 1893 the founder of the city moved the great factory of the Diamond Match Company from Akron to Barberton. This mammoth concern has put both Akron and Barberton on the map of the world. The value of the property of this city for purposes of taxation in 1923 was $25,407,290.

Kenmore is located five miles southwest of Akron. It appeared first in the census report of 1910 with a population of 1,561. The

report for 1920 gives it a population of 12,683. It had, in 1919, seven manufacturing establishments employing 153 persons and a capital of $533,951. The value of the annual product was $844,303. It has rubber and match factories and salt works. The value of the property of the city for purposes of taxation in 1923 was $15,713,320.

Cuyahoga Falls is five miles northeast of Akron. Its population in 1900 was 3,186; in 1910, 4,020; in 1920, 10,200. In 1919 it had thirty manufacturing establishments employing 998 persons and a capital of $4,906,690. The value of the annual output was $5,829,347. The manufactured products were iron and rubber goods, machinery and paper. The value of the property of the city for purposes of taxation in 1923 was $15,658,330.

The incorporated villages of Summit County with the (1920) population of each are: Hudson, 1,134; Northfield, 861; Mogadore, 751; Macedonia, 581; Peninsula, 520; Clinton, 312; Western Star, 173; Silver Lake, 120.

The Village of Hudson, twenty-four miles from Cleveland and thirteen miles northeast of Akron, was founded by David Hudson in 1800. Here on October 28th of the same year was born to David Hudson and his wife, Anna (Norton) Hudson, Anna May Hudson, the first white child born within the present limits of Summit County.

AKRON IN 1853

Hudson was early known for its schools and college. For a number of years it was the seat of Western Reserve College, which was moved to Cleveland in 1882. For a time the preparatory school was continued in Hudson.

The unincorporated Village of Tallmadge has a rather distinctive history. The first settlement was made in 1807 by Rev. David Bacon. He had come with the idea of establishing a religious colony. No immigrants were to be received into the township, which bore the same name as the village, who were not members of the Congregational or Presbyterian Church. Two dollars for each 100 acres of land was to be paid annually for the support of the Gospel. For a time the settlement was fairly prosperous, and Bacon had hopes of establishing here a Puritan New England community. In this he failed. The independent spirit of the western pioneer did not readily adjust itself to the restraints and limitations which Bacon wished to impose. While here, a daughter was born to Rev. Bacon and his wife, who was destined to add to the fame of her father and her native village. Her name was Delia Bacon, and she is credited with having been the first person to seriously question the authorship of the plays of Shakespeare, and to inaugurate the famous Bacon-Shakespeare controversy.

Other persons of more than local fame who have lived in Summit County were John Brown of Ossawattamie, who came with his parents to the village of Hudson in 1805 when he was five years old. Here he lived until he reached the age of thirty years. He was also, for some time, a citizen of Akron. Most of his life was spent in Summit County. An extended sketch of his career is found elsewhere in this work. John S. Newberry came with his father's family to Cuyahoga Falls when he was two years old. He became the first state geologist of Ohio. Afterward he was connected with the United States geologi-

cal survey. Hon. Charles Dick, member of Congress, and the successor of Marcus A. Hanna in the Senate of the United States, is a citizen of Akron. For a number of years he was one of the republican leaders of the state and conducted a number of successful campaigns.

TRUMBULL COUNTY

Trumbull County was formed in 1800. On July 10 of that year Governor St. Clair proclaimed that "all that territory included in Jefferson County, lying north of the forty-first degree of north latitude and all that part of Wayne County included in the Connecticut Western Reserve" should constitute a new county to be known by the name of Trumbull and that the seat of justice should be Warren. This made the new county co-extensive with the Western Reserve.

The county was named for Governor Johnathan Trumbull, Jr., then governor of Connecticut. His family was a prominent one. His father, Johnathan Trumbull, Sr., also governor of Connecticut, was the only royal governor at the outbreak of the Revolution who supported the colonists and continued in office. He is said to have been the original "Brother Johnathan," a title which was conferred by George Washington, who relied on his counsel often and called him "Brother Johnathan."

Through most of the years since the creation of the county its leading occupation was agriculture. The importance of that industry still is indicated by the following statistics for the year 1923: Acres of corn, 20,000, bushels, 700,000; wheat, 15,000 acres, 315,000 bushels; oats, 24,000 acres, 912,000 bushels; barley, 90 acres, 2,340 bushels; rye, 910 acres, 14,560 bushels; buckwheat, 3,155 acres, 63,100 bushels; tons of hay, 72,000; potatoes, 2,820 acres, 259,440 bushels; number of head of horses in 1924, 9,790; cattle, 32,780; dairy cows, 26,180; swine, 12,160; sheep, 10,210; land in farms in 1920, 330,510 acres; average size of farms, 53.2 acres. The county for many years has stood high in dairy products.

While agriculture is still and will continue to be an important occupation, the great manufacturing industries of the Mahoning Valley are steadily advancing northward from Youngstown and giving distinctive character to the county. Already its three cities include more than half of its population.

Although Trumbull, since its creation by proclamation, has given of its territory to form Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga, Cuyahoga, Lorain, Erie, Huron, Medina and Portage, nearly all of Summit, a small portion of Ashland and almost one-half of Mahoning counties, its population, in spite of its diminishing area through the different decades, has almost uniformly increased as indicated by the census reports. It had in 1800 a population of 1,302; 1810, 8,671; 1820, 15,542; 1830, 26,153; 1840, 38,107; 1850, 30,490; 1860, 30,656; 1870, 38,659; 1880, 44,880; 1890, 42,373; 1900, 46,591; 1910, 52,766; 1920, 83,920; area, 633 square miles; population per square mile, 132.6.

Following are the townships of the county; Bazetta, Bloomfield, Braceville, Bristol, Brookfield, Champion, Farmington, Fowler, Greene, Gustavus, Hartford, Howland, Hubbard, Johnston, Kinsman, Liberty, Lordstown, Mecca, Mesopotamia, Newton, Southington, Vernon, Vienna, Warren, and Weathersfield.

Trumbull County has three municipalities of city grade: Warren, Niles and Girard.

Warren, the county seat and the original "capital of the Western Reserve," is on the Mahoning River and the Erie, Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroads, fourteen miles northeast of Youngstown and fifty-two miles southeast of Cleveland. We are told that it was first platted in 1801 by Ephraim Quinby and named for Moses Warren of Lyme, Connecticut. If this statement, made on the authority of

EMIGRATING TO NEW CONNECTICUT, 1817-1818.

From an engraving in Peter Parley's Recollections

Howe, is correct, the town must have been in existence earlier, for St. Clair designates it as the seat of justice of the newly created county in his proclamation of July 10, 1800. It was incorporated March 3, 1835, and the first municipal officers were elected on April 5 of that year.

The manufacturing industries of Warren were at first of slow growth. In 1888 the capital invested in these amounted to $368,500 and the annual product was valued at $613,000—a good return for the money invested. In 1919 the city had ninety-six manufacturing establishments employing 3,036 persons and a capital of $11,229,221. The value of the annual product was $19,747,396. The manufactured articles include a wide variety: Stoves, boilers, automatic sprinklers, furniture, machinery, electric lamps, earthen ware, marble goods, cereals, paints, plumbers' supplies, sweepers, drinking fountains, shovels and iron goods. Since the government census survey, important steel works have been erected here.

The city has real estate and personal property valued for purposes of taxation in 1923 at $64,221,310. Population (1920), 27,050. The preceding census (1910) it was 11,081.

Niles was laid out by James Heaton and his son, Warren, in 1834. It was called "Niles" from the Niles Register, published in Baltimore, Maryland. The Register was Mr. Heaton's favorite paper. The village was incorporated in 1865. Almost from its beginning this was a manufacturing place. As early as 1846 it had a blast furnace, a rolling mill and a nail factory. Among the men early engaged in the iron business was William McKinley, Sr., the father of President William McKinley. In 1888 the manufacturing industries of Niles employed 1,031 persons and a capital of $380,000. The value of the annual product was estimated at $1,551,400. In 1919 the city had forty industrial establishments, employing 3,257 persons and a capital of $14,834,187. The value of the annual output was $18,358,773. It has large airplane, iron, steel and chemical works, rolling mills, blast furnaces, boiler and metal roof factories, machine shops and fire-brick works.

The value of personal and real property for purposes of taxation in 1923 was $24,025,440. Population (1920), 13,080.

Niles has excellent transportation facilities. Electrical lines connect it with the larger cities in Northeastern Ohio, while it has the Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, and Pennsylvania railroads. It is located eight miles northwest of Youngstown.

Niles is known in every land as the birthplace of William McKinley, president of the United States. His memory is cherished here, not only on the spot where his eyes first opened to the light, but in a substantial and beautiful memorial building, the home of the local library and the treasure-house of the mementoes of the man

> Whose life in low estate began
> And on a simple village green;

and whose interests in the industrial world into which he was born carried him ultimately to the highest place in the gift of his countrymen.

Girard is so near Youngstown, Mahoning County, as to be almost a suburb of that city, which it closely resembles in its manufacturing industries. In 1887 it employed in five establishments 550 men and the annual product was valued at $1,695,000. It has kept pace with the times, is increasing rapidly in population and the annual output of its manufactured products. The value of personal and real property in 1923, listed for taxation, was $10,271,010. Population (1920), 6,556.

The incorporated villages of the county and the (1920) population of each are: Cortland, 750; Hubbard, 3,320; Newton Falls, 1,100; McDonald, 621; West Farmington, 317; Orangeville, 222.

First in eminence among the sons of this county is William McKinley. Others known to fame have been identified with it. Among those born outside of the state are:

General Simon Perkins, pioneer land agent of the Erie Land Company, who first came to the Reserve in 1798 and permanently settled there in 1804. He was an officer in the War of 1812, a member of the Board of Canal Fund Commissioners, a successful banker and identified until his death with the business interests of the county. Of his six sons, Simon Perkins, Jr., became prominent in the business affairs of Akron.

Jacob Dolson Cox, state senator, major-general in the Civil war, governor of Ohio and secretary of the interior in the cabinet of Grant, was for a time superintendent of schools at Warren and subsequently practiced law there.

Among those born in the state, but in another county, are:

Ezra B. Taylor, judge and congressman, and his daughter, Harriet Taylor Upton, author, lecturer and nationally known leader in the movement for woman's suffrage.

Among those born in the county are:

Milton Satliff, anti-slavery advocate and judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Elizabeth Hauser, associated with Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton in the woman's suffrage movement and secretary of the National League of Women Voters.

In the unincorporated Village of Bristolville, about one mile from Bristolville Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad north of Warren, on March 15, 1835, was born John Henri Kagi, the youth whose name was once in almost every newspaper of the United States. He was with John Brown at Harper's Ferry and was killed there October 17, 1859. Singularly his name does not seem to appear in any county or other local history. A sketch will be found on another page of this work.

Following is the list of county officers for 1925: Probate judge, Joseph Smith; clerk of courts, Joseph S. Hughes; sheriff, J. H. Smith; auditor, Mary Van Houter; county commissioners, Isaac B. Jacobs, Thomas H. Madden, Joseph Rummell; treasurer, Frank Musser; recorder, George W. Moser; surveyor, Ralph G. Taylor; prosecuting attorney, W. W. Pierson; coroner, John C. Henshaw; superintendent of schools, John C. Berg; agricultural agent, G. S. Woods.

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY

This county was formed from part of Muskingum County, February 15, 1808. It took for its name that of an Indian tribe. Tuscarawas is said to signify "open mouth." Its area is 555 square miles. Its soil is fertile, well drained and well watered. Its surface is made up of both rolling and level lands, well suited to agriculture.

It is rich in mineral resources. Among the counties of the state it stands first in fire-clay and seventh in coal production. In 1923 it produced 846,706 tons of fire-clay—more than twice as much as its nearest competitor, Jefferson County. There were mined in this county in the same year 1,345,540 tons of coal.

On October 27, 1889, Dr. William C. Mills, at present (1925) director of the museum of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, found in a gravel bed of glacial drift near New Comerstown a flint implement described by the late Dr. George Frederick Wright as a "perfect representative of the palæolithic type found in northern France and southern England. It is four inches long, two inches wide, and an inch and a half through at the larger end, tapering gradually to a point and carefully chipped to an edge all round." This is thought to indicate that the primitive inhabitant of this region was palæolithic man who antedated the Mound Builders and roamed the valley of the Tuscarawas some 8,000 or 10,000 years ago.

The Mound Builder, according to a late historian of the county,

was simply an early Indian, not much farther advanced than many of the tribes found in North America when the white man came. However this may be, the Mound Builder, early Indian or whatever he may properly be called who constructed great earthworks, made copper ornaments and implements, drilled holes through pearls and strung them into necklaces or mounted them on copper head dresses and breastplates, and disappeared long before the coming of the white man—how long, we, perhaps shall never know.

Elsewhere in this work is related in detail the story of the mission of Christopher Gist, the expedition of Colonel Bouquet, the Moravian missions, Fort Laurens, and the Gnadenhutten massacre. All of these are intimately related to the history of Tuscarawas County.

After Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers, peace came to the Ohio country and the Valley of the Tuscarawas. Early in the last century came the permanent settlers from Pennsylvania and Virginia. Among the earliest of these of whom we have trustworthy record was John Knisely, who came from Bedford, Pennsylvania, and on October 25, 1803, arrived at Gnadenhutten with thirty-three followers, according to an entry in the journal of John Heckewelder. Knisely platted the town of New Philadelphia and we are told that the title of every foot of land on which it stood "is confirmed by deeds that bear the names of John and Mary Knisely." Many of their descendants are now living in the county, other counties of Ohio and other states.

The growth of the county by decades has been as follows: In 1810 it had a population of 3,045; 1820, 8,328; 1830, 14,298; 1840, 25,631; 1850, 31,761; 1860, 32,463; 1870, 33,840; 1880, 40,198; 1890, 46,618; 1900, 53,751; 1910, 57,035; 1920, 63,578; population per square mile, 114.6.

The building of the Ohio Canal greatly stimulated the growth and prosperity of this county, and the villages on its banks.

Tuscarawas County has four municipalities of city grade: New Philadelphia, Dover, Uhrichsville, and Dennison.

New Philadelphia, the county seat, is twenty-one miles south of Canton on the Tuscarawas River, the Ohio Canal, and the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads. In 1888 it had invested in manufacturing establishments $345,000. The value of the annual product was $375,000. In 1919 the city had forty-three manufacturing establishments employing 1,420 persons and a capital of $4,025,171. The value of the annual product was $8,445,658. The manufactured products include agricultural implements, iron castings, electric vacuum sweepers, sheet iron, brooms, bottled goods, earthen ware and tin plate. The value of personal and real property for purposes of taxation in 1923 was $16,911,630. Population (1920), 10,718.

Dover is located on the Tuscarawas River, the Ohio Canal, the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads, twenty miles southwest of Canton and three miles northwest of New Philadelphia. In 1888 it had invested in manufacturing establishments $412,000. The value of the annual product was $730,200. Since then the value of its factories and their output has multiplied a number of times. Its manufactured products are firebrick, wire, electric irons, electric sweepers and flour. Its has furnaces and rolling mills. The value of its real and personal property for purposes of taxation in 1923 was $13,744,260. Population (1920), 8,101.

Uhrichsville is located on the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads, ten miles southeast of New Philadelphia and thirty-two miles south of Canton. It has large sewer pipe, drain tile and fire-clay factories; also a cigar factory. The value of its property listed for taxation in 1923 was $6,830,160. Population (1920), 6,428.

Dennison is located ten miles southeast of New Philadelphia. Only a corporation line separates it from Uhrichsville. It was platted about the year 1864. It is, and has long been, distinctively a place of large

railroad shops. The value of its property listed for taxation in 1923 was $4,721,490. Population (1920), 5,524.

The incorporated villages of Tuscarawas County with the (1920) population of each are as follows: New Comerstown, 3,389; Mineral City, 800; Strasburg, 917; Sugar Creek, 618; Gnadenhutten, 530; Bolivar, 519; Barnhill, 513; Roswell, 420; Tuscarawas, 499; Baltic, 406; Shanesville, 352; Port Washington, 382; Zoar, 178.

New Comerstown, the most populous of the villages, is located on the Ohio Canal and the Pennsylvania Railroad. It has large brick yards and sewer pipe and file factories.

Zoar, the least populous of the villages, has, perhaps, the most interesting history of all. To the student of social problems it is the most interesting place in the county, or perhaps the entire state. It was here that the experiment of a communistic settlement was established by about two hundred Germans from Wurttemberg, Germany, who came to Tuscarawas County late in the year 1817. Their leader was Joseph M. Bimler. Under his direction the settlement grew and prospered for many years. The advent of railroad transportation, and the settling up of lands adjacent to the community led to its decline, and after the most successful career of any communistic society within the borders of the state it finally dissolved. The village is still a place much frequented by tourists.

Strasburg is noted for its large general store, the largest in the state for the size of the village. It is operated by the Garver Brothers and does a business of several hundred thousand dollars annually.

Among the noted citizens of Tuscarawas County the most widely known are J. Harry Donahey and J. William Donahey, cartoonists and illustrators, and A. Victor Donahey, successively auditor of Tuscarawas County, member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1912, and now serving his second term as Governor of Ohio.

Following are some of the recent agricultural statistics of the county: In 1923 26,000 acres of corn produced 988,000 bushels; 27,000 acres of wheat, 513,000 bushels; 20,000 acres of oats, 620,000 bushels; 40 acres of barley, 1,000 bushels; 490 acres of rye, 6,958 bushels; 62 acres of buckwheat, 620 bushels; 51,000 acres of hay, 66,000 tons; 1,540 acres of potatoes, 149,380 bushels. In 1924 there were in the county 8,830 horses, 25,820 cattle, 17,320 dairy cows, 19,900 swine, 25,100 sheep. The average size of farms, in 1920, 95.8 acres; land in farms, 312,604 acres; improved land in farms, 247,849 acres.

The following county officers were serving in 1925: Probate judge, L. H. Lamneck; clerk of courts, C. C. Murphy; sheriff, George W. Stucky; auditor, Arthur D. Schlegal; county commissioners, John D. Thomas, A. H. Boltz, O. U. Latto; treasurer, Robert N. Walter; recorder, Aaron R. Funk; surveyor, George R. Fiedler; prosecuting attorney, James E. Patrick; coroner, J. F. Lewis; superintendent of schools, Charles Barthelmeh; agricultural agent, G. E. Boltz.

UNION COUNTY

Union County was formed April 1, 1820, from parts of Delaware, Franklin, Madison and Logan counties, together with a part of old Indian territory. It was erected largely through the influence of Colonel James Curry, a member of the Legislature from what was then Highland County, a soldier of the Revolution and a participant under General Lewis in the battle at Point Pleasant in the Dunmore war. Here the soil is chiefly clayey and the lay of the land is generally level. The southwestern part is prairie land, while other parts were originally heavily timbered. Valuable limestone quarries are found in the eastern part of the county, but they have not been extensively worked in recent years. The total area of the county is 446 square miles.

The townships of the county are: Allen, Claibourne, Darby, Dover, Jackson, Jerome, Leesburg, Liberty, Mill Creek, Paris, Taylor, Union, Washington and York.

The population of the county by decades has been: In 1820 it had a population of 1,996; 1830, 3,192; 1840, 8,422; 1850, 12,204; 1860, 16,507; 1870, 18,730; 1880, 22,375, of whom 19,218 were born in Ohio; 1890, 22,860; 1900, 22,342; 1910, 21,871; 1920, 20,918. Population per square mile, 46.9.

James and Joshua Ewing, brothers, were the first white men to make permanent settlement in this county. They purchased land and located on Darby Creek, in what is now Jerome Township, in 1798. The next year came the Mitchells, Samuel, his brother David and his son Samuel Mitchell, Jr., Samuel Kirkpatrick and Samuel McCullough. James Ewing's place was on the site of an ancient and noted Mingo town, which was deserted when the Mingo towns were destroyed by white men, under General Logan of Kentucky, in 1786.

Marysville, the county seat, was named for the daughter of Samuel W. Cubertson, the proprietor of the place. It is thirty miles distant from Columbus, on Mill Creek. It is sometimes (used to be) called "Shady City," because its streets are so well shaded with maple trees. The late census returns give this place a population of 3,635. It is a quiet, conservative village. The present is the fourth courthouse built for Union County; its cost was $150,000.

Marysville is twenty-eight miles northwest of Columbus on the New York Central Railroad. While it is supported mainly by the excellent agricultural region in the midst of which it is located, it has some industries of importance. Among the products of its factories are butter tubs, furniture, kitchen cabinets, tractors, trucks, corn huskers and cigars. It has a large condensed milk plant. The Ohio State Woman's Reformatory has recently been established here. Value of all property for taxation in 1923 was $4,735,270.

Other incorporated villages of the county with the (1920) population of each are: Richwood, 1,601; Milford Center, 671; Magnetic Springs, 194; Unionville Center, 193. Plain City is partly in Union and partly in Madison counties. Its (1920) population is 1,330.

As to the wealth produced annually from the soil of Union County, the reader is referred to the last (1923-24) bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture for Ohio, which states that in 1923 there were grown 59,000 acres of corn, producing 2,242,000 bushels; wheat, 26,000 acres, bushels, 286,000; oats, 13,000 acres, bushels, 325,000; rye, 480 acres, bushels, 5,760; tons of hay, 47,000; potatoes, 34,000 bushels; number of horses in county in 1924, 10,520; cattle, 22,000; dairy cows, 13,240; swine, 47,620; sheep, 46,960; land in farms in 1920, 263,830; average size farm, 85.4 acres.

Living up to the standard of good county government, Union compares favorably with her sister counties. The present (1923-24) county officials are as follows: Probate Judge—H. H. Husted; Clerk of the Courts—Glen L. Cline; Sheriff—Frank Collier; Auditor—L. P. Sherman; County Commissioners—L. O. Mapes, M. M. Cameron and W. M. Staley; Treasurer—F. M. Gilchrist; Recorder—Abe Newlove; Surveyor—Alvi Graham; Prosecuting Attorney—John Daily; Coroner—E. J. Marsh; County Superintendent of Schools—J. A. Yealey.

Among the eminent and well known persons who have been identified with the county are the following:

Charles Warren Fairbanks, born near Unionville Center, May 11, 1852, was United States Senator from Indiana and Vice President of the United States (1905-1909).

William Henry Smith, born in New York, 1833, was brought to Union County at the age of three years and here he grew up to young manhood. He was journalist, private secretary to Governor

Brough, Secretary of State of Ohio, editor of the St. Clair Papers and an intimate friend of President Rutherford B. Hayes.

Otway Curry, journalist, poet and member of the Ohio (1850-1851) Constitutional Convention, was born in Highland County, but was long a resident of Union County. He was the son of Colonel James Curry. His sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Colonel W. L. Curry, author, Civil war veteran, United States Pension Agent at Columbus and prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Union County, June 25, 1839.

VAN WERT COUNTY

Van Wert County was formed April 1, 1820, with a number of other Ohio counties from Indian territory. The present area is 406 square miles. The surface is generally level. The top soil is loam and the sub-soil is blue marl extending to a considerable depth and impervious to water. Scientific draining has greatly improved the lands of the county and increased their value manifold.

This county is named for one of the three captors of Major Andre in the Revolutionary war. He was a farmer of West Chester County, New York, at the time of the capture. His name was Isaac Van Wert.

The first white man to locate here was Captain James Riley, who came in January, 1821, to the St. Mary's River and at once commenced to clear away the forest, build a cabin and construct a mill. He laid out a town on the west side of the river and called it Willshire, in honor of his benefactor who had redeemed him from African slavery. He had been shipwrecked off the African coast, picked up and enslaved by the Arabs. In 1823 he was elected to the lower house of the general assembly from the territory that had been formed into counties on the same date, April 1, 1820. They were Preble, Miami, Darke, Shelby, Mercer, Allen, Van Wert, Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Williams, Henry, Wood, and Lucas. He afterwards returned to the sea and died while on a voyage. The vessel on which he sailed was later wrecked and only one of the crew was rescued. The story of Captain Riley verifies the old adage that truth is stranger than fiction.

The county is divided into twelve townships as follows: Harrison, Hoaglin, Jackson, Jennings, Liberty, Pleasant, Ridge, Tully, Union, Washington, Wilshire and York.

The population of the county by decades has been as follows: In 1830 it had a population of 49; 1840, 1,577; 1850, 4,793; 1860, 10,238; 1870, 15,823; 1880, 23,028; 1890, 29,671; 1900, 30,394; 1910, 29,119; 1920, 28,210. Population per square mile, 69.5.

Following are agricultural statistics for 1923-24: In 1923 there were grown in the county 69,000 acres of corn, producing 3,312,000 bushels; wheat, 10,000 acres, bushels, 190,000; oats, 45,000 acres, bushels, 1,575,000; barley, 37,100 bushels; rye, 11,040 bushels; tons of hay, 49,000; potatoes, 93,000 bushels; number of horses in county in 1924, 9,600; cattle, 17,400; dairy cows, 10,300; swine, 43,580; sheep, 8,310; land farmed, 252,450 acres; average size of farms in 1920, seventy-five acres.

The present (1923-24) county officials are: Probate Judge—Oscar A. Balyeat; Clerk of the Courts—J. Benson Elder; Sheriff—Edward E. Terry; Auditor—Charles W. Ringer; County Commissioners—Frank Custer, George F. Snyder and Charles L. Allen; Treasurer—J. J. Jones; Recorder—Jerry Agler; Surveyor—Otto Witten; Prosecuting Attorney—C. P. Dunifon; Coroner—Wilbur E. Beach; County Superintendent of Schools—J. A. Greulach; Agricultural Agent—G. K. Rule.

The city of Van Wert, the county seat, is 130 miles northeast of

Columbus and twenty-seven miles northwest of Lima. It is located on the Pennsylvania and Big Four railroads. It has stave factories, flour mills, and oil well supply works. It is an important grain market. The value of its real and personal property for purposes of taxation in 1923 was $13,145,620. Population (1920), 8,100.

The City of Delphos, located in Van Wert and Allen counties, has a population of 5,745.

The incorporated villages of Van Wert County with the (1920) population of each are: Convoy, 932; Ohio City, 848; Willshire, 546; Scott, 342; Wren, 314; Venedocia, 280; Elgin, 115.

The Brumback County library is nationally known. The central building, in the City of Van Wert, is the bequest of J. S. Brumback on condition that it be opened to and supported by the entire county. The Brumback heirs faithfully carried out the wishes of their father. A tax is levied for the support of the library. Branches are established in the villages and rural schools and the service reaches every part of the county.

VINTON COUNTY

Vinton, one of the smaller subdivisions of Ohio, was formed March 23, 1850, from portions of Gallie, Athens, Hocking, Ross and Jackson counties. Its area is 412 square miles. It is watered and drained by the Scioto and Hocking rivers; its surface is mostly hilly, save small valleys through which the streams flow. While much attention has ever been paid to agriculture, the chief source of wealth in the county is from its coal, fire-clay and iron ore. Forty years ago there were four large iron furnaces in operation.

In recent years the coal mining industry has declined. In 1923 only 111,181 tons were mined. No iron ore was produced and the fire-clay industries are undeveloped. Fruit growing has been carried on in an experimental way with promising success. This may develop into an important industry of the county.

This county received its name in honor of Samuel Finley Vinton, Ohio's eminent statesman of another generation. He was born in Massachusetts, September 25, 1792, graduated at Williams College in 1814 and two years later began the practice of law at Gallipolis. He served many years in Congress where he had great influence. In 1851 he was the unsuccessful whig candidate for governor of Ohio. He never resided in Vinton County, but at the time of its formation his name was a familiar one throughout Ohio. The early settlers came chiefly to McArthur and Vinton townships. Among the earliest was one Mr. Musselman, who discovered the burr-stone here and worked, as did many other pioneers, in quarrying this stone. Musselman arrived in 1805 and located in Elk, the pioneer township. He was a miller and amateur geologist. The year after he came he discovered the superior quality of burr-stone for milling purposes. But just ahead of him as a permanent settler in Elk was Levi Kelsey, who came in 1802, thus making him probably the first in the county.

Vast has been the change since those days back in the twenties, thirties and forties, as will be observed by this paragraph from a local historian, who had been raised in the county: "Trading was done at Chillicothe or Athens. There were no stores nearer. We bought what we could not produce ourselves. The commonest calico sold at 50 cents a yard; we made our own sugar; spent as little money as possible. Our salt we got at Jackson; gave $2.00 for fifty pounds of such mean, wet, dirty salt as could not find a market now any place."

Agricultural statistics for 1923-24: In 1923, there were 15,000 acres of corn, producing 495,000 bushels; wheat, 7,000 acres, bushels, 105,000; oats, 3,000 acres, bushels, 99,000; rye, 43 acres, 546 bushels; buckwheat, 6,300 bushels; tons of hay, 15,000; potatoes, 52,800 bushels;

number horses in county in 1924, 2,750; cattle, 10,620; dairy cows, 3,330; swine, 5,500; sheep, 9,900; acres under the plow in 1920, 193,108; average size of farm, seventy-six acres.

McArthur, the county seat, is about sixty-five miles southeast of Columbus. The place was named for Governor Duncan McArthur and was laid out in 1815, under the name of McArthurstown. The name was changed by legislative act February 7, 1851, and the place was then incorporated. In 1920 the population of McArthur was 1,307. The value of property for purposes of taxation in 1923 was $1,132,760.

Zaleski is forty miles east of Chillicothe and six north from McArthur. It took its name from Peter Zaleski, a banker of Paris, who helped develop the mines in this county. He laid out a town here in 1856. After all these years the village has only grown to have a population of 395.

Hamden Village, seven miles southwest of McArthur, has 837 inhabitants.

Wilkesville Village had in 1920 a population of 224.

The county has for its present (1923-24) officers: Probate Judge —C. O. Chapman; Clerk of the Courts—Lawrence Dunn; Sheriff—Fletcher Collins; Auditor—E. J. Ansel; County Commissioners—J. A. Newson, W. J. Weed and L. C. Burt; Treasurer—Earl C. Bay; Recorder—Virgil Carney; Surveyor—K. R. Swaney; Prosecuting Attorney—John Blake; Coroner—Howard Snyder; County Superintendent of Schools—C. L. Williams; Agricultural Agent—A. M. Hedge.

The civil townships are: Brown, Clinton, Eagle, Elk, Harrison, Jackson, Knox, Madison, Richland, Swan, Vinton, Wilkesville.

The population at various dates has been as follows: In 1850, it was 9,353; 1860, 13,631; 1870, 15,027; 1880, 17,223; 1890, 16,045; 1900, 15,330; 1910, 13,096; 1920, 12,075. Population per square mile, 29.3.

WARREN COUNTY

Warren County was taken from Hamilton County, May 1, 1803, and named in honor of Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill. Outside of Harlan Township, this county is generally undulating, but this township was formerly styled the "Swamps." It is now drained and highly cultivated. Some of the most productive land in Ohio is found in this county. It has an area of 413 square miles and the Ohio Agricultural Bulletin for 1923-24 gives the products, in part, as follows: In 1923 the county raised 59,000 acres of corn, producing 2,242,000 bushels of corn; wheat, 32,000 acres, bushels, 608,000; oats, 4,000 acres, bushels, 132,000; rye, 1,690 acres, bushels, 24,843; tons of hay, 30,000; potatoes, 71,100 bushels; horses in county in 1924, 9,010; cattle, 20,830; dairy cows, 12,100; swine, 57,440; sheep, 11,610; land in farms, in 1920, 250,348 acres; average size of farm, 77.1 acres.

The names of the various townships are as follows: Clear Creek, Deerfield, Franklin, Hamilton, Harlan, Massie, Salem, Turtle Creek, Union, Washington and Wayne.

As to the growth by decades it will best be seen by referring to the census tables, which show: In 1810 the county had 9,925; 1820, 17,837; 1830, 21,468; 1840, 23,141; 1850, 25,560; 1860, 26,902; 1870, 26,689; 1880, 28,392; 1890, 25,468; 1900, 25,584; 1910, 24,497; 1920, 25,716; population per square mile, 62.3.

The first pioneer to venture out into what was then a vast forest wilderness infested with Indians and wild animals, to find a permanent home, was William Bedle of New Jersey. The date was September 21, 1795, one month after General Wayne had made his famous treaty with the Indians. He traveled a part of the way with Capt. John Dunlap, a Government surveyor. The oldest town, possibly, in

this county is Deerfield, now South Lebanon. In the spring of 1796 many settlements were effected. The first settlers were those in Deerfield, who located on "forfeitures" or lands which had not been legally "proved up" by required improvements.

Commencing with the year 1803, when Ohio was admitted into the Union as a free state, there was an exodus of Quakers from South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia into Warren County.

Lebanon, the county seat, is situated in the beautiful Turtle Creek Valley. The original 100 lots here were surveyed September, 1802, by Ichabod B. Halsey. The town was laid out in a forest of lofty trees and a thick undergrowth of spice bushes. This place is seventy miles southeast of Columbus and was selected as the seat of the National Normal University. This institution, under the administration of Alfred Holbrook, president, was at one time largely attended. In 1889 it enrolled more than three thousand students. It later declined and is no longer listed among the universities and colleges of Ohio.

The manufacturing establishments of Lebanon produce canned goods, shoes and structural iron for bridges. The value of its real estate and personal property for purposes of taxation in 1923 was $4,073,750. Population (1920), 3,396.

Gov. Jeremiah Morrow, a sketch of whose life is found elsewhere in this work, early settled in Warren County, which continued to be his home when he was not called away in the service of the state and nation.

Thomas Corwin, orator, statesman, congressman, governor of Ohio, United States Senator, secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President Fillmore, and minister to Mexico, was born in Kentucky and came when but four years old with his father's family to Lebanon, from which place he was called to the service of the state and nation.

Judge John McLean was born in New Jersey, March 11, 1775, but came with his father's family to Warren County in 1799. He studied law in Cincinnati, was admitted to the bar and returned to Lebanon to enter practice. He was congressman, judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, postmaster-general in the cabinet of President Monroe and judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. He dissented from Justice Taney in the famous Dred Scott case and later became prominent in the Free-soil and Republican parties.

William H. Venable, teacher, historian and poet, was born of Quaker parents near the Village of Waynesville, April 29, 1836.

Franklin was platted in 1795, twelve miles northwest of Lebanon. This was immediately after the Greenville Treaty. The first cabin was built by Daniel C. Cooper and William C. Schneck. A union church was built in 1808. The founder, Gen. W. C. Schneck, was by profession a surveyor. The population of Franklin, in 1920, was 3,071.

Other places of historic note are-Waynesville, laid out in 1796, 668; Morrow, in 1844, 803; Harveysburg, 1828, 355 (near by are the fifty springs of mineral water); Springboro, 341; Ridgeville, platted in 1815; Butlerville, 97; Murdoch; Mason, 816; Kings Mills, and Corwin, 136.

The present county officers of Warren County are as follows, at least they were in office in 1923-24: Probate Judge—W. Z. Roll; Clerk of the Courts—T. J. Lewis; Sheriff—Morrow Brant; Auditor—C. S. Mounts; County Commissioners—Frank B. Stokes, Carl J. Miller and Samuel D. Henkle; Treasurer—Fred S. Simpson; Recorder—Allen Huffman; Surveyor—Earl J. Spencer; Prosecuting Attorney—Charles Donald Dilatush; Coroner—H. E. Dilatush; County Superintendent of Schools—F. B. Harris; Agricultural Agent—C. F. Class.

Union Village, four miles west of Lebanon, was for more than one hundred years a community of Shakers.

About six miles east of Lebanon is the prehistoric earthwork, Fort

Ancient, a masterpiece of the art and industry of the Mound Builders—one of the most remarkable in the Ohio Valley.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Washington County was formed July 26, 1788, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, the same being the first county formed within the limits of Ohio. Much of the county is rough and very hilly. Originally this single county comprised more than half of the Ohio of today. Its present area is 630 square miles. Its civil townships number twenty-two and are named as follows: Adams, Aurelius, Barlow, Belpre, Decatur, Dunham, Fairfield, Fearing, Grand View, Independence, Lawrence, Liberty, Ludlow, Marietta, Muskingum, Newport, Palmer, Salem, Warren, Waterford, Watertown and Wesley.

Site of Marietta and Fort Harmar (1788)

The county is now 136 years old. Its population at various dates has been as follows: In 1800 it was 5,427; 1810, 5,991; 1820, 10,425; 1830, 11,731; 1840, 20,823; 1850, 29,540; 1860, 36,268; 1870, 40,609; 1880, 43,244; 1890, 42,380; 1900, 48,245; 1910, 45,422; 1920, 43,049; population to the square mile, in 1920, was 68.3.

The county was first settled under the auspices of the New England Ohio Company. Its first settlers were from New England. Gen. Rufus Putnam was superintendent of the first colony, consisting of forty-eight actual settlers on Ohio soil.

The production of staples grown in this county, as now constituted, is shown, in part, by referring to the Agricultural Department's bulletins. The 1923-24 statistics sent out show that in 1923 this county raised 25,000 acres of corn, producing 1,075,000 bushels; wheat, 17,000 acres, 255,000 bushels; 6,000 acres, oats, 180,000 bushels; rye, 145 acres, 1,740 bushels; tons of hay, 48,000; potatoes, 1,880 acres, 216,200 bushels; number of horses in 1924, 8,020; cattle, 25,100; cows in dairy, 10,750; swine, 12,140; sheep, 28,680; cultivated acres, in 1920, 368,064; average size farm in 1913, 57.6 acres.

Marietta, the county seat of Washington County, is the oldest city in the state. It is on the left bank of Muskingum River, at its junction with the Ohio River. It stands, for the most part, on level table lands. It was named Marietta in honor of the French queen, Marie Antoinette. It is replete with historical surroundings. The ancient

earth works, mentioned elsewhere in this work, are of universal interest to the visitor and student.

Harmar is on the south bank of the Muskingum, opposite Marietta. Fort Harmar was completed in the spring of 1786. In recent years Harmar has been annexed to Marietta. The date of annexation was June, 1890.

Marietta in 1919 had fifty manufacturing establishments, employing 1,649 persons and a capital of $5,585,807. The value of the annual product was $5,917,469. The principal products were furniture, safes, carriage supplies, automobile accessories, paint, glass, chains, oil well tools and supplies, steel and tin plate, boilers and boats. The value of personal and real property for purposes of taxation in 1923 was $24,095,920. Population (1920), 15,140.

Marietta is truly an historic city. Here the first settlers landed under the leadership of Gen. Rufus Putnam, April 7, 1788; here on July 4th of that year was celebrated the day that gave the Republic birth; here five days later Arthur St. Clair, governor of the territory northwest of the River Ohio came formally to assume the duties of his office; here in the autumn of the same year rose the wooden ramparts of Campus Martius; here within the unfinished stockade, on September 2, 1788, was instituted and opened the first Civil Court in the territory; hither came Blennerhasset and his accomplished wife on frequent visits from their island home in the Ohio River and hither came Aaron Burr on his ill starred enterprise that has echoed in the literature of intervening years. To the student of Ohio history there is no more interesting spot than Marietta.

The state has at last in recognition of its transcendent importance provided for the marking of the site of Campus Martius and the preservation of the old home of Gen. Rufus Putnam, which stood within the defenses and still stands as a monument to the founders of Ohio. The site and improvements contemplated will be administered for the state by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.

Marietta College was chartered in 1835. It has had a long line of eminent professors and alumni. An extended sketch will be found on another page.

Among the distinguished men and women of the past who were identified with Washington County were Gen. Rufus Putnam, Return Jonathan Meigs, Manasseh Cutler, Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Tupper, Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, Rev. Dr. I. W. Andrews, William P. Cutler, Gen. Rufus R. Dawes, Frances Dana Gage, Gen. Don Carlos Buell and Gov. John Brough. The last three were born in Washington County. The most eminent living representative of the county is Gen. Charles G. Dawes, financier, soldier and at present Vice President of the United States, was born in Marietta, August 27, 1865.

Smaller villages of this county are Belpre, Beverly, Lowell, Matamoras, Macksburg and Lower Salem Village.

The county officers listed for 1923-24 for Washington County are: Probate Judge—A. A. Schramm; Clerk of the Courts—Katerine D. Thomas; Sheriff—E. L. Yarnell; Auditor—John F. Scott; County Commissioners—L. L. Dutton, J. Wiley West and J. H. Fleming; Treasurer—W. C. Robinson; Recorder—Ruth L. Sprague; Surveyor—George E. Carr; Prosecuting Attorney—Everett F. Folger; Coroner—B. F. Guyton; County Superintendent of Schools—M. C. Smith; Agricultural Agent—J. D. Hervey.

WAYNE COUNTY

Wayne County was established in 1796. It was named for Gen. Anthony Wayne. It was created by proclamation by Governor Arthur St. Clair as the third county of the Northwest Territory. Its

original limits embraced what is now a part of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and all of Michigan.

As at present constituted it lies within what was called the "New Purchase," an extensive tract lying south of the Western Reserve, east of the Tuscarawas River, north of the Greenville Treaty line and extending as far west as the western line of the Reserve. The land office for this section was at Canton. The first lands were sold here in 1808 and included the sites of Mansfield, Richland County, Wooster and a few scattered tracts.

The population of Wayne County, by decades, runs as follows: In 1800 it had 3,206; 1820, 11,933; 1830, 23,333; 1840, 35,808; 1850, 32,981; 1860, 32,483; 1870, 35,116; 1880, 40,076; 1890, 39,005; 1900, 37,870; 1910, 38,058; 1920, 41,346; population per square mile, 74.2.

Following are the recent agricultural statistics: In 1923 there were grown in the county 45,000 acres of corn, producing 1,665,000

START OF FIRST OHIO COMPANY COLONY
FROM IPSWICH, DECEMBER 3, 1787
(From an old cut)

bushels; wheat, 72,000 acres, 1,584,000 bushels; oats, 28,000 acres, 1,204,000 bushels; rye, 250 acres, 3,625 bushels; buckwheat, 19 acres, 285 bushels; tons of hay, 57,000; potatoes, 2,330 acres, 309,890 bushels; head of horses, in 1924, 12,670; cattle, 34,230; dairy cows, 23,740; swine, 33,260; sheep, 17,480; acres in cultivation, in 1920, 333,949; average size farm, 68.0 acres.

The county officers listed in 1923-24 are as follows: Probate Judge —Charles C. Jones; Clerk of the Court—Harley H. Franks; Sheriff—Andrew W. Bucher; Auditor—William E. Heller; County Commissioners—Amzi R. Franks, G. H. Enright, H. H. Shannon; Treasurer—John M. Russell; Recorder—Jesse W. Enert; Surveyor—O. G. Leapley; Prosecuting Attorney—Joseph O. Fritz; Coroner—Emanuel Rickenbach; County Superintendent of Schools—G. U. Baumgardner; Agricultural Agent—G. A. Dustman.

Wayne County has sixteen civil townships, as follows: Baughman, Canaan, Chester, Chippewa, Clinton, Congress, East Union, Franklin, Green, Milton, Paint, Plain, Salt Creek, Sugar Creek, Wayne and Wooster.

Wooster, the county seat, was named for Gen. David Wooster, a Revolutionary war officer. It is ninety-three miles from Columbus and fifty-two south of Cleveland. It was laid out in the autumn of 1808, by proprietors, John Beaver, William Henry and Joseph H. Lar-

will, on a site 337 feet above Lake Erie. The first house in the county was a log cabin erected on Liberty Street, in Wooster. When Wooster was settled there were no white inhabitants between it and the lake; Fort Wayne on the west; on the south few until within a few miles of Coshocton. Wooster was made the county seat May 30, 1811, before which date all had been in one civil township. The first county seat locating committee did not seem to please the people, for they located the seat of justice more than a mile to the southeast of present Wooster, and called the place Madison, where only one log house was erected. The "town" went down when the new commissioners (appointed by the Legislature) relocated the county seat where present Wooster stands.

The first mill erected in the county was about one mile east of Wooster on Apple Creek.

Wooster manufactures overalls, buggies, shale brick, coach pads, boilers, automobile tires, aluminum ware, pumps, and chemicals. The Ohio State Agricultural Experiment Station is located here. The value of real estate and personal property for purposes of taxation in 1923 was $13,879,620. Population (1920), 8,204.

Wooster is the seat of the College of Wooster, founded in 1868. It ranks high among the educational institutions of the state. An extended sketch is found elsewhere in this work.

Orrville is a railroad center, a prosperous village that will soon become a city. It has manufacturing establishments, and in recent years has had a substantial growth. Its population in 1900 was 1,901; in 1910, 3,101; in 1920, 4,107.

Other places in the county are Doylestown, Shreve, Dalton, Creston, Fredericksburg, Congress, Burbank, Apple Creek, West Salem, Marshallville and Mount Eaton.

The late William B. Allison, for many years United States Senator from Iowa, was born in Perry Township, this county, in 1829.

WILLIAMS COUNTY

Williams County was formed from old Indian territory, April 1, 1820, and organized in April, 1824. The soil is of a clayey nature, mixed with loam in many places. In its northern portion the soil is a rich black loam. The county has an area of 411 square miles. It was greatly reduced in extent in 1845 by the formation of Defiance, to which the townships of Defiance, Delaware, Farmer, Hicksville, Milford, Tiffin and Washington now belong.

The population were mostly from Ohio, New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Germany. Before 1835 there were but few families within the limits of the present county. Among the first settlers to invade these parts with a view of making permanent homes were James Guthrie, who settled in Springfield Township in 1827; Samuel Holton, who came to St. Joseph Township the same year; John Zediker, John Perkins, Josiah Packard, Rev. Thomas J. Prettyman, Mrs. Mary Leonard and three sons-in-law.

The Indians found in the county upon the arrival of these white families were the Ottawa, Miami, Pottawottomie and Wyandot tribes.

The county is divided into twelve civil townships, as follows: Brady, Bridgewater, Center, Florence, Jefferson, Madison, Mill Creek, Northwest, Pulaski, Saint Joseph, Springfield, Superior.

The United States census reports, by decades, gives the population since the organization took place, as follows: In 1830 it had 387 inhabitants; 1840, 4,465; 1850, 8,078; 1860, 16,633; 1870, 20,991; 1880, 23,821; 1890, 24,897; 1900, 24,953; 1910, 25,198; 1920, 24,627; population per square mile, 59.9.

The county was named after one of the three men who captured Major Andre in revolutionary days; his name was David Williams, born

in Tarrytown, New York, 1754. He received $200 a year as a pension from the United States, the last few years of his life.

Following are agricultural statistics for recent years: In 1923 there were grown in the county, 43,000 acres of corn, producing 2,107,000 bushels; wheat, 29,000 acres, bushels, 609,000; oats, 29,000 acres, bushels, 1,102,000; barley, 3,480 acres, 100,920 bushels; rye, 920 acres, 16,835 bushels; buckwheat, 73 acres, 1,241 bushels; tons of hay, 43,000; potatoes, 58,750 bushels; head of horses in county, in 1924, 8,700; cattle, 21,600; dairy cows, 12,950; swine, 33,520; sheep, 17,370; acres under cultivation, in 1920, 257,685; average size of farm, 73.8 acres.

The last list of county officers (for 1923-24) is as follows: Probate Judge—J. Arter Weaver; Clerk of the Courts—Frank H. Stewart; Sheriff—Paul W. Burkhart; Auditor—H. C. Miller; County Commissioners—George E. Scott, John P. Fisher and W. P. Whitney; Treasurer—Ross Stickney; Recorder—Edwin C. Smith; Surveyor—J. R. Mick; Prosecuting Attorney—William H. Shinn; Coroner—John A. Gardner; County Superintendent of Schools—F. O. Russell; Agricultural Agent—M. R. Myers.

The county seat of Williams County is Bryan, fifty-four miles west of Toledo. From the date the county was organized its seat of justice had been Defiance, up to 1840, when the change was effected.

The manufacturing establishments of Bryan produce show cases, wheelbarrows and condensed milk. It is in the midst of a grain and sugar beet producing section. The value of its real estate and personal property listed for taxation in 1923 was $6,313,650. Population (1920), 4,252.

Other villages in the county are West Unity, Edon, Blakeslee, Pioneer, Alvordton, Edgerton, Stryker and Montpelier.

WOOD COUNTY

Wood County was formed from old Indian territory, April 1, 1820, when so many Ohio subdivisions were created. It took its name from Colonel Wood, a distinguished officer of the War of 1812. The surface is level and in the bed of the old Black Swamp, where the soil is ever so rich and deep. The pioneers here were mostly from New England, with some German people. Its area is 612 square miles—one of the state's largest counties. The civil townships are twenty in number and named as follows: Bloom, Center, Freedom, Grand Rapids, Henry, Jackson, Lake, Liberty, Middleton, Milton, Montgomery, Perry, Perrysburg, Plain, Portage, Ross, Troy, Washington, Webster and Weston.

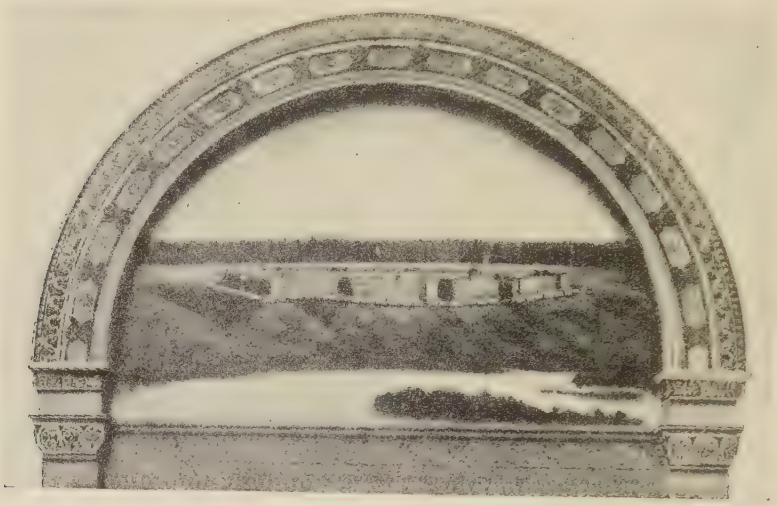
In 1890 it was written of this county, "This used to be in the midst of the Black Swamp and an almost unbroken forest, but owing to scientific, modern drainage systems it has come to be a garden spot and no farmer is more than three miles to a railroad line. The growth has been steady and still being developed."

The 1923-24 Agricultural Bulletin for Ohio gives figures as follows: In 1923 the county raised 100,000 acres of corn and from it produced 4,400,000 bushels, ranking first among the counties of Ohio; wheat, 36,000 acres, bushels, 828,000; oats, 63,000 acres, 2,268,000 bushels; barley, 3,560 acres, 103,240 bushels; rye, 410 acres, bushels, 6,847; buckwheat, 166 acres, bushels, 3,320; tons of hay, 49,000; potatoes, 100,050 bushels; number of horses in county, in 1924, 12,300; cattle, 26,300; dairy cows, 14,500; swine, 57,170; sheep, 11,550; land in farms, in 1920, 356,882 acres; average size farm in county, 76.1 acres.

The county's population has been as follows: In 1820 it had 733 inhabitants; 1830, 1,102; 1840, 5,357; 1850, 9,157; 1860, 17,886; 1870, 24,596; 1880, 34,022; 1890, 44,392; 1900, 51,555; 1910, 46,330; 1920, 44,892; population per square mile, 73.4.

It should be understood that drainage has made Wood County what it is today. Thirty years and more ago there were 16,000 miles of ditches in this county, made at a cost of many millions of dollars. One single ditch, known as the "Jackson Cut-off," drains 30,000 acres and cost $110,000. Then after all of this wonderful agricultural progress came the discovery of the county's immense gas and oil resources.

The county is rich in its soil and many natural resources besides. In 1923 it produced 309,524 tons of limestone. Its last (1923-24) county officials are: Probate Judge—B. O. Bristline; Clerk of the Courts—Alta E. DeRiar; Sheriff—Ervin J. Reitzel; Auditor—E. E. Corriell; County Commissioners—Charles T. Eggleston, Frank M. Adams and Edward L. Leathers; Treasurer—Earl E. Bailey; Recorder—Charles A. Heater; Surveyor—Norman W. Locke; Prosecuting Attorney—Ray D. Avery; Coroner—J. C. Weatherell; County Superintendent of Schools—H. A. Hall; Agricultural Agent—H. S. Lewis.



MEIGS ON THE MAUMEE RIVER
Built in 1812
(From a painting on wall of Wood County Court House)

The county seat of Wood County is Bowling Green, 100 miles northwest of Columbus. As far back as 1890 this place had a flow of 25,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. This brought many factories to locate here. Gas, oil and lime have built up a thriving city.

Bowling Green has foundries and machine shops. It manufactures underwear, automobiles, lime and canned goods. It is in the midst of an oil producing country. The Bowling Green State Normal College is located here. The value of the real estate and personal property of the city for purposes of taxation in 1923 was $4,433,190. Population (1920) 5,788.

Other villages of Wood County are North Baltimore, Bairdstown, Bloomdale, Cygnet, Green City, Pemberville, Grand Rapids, Hoytville, Millbury, Walbridge, Portage, Haskins, Custar, Milton Center, Bradner, Freeport, Rising Sun, West Millgrove, Perrysburg, Jerry, Tontogany and Weston villages.

WYANDOT COUNTY

Wyandot County was taken from parts of Marion, Crawford, Hardin and Hancock counties, February 3, 1845. The general sur-

face is level and the soil is fertile throughout. Originally, one-third was prairie land and was covered by the so-called Sandusky plains. Its area is 406 square miles. Its civil townships are: Antrim, Crane, Crawford, Eden, Jackson, Marseilles, Mifflin, Pitt, Richland, Ridge, Salem, Sycamore and Tymochtee.

Of its population it is seen by the United States census reports that in 1850 it had 11,194 inhabitants; 1860, 15,596; 1870, 18,553; 1880, 22,395; 1890, 21,722; 1900, 21,125; 1910, 20,760; 1920, 19,481; population per square mile is now 48.

From an early day this county was a favorite residence of the Wyandot Indians. It is noted for being the scene of Crawford's defeat in June, 1782, and the subsequent cruel death of Crawford.

The Delawares ceded their reservation in this county to the United States, in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs in 1842, they being the only Indians left in the state. The Wyandots left for the far west in July, 1843—about 700 souls in all. Hence it will be seen that every foot of soil in Ohio has been fairly bought by treaties from the original possessors.

The recent bulletin issued by the agricultural department at Columbus, gives these statistics concerning agriculture and the products known as "staples" in 1923-24: In 1923 there were grown 47,000 acres of corn, producing 1,927,000 bushels; wheat, 31,000 acres, bushels, 527,000; oats, 22,000 acres, bushels, 682,000; barley, 2,530 acres, bushels, 78,430; rye, 380 acres, 6,840 bushels; buckwheat, 16 acres, produced 320 bushels; tons of hay, 35,000; potatoes, 94,050 bushels; horses in county, in 1924, 7,980; cattle, 19,200; dairy cows, 9,050; swine, 42,200; sheep, 60,200; land in farms in 1920, 245,297 acres; average size farm, 93.6 acres. In 1923 Wyandot County produced 386,646 tons of limestone.

Its present (1923-24) officials are as follows: Probate Judge—Charles F. Clase; Clerk of the Courts—H. C. Staggs; Sheriff—W. W. Scheidegger; Auditor—Anthony J. Kraus; County Commissioners—D. D. Young, A. J. Frederick and George A. Weininher; Treasurer—Foster L. Finke; Recorder—Raynard C. Boucher; Surveyor—Charles F. Ellis; Coroner—L. W. Naus; County Superintendent of Schools—J. H. Grove; Agricultural Agent—H. R. Brinker.

Upper Sandusky, the county seat of Wyandot County, is on the west bank of the Sandusky River, sixty-three miles north of Columbus. It was platted in 1843. The first Methodist Indian mission formed in the Mississippi Valley was the one established here under Rev. James B. Finley; prior to that date the Catholics had a mission among the Indians in this section. John Stewart was first to preach to the Indians and formed the Wyandot Mission Church at Upper Sandusky. Stewart was a mulatto and used an interpreter, Jonathan Pointer, a negro. Indians were converted and two noted Indian ministers lie buried near the old mission church: Between-the-logs, died December, 1826, aged 50 years; Rev. John Stewart, first missionary to the Wyandots, died December, 1833, aged 37 years; Sum-mun-de-wat, murdered December, 1845, aged 46 years, buried in Wood County.

Upper Sandusky has manufacturing establishments producing carriages, wagons, coffins, steel burial vaults, steam pumps, cigars, gloves and flour. The value of its personal property and real estate for purposes of taxation in 1923 was $5,719,160. Population (1920), 3,708.

Charles Dickens in 1842 visited Upper Sandusky, remaining all night at a log cabin inn. He arrived by stage coach from Columbus en route to Buffalo. In his *American Notes* are found his observations concerning the roads and taverns of the then pioneer county of Wyandot.

The big Sycamore trees at Upper Sandusky were supposed to be the largest trees east of the Rocky Mountains, in America.

It was but a few miles west of Upper Sandusky, on the trail leading to the Big Spring, Wyandot town, where Colonel Crawford was

burned. History says "the Delawares burnt Crawford in satisfaction for the massacre of their people at the Moravian towns on the Muskingum."

Other villages in this county are: Nevada, Carey, Kirby, Marseilles, Harpster, Wharton and Sycamore.

Kirtland and the Mormons

The Village of Kirtland in Lake County, Kirtland Township, Ohio, owes its distinctive interest to the fact that it was once occupied by the followers of Joseph Smith, Jr., and that the temple erected here

The Temple, Kirtland

was built by the Mormons. The cornerstone was laid July 24, 1833, and the temple was dedicated March 27, 1836.

To the Village of Kirtland in January, 1831, came Joseph Smith, Jr., the Mormon prophet and his family. He was followed by many adherents of the new faith. Hither in 1832 came Brigham Young. Here he married his first wife, Mary Ann Angel of Geauga County, who, it is claimed, was through his varied career and entire life the favorite of his large number of wives.

Here the church founded by Smith flourished for a time. Here the Kirtland Safety Bank was established with Sidney Rigdon as president and Joseph Smith, Jr., as cashier. Here the failure of the bank and financial difficulties into which the church was plunged finally led to the exodus of the Mormons to the west.

Not far from this place Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon were tarred and feathered "by a mob of infuriated Baptist Campbellites and Methodists." This did not seem to halt their religious movement or diminish the power that they for a time exercised in Kirtland.

After the failure of the bank and the financial crisis that it created in the community Smith and Rigdon left Kirtland on horseback, as Smith afterwards himself said, "to escape mob violence which was about to burst upon us under the color of legal process."

After the departure of the Mormons the temple which was erected at a cost of $65,000 was abandoned and seemed destined gradually to crumble into ruin. In the meantime the Mormon Church had divided. One branch that had included in their faith a sanction of polygamy settled finally in Salt Lake City; the other branch that strongly opposed polygamy and has been known as the "Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints" now has its general offices at Independence, Missouri. The latter branch as the legal successor of the original church as organized in Ohio now has possession of the temple at Kirtland which in recent years has been repaired and restored to its original dignity and attractiveness. Services are held regularly in the temple which is visited by thousands of tourists every year. The Village of Kirtland has been greatly improved and the dwelling houses that for a long time were practically abandoned have been reroofed and made attractive by the application of paint. New homes have been erected and a modest hotel has been built to accommodate visitors. Elder Eben Curry now serves the congregation of "Latter Day Saints" who meet regularly in this historic temple.

The Mormons at Kirtland do not strike the casual observer as differing materially from other denominational congregations. They accept the Bible but supplement it with the Book of Mormon. They are good citizens—peaceable, temperate and law abiding.

The Book of Mormon

Rev. Solomon Spalding, who was born in 1761 and died in 1816, wrote a book entitled "The Manuscript Found," but was not able to find a publisher for it. It was a romance based upon the theory that the American Indians were the descendants of the lost tribes of Israel. Persons who had seen Spalding's book in manuscript form or had heard the author read from it felt sure that the "Book of Mormon" was simply a copy or a paraphrase of "The Manuscript Found." This theory was exploited for years. Finally the Spalding manuscript was found. It is now in the library of Oberlin College. It corresponds neither in style nor content with the "Book of Mormon."

Whence, then, came the "Book of Mormon? Mr. M. R. Werner, whose ample volume, "Brigham Young," has recently (1925) been published, has this to say concerning its origin:

"The whole Spalding story is an instance of the feverish effort of anti-Mormons to prove that Joseph Smith was incapable of writing the 'Book of Mormon' without the aid of God, and they refused to admit for a moment that he did so with the aid of God. It is my conviction that Joseph Smith wrote the 'Book of Mormon' without the aid of God, and that the book itself shows evidence of being a product of Smith's environment."

Mr. Werner is in agreement with both branches of the church as to the authorship of the "Book of Mormon." He does not agree with them as to the source of inspiration. The Mormons believe that the "Book of Mormon" is the word of God revealed through Joseph Smith.

EDUCATION AND THE PRESS

CHAPTER I

OHIO'S PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Important Events in Ohio's Educational History

O. T. Corson

Ohio is well born. She is the eldest daughter of the great Northwest Territory dedicated and consecrated at its birth to two great ideals—universal freedom and universal education.

The Immortal Ordinance of 1787 for the government of this territory contains no sentence fraught with deeper meaning and significance than the first sentence of Article III, more frequently quoted than understood and appreciated it is feared, which declares that "Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

In this declaration is found the charter of our public school system which represents at least a serious attempt to make valid the statement of the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal. The primary purpose of the public school is to furnish and to guarantee to all the children of all the people equality of educational opportunity. To the realization of this purpose Ohio is pledged in her Constitution and laws enacted in accordance therewith.

Just as eternal vigilance has always been the price paid for liberty, so constant effort has been necessary to maintain the public schools, the chief source of that universal intelligence which is essential to universal freedom. To call attention to some of the important events in Ohio's educational history, indicative of this constant effort to maintain the public schools, seems proper on this anniversary occasion.

Two years before the enactment of the Ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Northwest Territory, the Continental Congress had made provision for the survey and disposition of the land to be occupied by the first settlers. By this provision, section 16, one of the four sections at the center of each township of thirty-six square miles or sections, was reserved for the maintenance of the public schools of the township. The mismanagement of this generous endowment for public education is one feature of Ohio's educational history to which we cannot point with pride. The mere thought of what would have resulted had this endowment of 700,000 acres of Ohio land been conserved, suggests that there is at least as much truth as poetry in the oft-quoted sentiment:

> "For of all sad things of tongue or pen,
> The saddest are these: 'It might have been.' "

Because of this liberal endowment of school lands, it is not surprising that the people of Ohio, for more than two decades of her beginning history, believed that the revenues resulting from the lease of their lands would provide ample funds for the maintenance of the public schools. On this account the principle of taxing all the property of all the people to pay for the education of all the children of all the people was not recognized until 1825, when "An act to provide for the support and better regulation of common schools" became a law. The passage of this law marks the first important event in Ohio's educational history.

It is true that, four years before this, another law was enacted. But this law was wholly permissive in character and local in application. By

its provisions the people might unite in building a schoolhouse and in employing a teacher, and under certain conditions and restrictions, might levy a small tax to make up the deficiency due to the inability of some parents to pay their share of the school expenses.

The law of 1825 was to a certain extent, at least, mandatory in its provisions. Townships must be laid off into school districts; school officers must be elected to manage the schools; teachers must be certificated to teach by a county board of examiners; and most important and significant of all, a tax on one-half mill upon the property of the several counties of the state was to be levied to produce an annual fund for the instruction of all classes of youth in reading, writing, arithmetic, and other branches of a common education.

It is impossible for us who live in these days of advanced educational sentiment and unusual educational opportunity, when school taxes, in addition to the regular levy authorized by law, are so frequently voted by the people, to realize what a tax of even one-half mill meant to the pioneers of Ohio one hundred years ago. But when we recall the fact that the people at that time had had no experience or training to lead them to realize the necessity of public education, it will be seen that this first step in taxation for education marked a great advance in public school legislation. And it is not at all surprising that for several years after the passage of the law it was but partially enforced in many counties of the state because of a public sentiment hostile to its provisions.

The passage of this law was due to the tactful and political management of the friends of education in the legislature, who united their forces with the friends of internal improvements. As a result, canals and public schools were provided for in Ohio by the same legislature—the former on February 4, and the latter of February 5, 1825. The sight of an Ohio Canal, even though abandoned because its days of usefulness are gone, should still arouse in the minds of all who love the public schools grateful memories of that day nearly one hundred years ago when the support of the friends of canals made possible the beginning of the public school system of Ohio.

Among the many who had a part in the enactment of this important law, history records that the credit for its enactment is largely due to Ephraim Cutler of Washington County, Caleb Atwater of Pickaway County, and Nathan Guilford of Hamilton County. On the date of its passage, Mr. Cutler and Mr. Guilford were standing side by side. The former had been the devoted friend of the clause in the state Constitution by which Ohio was forever dedicated to the policy of encouraging schools and education. The latter had acted as chairman of the Joint-Committee which had prepared the bill and carefully guided it through both houses of the Legislature. Both were growing old. Both had worked hard and persistently to secure the establishment of a school system which would provide equal educational opportunity to all the children of the state, rich and poor alike. At this supreme moment in the lives of both, Ephraim Cutler turned to Nathan Guilford and expressed the joy of his heart by reverently repeating the words of Simeon: "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word; For mine eyes have seen thy salvation!"

In 1838 the school law was amended to include township supervision of the schools by the township clerk and county supervision by the county auditor. This change in the law was made upon the recommendation of Samuel Lewis, the first state superintendent of schools for Ohio, who had entered upon his duties soon after his election by the Legislature on March 31, 1837, for the term of one year. The fact that he traveled in this one year more than 1,500 miles, almost wholly on horseback, and visited forty county seats and 300 schools is evidence of a devotion to duty, which has never been excelled, if equalled in Ohio or any other state. His observation deeply impressed him with the entire lack of organization in the schools and with the imperative need of some kind

of supervision to meet this lack. Had he been permitted to continue his work for the term of five years—the time to which his appointment had been extended, there can be no doubt that under his inspiriting leadership the changes in the law, which had been made upon his recommendation, would have resulted in much good to the schools. But failing health compelled his resignation in 1839, after which the deep interest which he had aroused in public education began to decline. Following much debate in the Legislature on the question of continuing the office of state superintendent, it was finally decided, March 23, 1840, to merge it with that of secretary of state, where it remained for a period of thirteen years.

While the law of 1838, the amendments to it, and the laws enacted within the fifteen years which followed were all indicative of attempts to improve existing educational conditions, none of them exercised any large influence in the educational progress of the state.

Following the adoption of the second state Constitution in 1851, came renewed activity on the part of the friends of the public schools for advanced school legislation. This resulted in the enactment of the school law of 1853—another important event in Ohio's educational history. This law provided for a state school tax; free education for all the youth of the state; a fund of one-tenth of a mill yearly for the purpose of furnishing school libraries and apparatus to all the schools of the state; the election of a state commissioner of common schools; a township board of education composed of a representative from each of the three sub-districts, into which each township was divided, and the election of local directors for each sub-district.

This two-fold system of administering the country schools which was intended to give the township board general supervision and the local directors the local control of the schools, was undoubtedly a compromise between the theories of centralization of authority in administration and of "Home Rule" in neighborhood affairs, represented on the one hand by those who favored the township as the unit of organization and on the other hand by those who insisted that the sub-district should be the educational unit.

For forty years this "double-headed" system was the source of constant misunderstanding and friction and when the "Workman Law," which repealed its provisions, and substituted therefor a township board of education to have entire control of the schools of the township, was enacted in 1892 to take effect in 1893, the hardest fought educational battle ever waged in Ohio was begun, to continue with increased bitterness for a number of years. This long contest in the Legislature and afterwards in the courts to test the constitutionality of the law so ably and successfully defended by its author, Honorable Charles H. Workman, then of Ada, now of Mansfield, Ohio, constitutes another important event in Ohio's educational history.

Perhaps I may be pardoned for relating something of the unwritten history connected with this contest in which I was compelled to have a part on account of occupying, at the time, the position of state commissioner of common schools. In fact, even before entering upon the official duties connected with the office, I went to Columbus in obedience to the request of the Ohio State Teachers' Association, as its representative, to help in every way possible in securing the desired legislation.

"The Workman Law," like most school legislation, was a compromise. It was the original intention of the author of the bill and of those who were working with him, to provide for a township board of education elected at large by the voters of the entire township and for supervision of the schools, either township, district, or county. But the sub-district system was so deeply rooted in the educational policy of the state that the best that could be secured was a township board, composed of one representative from each sub-district elected by the people of the sub-district. It was impossible to secure more than permissive super-

vision and the "open door" to consolidation and centralization of the schools, all of which it was believed would follow in due time, when the schools were reorganized under the township boards. In this form the law was finally enacted to take effect in April, 1893, instead of 1892 as originally intended, because the date of its passage, March 14, 1892, was too late to arrange for the election in April.

Immediately in all sections of the state there arose strong opposition to this law which eliminated more than 33,000 local school directors representing the more than 11,000 sub-districts, abolished by its provisions. Many of the best people in Ohio, who were deeply interested in the success of the schools, opposed the law because they feared that under the township board their sub-district school would be neglected. All the petty politicians who were interested in office-holding, however, insignificant, joined in the opposition. Many teachers believed that under the new organization salaries would be levelled downward and, therefore, used their influence against the law. As a result, it was exceedingly difficult to keep the law from being repealed before the date of its going into effect, as the Legislature which enacted it held a second session in 1893.

In 1894 the newly elected Legislature contained many members who were hostile to the new law and repeated attempts were made to repeal it. But as the result of an appeal that it should at least have a fair trial, no changes were made. It was hoped that this "trial" would so educate the people as to the value of the provisions of the law, that the opposition would grow less. But, on the contrary, when the succeeding Legislature convened in 1896 the opposition was stronger and more determined than ever.

And now comes the relation of an incident which has not been made public before, and which had much to do with saving the "Workman Law" from repeal. Since I happen to be the sole surviving witness to this incident, it seems not inappropriate that it should be related in this connection. The other witness was the late Senator Adolph Pluemer of Cincinnati who in the formation of the standing committees of the Senate for 1896 was made chairman of the committee on public schools. He at once manifested a friendly attitude which was encouraged in every way possible. When the bill repealing the "Workman Law," which had passed the House by a large majority, reached the Senate, it was referred to the committee of which Senator Pluemer was chairman. He at once asked for advice as to its disposition and received the suggestion that it was most desirable to hold it in the committee as long as possible. This he proceeded to do with the aid of other friendly members associated with him. This action so angered some of the members of the House, who were determined upon the immediate repeal of the law, that they planned to resort to rather drastic measures to accomplish their purpose.

One of these measures was to prepare a bill to abolish the office of state commissioner of common schools as a punishment for the efforts the office had made to secure the enactment of the law in the first place and to keep it from being repealed after its enactment. Another of these measures is indicated in the following recital of the substance of a conversation with Senator Pluemer who called me late one night to meet him in his room at the hotel. As soon as I saw him, I realized by his excited manner that something unusual had happened. He at once asked if I knew what some of the House were planning to do with me, having in mind the bill already mentioned to abolish the office of school commissioner. Upon being assured that I was not at all disturbed over that matter, he then asked whether I knew what proposition had been made to him. Receiving a negative reply, he then proceeded to tell how he had been urged to report the bill to repeal the "Workman Law," for passage, accompanied by the threat that unless such action were promptly taken, what was known as the Cincinnati Waterworks Bill would be

defeated in the House. This bill provided for a large bond issue to finance a much needed relief in Senator Pluemer's home city a measure in which the entire Hamilton County delegation was vitally interested and for the passage of which they were all pledged to use their influence. Realizing fully the dilemma in which Senator Pluemer was placed, feeling that the time had come when he could not be expected to hold out any longer, and deeply regretting that the new township law for which Ohio had waited so long and for which so many had so earnestly worked, must at last be repealed and all be lost, it is not difficult to imagine the grateful surprise and the happy relief which came with the statement from the plucky chairman of the committee on public schools—"I don't know what you think about it, but I told 'em to go to h - - l." No change of destination was suggested. The bill in which the Cincinnati friends were so much interested became a law. The "Workman Law" was not repealed, and was assured two more years of trial.

As a rule, the enemies of good laws are much more persistent in their opposition to them than the friends of such laws are active in their support. This was true of the "Workman Law." As a result, when the Legislature again met in January, 1898, the opposition was so strong, united, and determined that there seemed to be no hope of saving the law from repeal. It was in this crisis that Senator William G. Brorein of Auglaize County came to the rescue by introducing what was known as the "Brorein Amendment," which met with the approval of the friends of the law and at the same time secured the support of a large majority of its opponents. Senator Brorein had served as a member of the House for two previous sessions, was friendly to the spirit of the "Workman Law," but recognized that something must be done to save it from repeal.

The "Brorein Amendment" provided for the election, in each sub-district of two sub-directors who, in addition to the director who was a member of the township board, constituted a board of sub-directors for the sub-district. These boards were authorized to select teachers for their sub-districts subject to confirmation by a majority of the township board of education. If the first selection failed of confirmation, a second selection could be made. If the selections thus made were not so confirmed before the third Monday of August, then the township board proceeded to elect the teachers. By means of this Amendment the principle of the "Workman Law" was saved and the real school organization kept under the control of the township board of education. It was soon discovered that the sub-district boards were without authority to act in the election of teachers, except as a committee of recommendation, and in some instances the amendment was not enforced.

To an entire stranger like Doctor Brittain, who directed the school survey of Ohio in 1913, it was incomprehensible that such an amendment could ever have been made a part of the school law of the state as the "sub-directors" provided for in the amendment were little more than "figureheads." That was the intention. Had it not been for this amendment, however, the "Workman Law" would have been repealed, Ohio would have gone back either to the old law of 1853, or perhaps to the sub-district system, and the present school law, under which we are now making such substantial progress, would have been an impossibility. This law, whose provisions are known to all of us, was enacted as was the law of 1853, following the adoption of a new constitution which provided for the reorganization of the school system of the state. It marks the last important event in Ohio's educational history and is worthy of the cordial support which it is generally receiving. But the battle, which prepared the way for the enactment and enforcement of the present law was fought and won from 1892-98, when the "Workman Law" was on trial.

In addition to the legislation, already referred to, which makes distinct epochs in Ohio's educational history, mention should be made of

three other laws of more than ordinary importance in the educational development of the state.

In 1892, the same year in which the "Workman Law" came into existence, another law which was destined to exercise a large influence for good in the country schools and in the extension of high school privileges to country boys and girls was enacted. This law took its name from the Honorable Alexander Boxwell who for so many years so ably represented Warren County in the House of Representatives. The plan upon which the law was based had been in operation in Warren County for a number of years previous to the enactment of the law. Its provisions for examination and graduation of the pupils of the country schools and for township and county commencements led thousands of boys and girls to start on the road to a high school and college education and created a strong educational sentiment in the country districts in favor of high schools. This law was the first step toward securing equality of high school opportunity for country boys and girls and logically led to the law providing for the classification and inspection of all the high schools of the state.

The Normal School Law, enacted in 1902, marks the beginning of state training for teachers in Ohio. The colleges established by the provisions of that law at Miami University and Ohio University, and the additional colleges established by subsequent legislation at Ohio State University, Bowling Green and Kent are proving their worth as most important factors in our educational system, worthy in every way of the most cordial support.

To all who appreciate the self-sacrificing work of worthy teachers who devote their lives to the services of the state at salaries entirely incommensurate with the services required and rendered, it is most gratifying that Ohio has recently enacted a law providing for a retirement fund for such teachers.

This retirement fund is not a gratuity—"Something given freely or without recompense." It is not a charity—"Whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the needy suffering for their relief." It is simply a belated payment of the interest on a debt long past due from the state to overworked and underpaid teachers who have done more for the physical, mental and moral welfare of the state than any other class of citizens in the state. The Ohio law combines all that is best in such legislation. It is being wisely and satisfactorily administered. It should have the most cordial support of all citizens who believe in justice to teachers. It must not be repealed. It cannot—it will not be repealed if the membership of this great association remain loyal to the law whose enactment was made possible by their united efforts.

In securing all the effective legislation which has been enacted in the seventy-five years of its history the Ohio State Teachers' Association has had a most important part. Only those who are ignorant of what this association has stood for and helped to accomplish in the enactment, maintenance, and execution of wise school legislation, will ever question its influence or criticize its work.

But it is not alone through its wholesome influence upon the school legislation of the state that the Ohio State Teachers' Association has established a record for meritorious service. In 1851, only four years after its organization in 1847, Lorin Andrews, chairman of the executive committee, resigned his position as superintendent of the Massillon schools to enter upon the work of a "Common School Missionary." His only hope of financial reward was in the exceedingly small compensation offered at that time by teachers' institutes. At the meeting held in Cleveland, just seventy-two years ago, the work of Mr. Andrews was cordially approved and a resolution was unanimously passed to sustain him financially. This resolution was in reality a pledge of financial support, which the members of the association sacredly kept by contributing from their small salaries the money required to keep their

"missionary" in the field. No other state association has such a record for unselfish service in behalf of the schools. In this service so generously rendered, it is unthinkable that Lorin Andrews and those who supported him, ever thought of, much less talked of "selling education" —an unfortunate phrase so often heard in these modern days of such "mental poverty" as seems to necessitate the use of the language of Wall Street in discussing such a spiritual process as education—a condition resulting, perhaps, from the fact that in recent years we seldom asked what we think or how we feel about anything, but what our "reaction" is.

Forty years ago, the Ohio State Teachers' Association, under the leadership of the late Mrs. D. L. Williams, inaugurated the State Teachers' Reading Circle movement which was destined to grow to include all sections of the country. In the absence of carefully kept records in many states and counties, it is not possible to determine with certainty or even to estimate with any degree of accuracy how many teachers have availed themselves of the excellent opportunity furnished by reading circle courses of study as an efficient means of professional growth. There can be no doubt, however, that hundreds of thousands of teachers have been directly benefited in this way and that many additional thousands have, in a smaller measure, been indirectly helped. In Ohio, the "Mother State," the average annual enrollment of teachers who have read with more or less thoroughness one or more of the courses adopted, since the work was organized, is at least five thousand.

It is impossible to estimate the good which has been accomplished by the Ohio Teachers' Reading Circle. Its courses of reading have always been helpful. It has been and is now worthy of the cordial support of all the superintendents and teachers of the state.

Unfortunately the "craze for credits," which has been sweeping over the country, seems in some instances to carry with it the presumption that, when sufficient "credits" have been received to secure a life license to teach, there will be no further need of reading or study. As a result teachers who act upon this presumption ignore the claims of the reading circle as well as other means of continuing their professional growth. To all such teachers "credits" are in reality discredits, not only to themselves, but also, to the training which produced them. The graduate of a teachers' college or any other institution of learning who has no desire to grow is a real menace to the teaching profession and to the cause of education—much more dangerous to the educational welfare of the state than a teacher with a fewer "credits," but with such a hunger for knowledge as to lead to constant reading and study. The important problem of preparing teachers to begin the work of teaching has long received attention and has been solved, to a fair degree, by the establishment of county and state schools for that purpose. The equally important and still more difficult problem of maintaining the growth of teachers after they have been prepared to begin has not yet received the attention it merits and has not been solved in a satisfactory manner. The State Reading Circle is one of the best agencies in existence to aid in the solution of this problem. The Ohio State Teachers' Association should pledge anew its loyalty to its own child and resolve anew to use all its influence collectively and through its individual membership to sustain the work of both the Ohio Teachers' and the Ohio Pupils' Reading Circles.

It is well on this occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Ohio State Teachers' Association to take a little time to think of what the past has given to the present and reverently to recognize the debt of gratitude we owe to the unselfish souls, whose devotion to duty in the years that are gone, has made possible the heritage of educational opportunities which we now enjoy. In 1876 the late Dr. Emerson E. White, one of Ohio's stalwart educational leaders, in his informing and interesting history of teachers' associations said:

"The Ohio Teachers' Association has a history of which every friend

of education may justly be proud. No other body of teachers has ever undertaken such enterprises for the advancement of education, and it is believed that no other has exerted a stronger or more salutary influence."

To this fine tribute we can give most hearty approval. In these days of greatly increased membership, with enlarged opportunity and corresponding responsibility, may the Ohio State Teachers' Association remain true to the ideals of unselfish service which have characterized its seventy-five years of history.

Commissioners of Common Schools

Samuel Lewis	1837-1840
Hiram H. Barney	1854-1857
Anson Smythe	1857-1863
C. W. H. Cathcart	1863
Emerson E. White	1863-1866
John A. Norris	1866-1869
William D. Henkle	1869-1871
Thomas W. Harvey	1871-1875
Charles C. Smart	1875-1878
James J. Burns	1878-1881
D. F. DeWolf	1881-1884
Leroy D. Brown	1884-1887
Eli T. Tappan	1887-1889
John Hancock	1889-1891
Charles C. Miller	1891-1892
Oscar T. Corson	1892-1898
Lewis D. Bonebrake	1898-1904
Edmund A. Jones	1904-1909
John W. Zeller	1909-1911
Frank W. Miller	1911-1913

Superintendents of Public Instruction

Frank W. Miller	1913-1915
F. B. Pearson	1915-1920
Vernon M. Riegel	1920-

Since the enactment of the reorganization law in 1921, the state superintendent of public instruction has become ex-officio director of education. His duties have multiplied, but the present director, Mr. Vernon M. Riegel, has met the increased responsibilities of his position with commendable success

CHAPTER II

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

The General Assembly of Ohio at its last session made the following appropriations for the state-supported normal colleges and universities for the two years ending June 30, 1927:

Bowling Green State Normal College	$ 838,760.00
Kent State Normal College	1,265,240.00
Miami University	1,240,650.00
Miami University, Department Special Education	29,600.00
Ohio State University	7,564,264.00
Ohio State University Agricultural Extension	499,400.00
Ohio University	1,207,361.35
Wilberforce University, Combined Normal and Industrial Department	558,320.00

Of these appropriations the following amounts were for additions and betterments:

Kent State Normal College	732,000.00
Miami University	266,180.00
Ohio State University	2,263,362.00
Ohio University	286,500.00
Wilberforce University	219,120.00

From the foregoing statistics it will be seen that the state provides liberally for higher education. Sixty years ago this work was done in a limited way by the small colleges without state support. Much has been said of the facilities that they provided. They were dependent on the tuition of those who attended. They were not small colleges as a matter of choice. Indeed, a goodly portion of the energies of the officials and teaching staff were expended in efforts to secure an attendance sufficient to keep these institutions alive. Their students were drawn from limited sections in the midst of which they were respectively located. This accounts in part for the large number of such schools. That they did good work is attested by the character and success of their students and graduates.

In the sketch of the life of Warren G. Harding, mention has been made of the number of Ohio Presidents whose education was acquired in the academy and small college. In speaking of the latter, President Harding himself once said: "I am still persuaded that the smaller college, with the personal contact between members of the faculty and student body, was the best educational institution of which we have ever been able to boast." This statement of the late President naturally suggests the question of the place of the small college in the educational field of today. Since the state has undertaken to make provision for higher education and the normal training of teachers, is there still need for the smaller college as it was known prior to and for almost a score of years after the Civil war?

That there is a demand for these institutions is attested by the fact that they still exist, and that they are more generously supported and attended than ever before. Many of them have sufficient endowment to assure adequate income for continued service and growth. The

instructors in these institutions are better paid than in earlier years, and the work that they do generally compares favorably with work of like grade done by the state-supported universities and colleges.

While in former years it required especial effort to induce students to attend, today they come without solicitation. Many of these colleges have found it necessary to fix a limit to the number of students in any year. In other words, they are not able to meet the popular demand for the instruction that they offer. There is still a place for the small college which has its advantages, one of which is set forth in the quotation from President Harding. Ohio has not only her three universities, two of which support normal departments, and the two normal schools and Wilberforce University, all supported by the state, but also a large number of small colleges that are making a most valuable contribution to higher education. Brief sketches of these appear on the following pages:

We regret that space will not permit like sketches of many institutions of this kind which no longer exist. Some of these, like the Holbrook School at Lebanon, numbered students by the thousands; and many of them with a comparatively small student body did excellent work in their day without any expense to the state.

Ohio State University

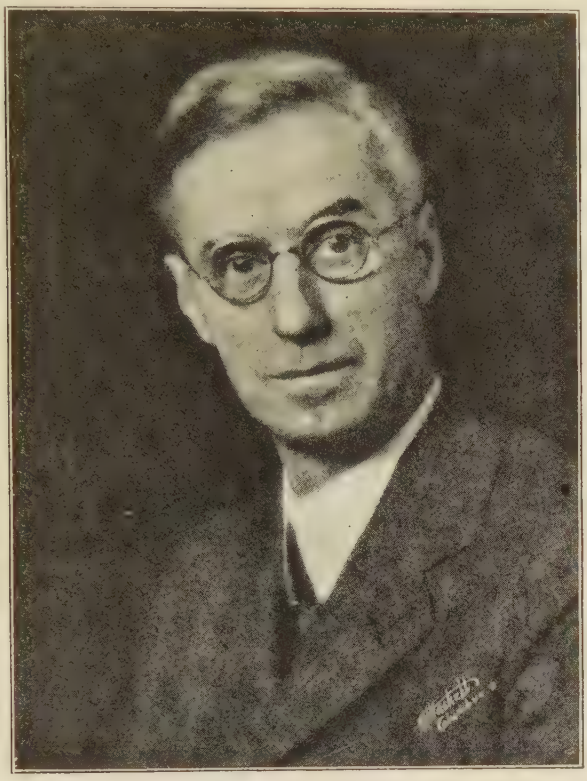
On July 2, 1862, while the Union was engaged in a life and death struggle, the successful issue of which was by no means certain at that moment, President Lincoln signed an act of Congress which, though born in war time, bore its flower and fruit in times of peace. Measured by this fruit in the history of higher education in America, the "Morrill act" might properly rank alongside the national bank act, one of the cornerstones of our national finance, and the Emancipation order, which loosed forever the chains of physical servitude. This act provided the initial impulse in the development of most of what are known as "the land grant colleges and universities"—institutions that in equipment and technical facilities and unrestricted service to the people comprise an aggregate of educational power greater perhaps than all the privately endowed college corporations in the country.

At the time of the passage of the Morrill act, Ohio had twenty-one senators and representatives in Congress. The act provided that each state should be allotted, in public lands or public land scrip, 30,000 acres for each representative in Congress. Thus Ohio was entitled to 630,000 acres of land scrip. The proceeds of the sale of this land scrip should "constitute a perpetual fund" and only the interest income therefrom could be used and appropriated "to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such a manner as the Legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

Seldom, outside of Federal courts, has the language of an act of Congress been the subject for so much discussion, controversy and interpretation as that which marked the successive efforts in Ohio to apply the provisions of this act. The different items were distorted from their context; one party would see only such words as "practical," "agriculture and the mechanic arts"; another emphasized "liberal" and "classical studies"; "military tactics" obtruded another angle into the debate, one able speaker declaring that it was as inconsistent to include military tactics and agriculture in the same curriculum as to expect the plowman to occupy the same field as an army; efforts were made to broaden the term "industrial classes" to include everyone from farmer

to banker and mechanic to doctor. There were the "narrow gauge" and the "broad gauge" parties. One faction, it was charged, looked upon the proposed college "chiefly as a means for the development of bull calves"; the other wanted "an institution of learning upon the broadest and most liberal foundation."

Ohio in the generation following the Civil war was liberally provided with scores of colleges, academies and other seminaries of learning, nearly all of them established on a sectarian basis or conducted under distinctly religious, if non-sectarian, auspices. With so many schools, some of them with long and creditable records, the question



GEORGE W. RIGHTMIRE
Acting President

was naturally asked, why establish a new one? The fund from the Federal Government then seemed impressively large. It could be used more profitably, said some, as an addition to the resources of one or more institutions already in existence. Some, disregarding the plain language of the grant, went so far as to argue that the money be diverted into the common school fund of the state.

The chief influence in combatting these adverse interests and in eventually securing from the Legislature "the charter act" for the college was the state board of agriculture, acting as an organization and through its individual members. They were attracted chiefly, no doubt, by the promise of a school that would teach agriculture and the mechanic arts. While the influence of this group was the dominating factor in insuring the acceptance of the grant from the Federal Government and in the founding of the college, yet in the subsequent phases of the institution's development the farmers' organizations, at times, by their insistence upon the "practical" aspects of the curricu-

lum, were a retarding force in the progress toward the ideals of a "university."

Ohio people are essentially religious. That fact has been used recently by a "radical" critic of American life as one of the points of a general indictment of the people of this state. But it would apply almost equally to the people of any other state. Ohioans accept the charge with perfect equanimity. While the division into sects and denominations was more sharply pronounced fifty years ago than at present, there has always been a deep-grounded respect and reverence for religious observance and institutions, quite apart from sect or creed. In the formal scheme of government, church and state might be divorced, but it was nowhere disputed that religion was in the very foundation of our national civilization. Practically every Ohio college fifty years ago emphasized the duty of students to attend chapel and other religious worship. The public schools, it is true, had no prescribed religious observance. But when it was proposed to erect a college as "the apex of the public school system," to compete with and perhaps surpass the denominational colleges, yet without the distinctive religious atmosphere of such institutions, there was provided another source of criticism and opposition to the "state college."

When in 1878 the General Assembly passed the bill changing the name Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College to Ohio State University, the agricultural press, on the one hand, charged that this change of name indicated a settled purpose to abandon the idea of agricultural and mechanical education; while from another quarter came denunciation of the institution as a godless school because no chapel exercises were held. Describing both viewpoints was the epigram, widely quoted at the time: "The institution has already got as far as possible away from God and Agriculture."

In this sketch it is possible to make only these brief allusions to many interesting phases of the university's early history. The history of the university, contained in the large volumes published in 1920, on the occasion of the semi-centennial, is a document of exceptional interest. Students of educational progress in general will find in it among other things a cross-section of opinion and discussion on the subject of higher education during the two decades following the Civil war. While the preceding paragraphs suggest some aspects of the public opinion and other influences that beset the project, the remainder of this sketch must be confined to the record of the institution itself.

Governor Tod in his message of January, 1863, urged the acceptance by Ohio of the grant under the Morrill act, but no bill for that purpose was enacted. This neglect is said to have been the chief reason that prompted Columbus Delano to become a candidate for the following Legislature. In that session he acted as the leader, supported by the state board of agriculture, of which Dr. N. S. Townshend was president, in securing the passage of the bill on February 9, 1864, accepting the terms of the act of Congress.

From the sale of the land scrip granted to Ohio, the total proceeds amounted to $342,450.80. This was the original capital or endowment of the university—a sum that now would not suffice for the university budget of expenditures for a single year. After the acceptance of the grant from the National Government, a half dozen years went by before a Legislature could be induced to pass an act of organization for the proposed college. That act, introduced in the House by Reuben P. Cannon, was signed March 22, 1870, and was entitled "An act to establish and maintain an Agricultural and Mechanical College in Ohio."

The governor of Ohio at that time was Rutherford B. Hayes. Upon him devolved the appointment of the first board of trustees, one from each congressional district (nineteen in all). Governor Hayes set a valuable precedent of non-partisanship in the choice of this board.

Mr. Hayes himself became a trustee of the university in 1887 and was active in its affairs until his death six years later. He had given much thought to education, exerted his influence to promote a harmonious union of the "practical" and the traditional courses of instruction, and was a pioneer advocate of "manual training" in schools. The trustees appointed by Governor Hayes were:

Aaron F. Perry, Cincinnati; Joseph F. Wright, Cincinnati; Richard C. Anderson, Dayton; William B. McClung, Troy; William Sawyer, St. Marys; James M. Trimble, Hillsboro; Joseph Sullivant, Columbus; Thomas C. Jones, Delaware; Warren P. Noble, Tiffin; James W. Ross, Perrysburg; Ralph Leete, Ironton; Daniel Keller, Lancaster; Marvin M. Munson, Granville; Norton S. Townshend, Avon; Valentine B. Horton, Pomeroy; John C. Jamison, Cadiz; Cornelius Aultman, Canton; John R. Buchtel, Akron; Henry B. Perkins, Warren.

As an inducement to secure the location of the college, Franklin County offered the board $300,000 in 7 per cent bonds of the county and additional private subscriptions of which over $25,000 was paid. On October 12, 1870, the trustees voted to accept this proposition and chose as the site what was known as the Neil farm, comprising a total of 331.11 acres, the price paid for the land being $117,508.

In the adoption of courses of study for the college the discussion centered largely on the balance between the industrial arts and the time-honored classics. The schedule as finally adopted in January, 1871, provided the following basis of organization:

1. Department of agriculture.
2. Department of mechanic arts.
3. Mathematics and physics.
4. General and applied chemistry.
5. Geology, mining and metallurgy.
6. Zoology and veterinary science.
7. Botany, horticulture and vegetable physiology.
8. English language and literature.
9. Modern and ancient languages.
10. Department of political economy and civil polity.

This plan had first been presented by Joseph Sullivant, then and afterwards one of the most devoted friends of the institution, a trustee under several successive reorganizations, and secretary of the board from 1870 to 1878. While the Sullivant plan was adopted with only one dissenting vote, a proposal, made a year later by Dr. Townshend, to strike out the provisions for the appointment of professors for the eighth and ninth departments, was defeated by the close vote of eight to seven.

The presidency of the college was first offered to Gen. Jacob D. Cox of Cincinnati, who declined. James W. Patterson, a former professor of Dartmouth College, was elected by the trustees, but he also declined. In April, 1873, the honor of election as the first president was accepted by Edward Orton, Sr., who also filled the chair of geology in the first faculty.

The first faculty comprises Edwin Orton, geology; Thomas C. Mendenhall, physics and mechanics; Sidney A. Norton, chemistry; Joseph Millikin, modern languages; N. S. Townshend, agriculture; Robert W. McFarland, mathematics; John H. Wright, ancient languages. Halls and tablets commemorate some of these men, but their best memorial is in part intangible—what has been called the lengthened shadow of a man, an institution.

Edward Orton came to the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College from Antioch College, where he had been professor or president since 1865. More than anyone else he "shaped the policy of the institution, gave form and character to its work and laid the broad founda-

tion which has given it name and fame at home and abroad." He resigned as president in 1881, but remained professor of geology until his death in 1899. He was also state geologist from 1882. The geological museum and the department of geology are now housed in the beautiful building on the campus named in his honor, Orton Hall.

The first professor elected to the faculty, before the permanent choice of a president had been made, was the late Thomas C. Mendenhall. He was a scientist of splendid natural gifts and his service brought him more than national distinction. He was a native Ohioan and of Quaker ancestry. In 1878 he resigned the chair of physics and mechanics and for three years was professor of physics in the Imperial University of Japan. Following that he resumed his duties at Ohio State University. In 1884 he went to Washington as professor of electrical science in the Signal Service, later was president of Rose Polytechnic Institute in Indiana, and again went east as superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. He spent his last years in Columbus, and edited and annotated the manuscript history of the university left by Alexis Cope at his death.

Of Norton S. Townshend, who for some years conducted almost single-handed the college of agriculture, a biographical sketch is published elsewhere. He was requested to resign from the first board of trustees to take charge of the department of agriculture. In 1891 he was elected Professor Emeritus of Agriculture. In Townshend Hall, the home of the College of Agriculture, is a bronze tablet with the following inscription:

To the Memory of

Norton Strange Townshend

1815-1895

Beloved physician, friend of the cause of human freedom, wise law-maker, a pioneer in agricultural education, one of the founders of the University and its first Professor of Agriculture, the students of agriculture and veterinary medicine have placed this tablet.

A. D. 1909

Of the first faculty the member that remained longest in active service was Sidney A. Norton, of the chemistry department. He was placed on the roll with the title of Emeritus Professor in 1900. Robert W. McFarland held the chair of mathematics until 1884, when he resigned to become president of Miami University. Joseph Millikin, the first professor of English, taught, under the conditions made necessary during the struggling period of the college, classes in the ancient as well as the modern languages. He resigned in 1881. John H. Wright, of the chair of ancient languages, remained at the college only three years, and subsequently became one of the best known classical scholars in America, holding the chair of Greek in Harvard University.

The first building of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, subsequently known as "University Hall," and still the administrative center of the campus, was contracted for July 12, 1871. Though still unfinished, it provided practically the only class room, laboratory and dormitory facilities at the opening of the institution on September 17, 1873. There were just seventeen candidates for admission that day, all of them from Ohio and nine from Columbus. Two of the first students were girls, and the institution from the beginning has been coeducational. Besides the "Three R's" the only unusual entrance requirement was a knowledge of algebra, but even that was an insuperable bar to many candidates and was one of the causes of the small attendance in the early years. Up to 1896 a preparatory department was

maintained, and during the first ten years of the college the number of preparatory students exceeded that in the collegiate department. For the first decade the total enrollment by years was:

1873-74	90
1875	118
1876	143
1877	254
1878	309
1879	295
1880	313
1881	365
1882	356
1883	355

Prior to 1878 the Legislature had twice reorganized the membership of the board of trustees. The act of May 1, 1878, besides changing the name to Ohio State University, vested the government of the university in a board of seven trustees appointed by the governor. The trustees appointed by Governor Bishop under that act were: James B. Jamison, Cadiz; Seth H. Ellis, Springsboro; Stephen Johnston, Piqua; Thomas J. Godfrey, Celina; Alston Ellis, Hamilton; T. Ewing Miller, Columbus; James H. Anderson, Columbus.

Up to that time the college had been dependent almost entirely upon the income from the land grant fund for its support. The first appropriation from the Legislature for building or equipment was $4,500 granted May 7, 1877, for the purpose of establishing a school of mines and mine engineering. A new era in the history of the university opened in 1879 when the General Assembly recognized the obligations assumed by the state in accepting the land grant, and inserted in the general appropriations bill items totaling $15,800 for the benefit of the university. Other appropriations followed, but it was not until 1885 that the Legislature could be induced to contribute to the current expenses of the university. In that year the total appropriations amounted to $25,500, and of this sum $10,000 was for current expenses. The appropriations made by the Legislature during the first twenty years were as follows:

1871	$ 4,500
1873	2,000
1877	4,500
1879	15,800
1880	8,500.90
1881	1,350
1882	31,850
1883	21,850
1884	10,450
1885	25,500
1886	19,600
1887	19,400
1888	21,835
1889	75,100
1890	56,600
1891	30,275

This record of meagre and reluctant financial support explains perhaps better than anything else the halting progress of the institution through its early years. An addition had been made to the original endowment through the act of Congress February 18, 1871, ceding the unsurveyed and unsold lands of the Virginia Military Tract to the State of Ohio; and the act of the Ohio General Assembly March 26, 1872, vesting the title to such lands in the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Thus by 1892 the total endowment was approximately $550,000.

In 1890 Congress passed the Hatch bill as a supplement to the Morrill act, providing to each state an annuity of $15,000 for support of an agricultural experiment station established in connection with the college provided for in the original Morrill law. This annuity was increased each year until the maximum of $25,000 was reached.

The first measure to protect the university from the caprice of specific biennial appropriations was the Hysell act of 1891, providing for the university an annual levy of one-twentieth of a mill on the grand duplicate of the state. A supplementary act in May, 1891, permitted the trustees to issue "certificate of indebtedness" in anticipation of the annual levy. This legislation marked a new era for the univeristy, and the building program and general expansion that followed were the initial steps in realizing the dignity of a real university. On March 9, 1896, a new Hysell bill was enacted increasing the levy for the university from one-twentieth to one-tenth of a mill. For thirty years, therefore, the income of the university has been proportionate to the taxable wealth of the state. The income from the original endowment has relatively decreased. When it was first secured, "the endowment," states former President Thompson, "was so large as to arouse some fears. Indeed, it seemed to men of that day as equal to any emergency. There were few who supposed the institution would ever become the greatest single money-spending agency of the state." And to quote former President W. H. Scott on the same subject: "If anyone connected with the institution had been told at that time that in less than fifty years the annual income would be nearly four and a half times as great as the total endowment, he would have looked upon the prophet as a wild dreamer."

The successor of Edward Orton in the presidency was Rev. Walter Quincy Scott, who was elected in June, 1881, and served two years. His administration closed the first decade of the university's operation. The second president was a native of Ohio, had been in the ministry, was a fluent speaker, a "liberal" in the thought of that generation, was popular with the student body, but not altogether happy in his relations with the governing body of the university. It was during his administration that the first chemical building was erected, a structure destroyed by fire in 1889. The second chemical building was burned in 1904, so that the present home of that department is the third that has stood on the campus.

The years 1883 to 1895 were the period of transition. With financial support assured from the state, a "small college" began its expansion to the prestige and dignity of a state university. At the beginning of the period the "physical plant" of the university was not impressive even in that day of small things. Twelve years later there were buildings completed or in process of construction that are today among the cherished landmarks of the campus, while the institution was becoming recognized for the advantages offered in several specialized fields.

The president during this period was William Henry Scott. He was born in Athens County, Ohio, was educated in Ohio University, and after a period in the ministry returned there as professor of Greek in 1869, and in 1872 became president of that school. From Ohio University he was called in 1883 to the Ohio State University as president and professor of philosophy. He had been a successful teacher, and preferred teaching rather than executive duties. However, as has been well said, he exemplified "the genuine philosophy" in accepting and bearing year after year the burdens of a very difficult position, reluctantly consenting to remain in office until a successor could be found. After leaving the presidency he continued in the chair of philosophy and in 1910 was made Emeritus Professor. He is one of the two surviving ex-presidents of the university.

President Scott earnestly advocated increased facilities for education in agriculture, engineering and industrial arts in general, and it was

during his administration that Hayes Hall, the original home for the shops and home economics, was erected. Orton Hall also dates from his administration. The student enrollment steadily increased during this period, particularly after 1890, as the following figures show:

1884	298
1885	323
1886	331
1887	344
1888	401
1889	428
1890	493
1891	656
1892	664
1893	793
1894	778
1895	805

After prolonged seeking for a man of the proper qualifications, the trustees elected as the fourth president of the university James Hulme Canfield, who had had a successful record as chancellor of the University of Nebraska, but was a native of Ohio. He was exceptionally well informed on educational conditions everywhere and was bent on realizing his conceptions of the place the university should occupy in the educational scheme of Ohio. The history of his administration suggests that he was of a type just then becoming familiar in American life—the aggressive and forceful executive. He was a very ready debater, and failure to gain his point never perturbed his invariable cheerful temper. "If his method of approach had been the equal of his intelligence or courage he would have been an incomparable executive."[1]

In summing up the important results of his administration, Doctor Thompson at the semi-centennial of 1920 said of President Canfield: "In the business manager's office there has been a steady development in harmony with the best practices, but an intelligent survey will credit much of this progress to Doctor Canfield. The registrar's office began its modern development under his initiative. The organization of the university into colleges for the purpose of administrative advantages was completed, having been originally effected during the administration of Doctor Orton. In addition to the organization thus provided, President Canfield urged the importance of provision for a teachers' college, a college of commerce and administration, and a college of medicine. He was actively aggressive in urging the merits of coeducation and also secured the establishment of the department of domestic science—now known as home economics. During his administration the armory and gymnasium was erected, as also Townshend Hall for agriculture and the building now (1920) used for physiology."[2]

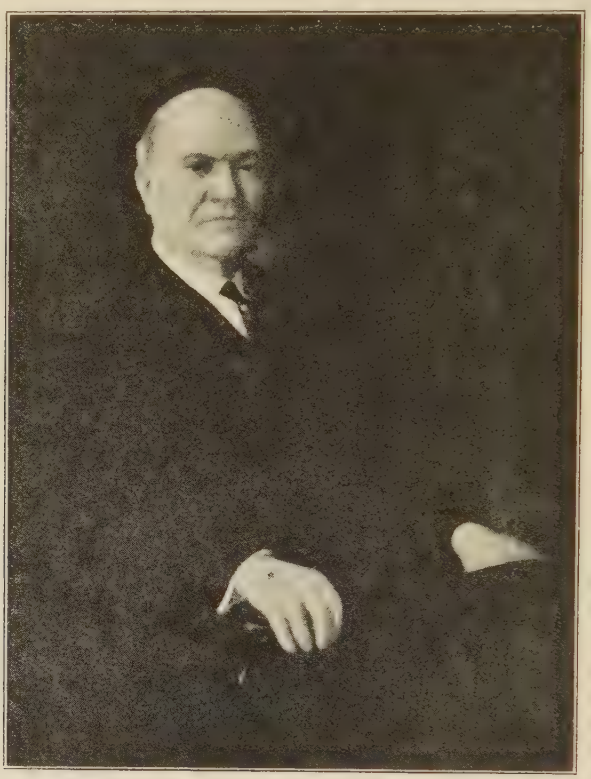
On July 1, 1899, William Oxley Thompson was installed as the fifth president of the university. On his seventieth birthday, November 5, 1925, he retired from office, after a continuous service of over twenty-six years. Doctor Thompson is a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, spent several years in the ministry, but from 1885 his service was in the educational field. In 1891 he was elected president of Miami University, and from that institution accepted the call to Ohio State. Thus the best years of his life have been given to the cause of higher education in Ohio.

The university has long since become one of the typically American creations representing enormous material resources and an aggregate of personal efficiency and service, in the midst of which the identity

[1] "History of the Ohio State University," Vol. III, p. 42.
[2] "History of the Ohio State University," Vol. III, pp. 42, 43.

of the individual tends to become submerged. Nevertheless, public opinion within and without university circles heartily subscribed to the tribute of Mr. L. F. Sater, from which the following extracts are made:

"As the history of Ohio State University is written, the growth, development and inspiration of the last twenty-five years will constitute one of its proudest epochs. Upon the foundation so firmly laid by those who preceded him, it has been the privilege and opportunity of William Oxley Thompson to direct the upbuilding of a great institution, worthy



WILLIAM O. THOMPSON
President Emeritus

of the citizenship it would serve. As an able and far-sighted administrator, he has met and discharged, with increasing success and wisdom, the problems pertaining to a tenfold increase in attendance, and an expenditure commensurate with and attendant upon the ever-widening fields of university service. Upon the lives of a larger number of men and women of the state than any other person, he has, by personal example, set the impress of his own character and ideals. To no one of his generation is the commonwealth under greater obligations; to no one does it accord higher respect. A power for civic righteousness; a lover of his fellowmen; a broad-minded, generous, courteous Christian gentleman:

"Truly he has had
The heart to conceive,
The understanding to direct,
And the hand to execute."

At the beginning of President Thompson's administration the area of the campus and farm was practically the same as when the college was founded. Without provisions for more land the College of Agriculture could not have been retained at Columbus. Such provisions have been made, largely through extensions west of the Olentangy River, until the estate of the university now comprises 1,100 acres. Over 400 acres are now used for campus purposes, about 100 acres being set aside for recreative uses, including the site of the Stadium.

Ohioans are readily impressed by this magnificent physical plant, but few, even among those in intimate contact with the university, appreciate it as a vast organization for educational service. This brief article can present no adequate picture of the institution as it has developed within the last thirty years. However, some figures may suggest the growth during this period. During the first decade of this period there were six colleges or department organizations. The number of students credited to each college for the years ending in June, 1896, and 1906, with a very marked increase in the two departments representing technical education, is shown as follows:

	1896	1906
College of Agriculture	41	310
College of Arts	381	589
College of Engineering	286	787
College of Law	100	162
College of Pharmacy	46	55
College of Veterinary Medicine	14	117

For the year 1922-1923, the fiftieth year of the university's service, the colleges, with the enrollment in each, were as follows:

Graduate School	488
College of Agriculture	1,019
Applied Optics	43
College of Arts	2,999
College of Commerce and Journalism	608
College of Dentistry	173
College of Education	1,004
College of Engineering	1,408
College of Law	238
College of Medicine	313
College of Pharmacy	281
College of Veterinary Medicine	83

In 1873, at the opening of the college, the faculty numbered seven. In 1882 there were sixteen members of this body. In 1892, at the opening of the new era in the university's progress, as previously noted, the faculty membership increased to sixty-seven. At successive ten-year periods the numerical strength of the faculty was: 1902, 138; 1912, 263; and in 1923, fifty years from the beginning, the number was 673. In his last annual report President Thompson stated the number of professors, assistant professors and instructors as 553, besides the minor assistants on the teaching staff.

In September, 1900, the registration of students at the beginning fall term for the first time exceeded 1,000. The total annual enrollment had passed the 1,000 mark for the year ending in 1897. The net enrollment for the year ending in 1925 was 11,535, while the enrollment for the ordinary academic year, not including the summer quarter, was 9,923. In this student body every county of the state was represented, and 58 other states and countries were also represented.

The student enrollment to the close of President Scott's administration has already been given. The figures for the successive years (ending June 30) completing the record for the first half century of the university are as follows:

1896	969
1897	1,019
1898	1,150
1899	1,124
1900	1,252
1901	1,465
1902	1,516
1903	1,717
1904	1,803
1905	1,835
1906	2,157
1907	2,277
1908	2,686
1909	3,050
1910	3,275
1911	3,439
1912	3,928
1913	3,969
1914	4,435
1915	5,332
1916	5,822
1917	6,188
1918	5,150
1919	5,825
1920	7,817
1921	8,313
1922	8,850
1923	9,495
1924	10,488
1925	11,535

On the retirement of Doctor Thompson November 5, 1925, the executive administration of the university devolved upon George W. Rightmire, as acting president. Professor Rightmire for some years has held a chair in the college of law, and is both an able and popular figure in university circles.

Miami University

Miami University, Oxford, Butler County, is one of Ohio's earliest educational institutions. Immediately after the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787, Congress adopted the report of a committee which provided that the board of treasury should be authorized to sell to any person or persons a grant of land, lying to the north of the Ohio River. Then came John Cleves Symmes with a petition for a grant of land between the two Miami Rivers. Originally, the wording allowed him to purchase 1,000,000 acres, but was modified later, allowing only such as he might be able to pay for upon receiving his patent. In this grant one full township was reserved for the support of an institution of learning. In the disposal of these lands it was found not possible to reserve the particular township designated, but Congress, at suggestion of Hon. John Randolph, substituted another township in that land district. Lebanon, Warren County, was first selected by a committee and the report signed by Alexander Campbell and James. Kilbourne. The fact that the third member had not met with the committee gave rise to a legal point and later the location selected was in Oxford Township, Butler County. Now that the title had been made clear and perfect, the Legislature, in 1809, passed an act creating "the president and trustees of Miami University."

In 1818 Rev. James R. Hughes, under direction of the trustees, opened a grammar school. In 1820 contracts were made for erecting

the central portion of the first building. The first class of twelve men was graduated in 1826, two years after the institution had opened. The university lands were leased for ninety-nine years at 6 per cent per annum on their value. The university was placed under charge of twenty-seven trustees appointed by the governor. For a century it has stood as a consistent, high grade small college of the classical type. For want of funds the trustees were forced to close its doors in 1873, but in 1885 it was reopened. Between 1873 and 1885 it was leased for private schools and the funds allowed to increase. The state made an appropriation in 1885 to repair the buildings, and continued to appropriate until 1896 when a levy was provided for the permanent support of the university.

In 1902 Ohio established a normal school at Oxford, under control of the trustees of Miami University. In 1896 coeducation was adopted there, but prior to that date a limited number of women had enrolled. The alumni of the institution include men who have gone forth to attain eminence in the public service and other fields of honorable endeavor. Among the graduates are Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States; William Dennison and Andrew L. Harris, governors of Ohio; Whitelaw Reid, journalist and diplomat; James Birney, foreign minister; Robert C. Schenck, Civil war general and member of Congress.

Five years ago there were 55 instructors, 789 students (full year course) and 1,154 summer students. The grounds and buildings at late appraisement were valued at $900,000; library contains 46,000 volumes; annual state aid, $200,000; total income, from tuition, productive fund and state aid, $250,000.

Miami University for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total of 1,556 students; number of graduates in history of school, 4,118; value of property, including investments, $2,200,000.

The presidents have served in the following order:

Robert Hamilton Bishop, D. D., president, 1824-1841; George Junkin, D. D., president, 1841-1844; John McArthur, president pro tempore, 1844-1845; Erasmus D. McMaster, D. D., LL. D., president, 1845-1849; William C. Anderson, D. D., president, 1849-1854; Orange Nash Stoddard, president pro tempore, 1854; John W. Hall, D. D., president, 1854-1866; Robert Livingston Stanton, D. D., president, 1866-1871; Andrew Dousa Hepburn, D. D., LL. D., president, 1871-1873.

Robert White McFarland, D. D., president, 1885-1888; Ethelbert Dudley Warfield, D. D., LL. D., president, 1888-1891; William Oxley Thompson, D. D., LL. D., president, 1891-1899; William Jasper McSureley, D. D., persident pro tempore, 1899; David Stanton Tappan, D. D., LL. D., president, 1899, 1902; Guy Potter Benton, D. D., LL. D., president, 1902-1911; Edgar Ewing Brandon, Univ. D., acting president, 1909-1910; Raymond Mollyneaux Hughes, M. S., president, 1911——.

Ohio University

As this is the oldest educational institution of the Northwest Territory and the first established on lands granted by authority of the Congress of the United States, it may be worth while to understand definitely when and how and why this grant was made.

This is doubly important, because of mistakes that have crept into published accounts of the origin of this venerable and successful institution in which Ohioans have an especial interest. It has been stated that it was "founded by the ordinance of 1787" and that "the great Daniel Webster said of the ordinance establishing the Ohio University, 'We are accustomed to praise the lawgivers of antiquity; we help to perpetuate the fame of Solon and Lycurgus, but I doubt whether a single

law of any lawgiver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked and lasting character than the ordinance of 1787.'" Another writer tells us in speaking of the university, "The ordinance providing for its existence was passed by Congress, acting under the 'Articles of Confederation' July 13, 1787."

In regard to these statements it may be observed that the eloquent Daniel Webster never said anything about the "ordinance establishing Ohio University" and that the ordinance adopted under the "Articles of Confederation," July 13, 1787, contains no reference to this or any other university.

The great ordinance adopted July 13, 1787, to which Webster paid eloquent tribute in his debate with Hayne, was the ordinance "for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio." The measure by which a reservation of land was made "for the purpose of an university" was simply an order to the Board of Treasury by the Continental Congress to close a contract for the sale of land to Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargeant for the Ohio Company. This action was taken July 23, 1787, ten days after the adoption of the ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory. The contract between the Board of Treasury on behalf of the United States Government and by Cutler and Sargeant on behalf of the Ohio Company was dated October 27, 1787, and provided for the reservation of "two complete townships to be given perpetually for the purposes of an university, to be laid off by the said parties of the second part, their heirs or assigns, as near the center as may be, so the same shall be of good land, to be applied to the intended object in such manner as the legislature of the state wherein the said townships shall fall, or may be situated, shall or may think proper to direct."

The "center" refers to the center of the Ohio Company's purchase.

The legal history of this university is explained very fully and accurately in a volume compiled by William E. Peters, of the Athens bar, and published in a Bulletin of the university in 1910.

The reservation of the two townships for the university was made because of the insistence and persistence of Manasseh Cutler, who would not purchase lands for the Ohio Company until this provision was inserted satisfactorily in the contract. After the purchase was made his interest in the project continued and he outlined a plan for the creation, policy and administration of the institution. He may therefore very properly be called the "father of Ohio University."

Ohio University now includes the College of Liberal Arts, the State Normal College, the Commercial College, College of Music, the Department of Electrical Engineering, the Department of Civil and Mining Engineering, the Department of Drawing and Painting, and the State Preparatory School.

Among the notable men of our state and nation who were educated at Ohio University were Thomas Ewing, the first graduate, eminent jurist and statesman; Samuel Sullivan ("Sunset") Cox, the wit, humorist and interesting author and political writer; also Hon. John Brough, a well known journalist who became governor of Ohio, and scores of worthy alumni in many walks of life.

When first established, this institution was named in the Territorial act creating it, "American Western University." In 1804 it was changed to "Ohio University." The total number of degree graduates up to 1922 was 905 men and 314 women, or a total of 1,219.

The enrollment for the year 1924 was 1,696, of which number 900 were in the College of Liberal Arts and 796 in the College of Education. The summer school enrolled 1,384 students. There were 1,227 in extension classes the first semester and 975 in the second.

There are fifteen buildings on the ground, including the president's residence, library, woman's dormitory and greenhouse. The university owns lands worth $541,000, and the entire plant is valued at $2,225,000.

The expenditures for all purposes during the year amounted to $575,894.50.

Following is a list of presidents, with the term which each has served: Rev. Jacob Lindley, 1802-22; Rev. James Irvine, 1822-24; Rev. Robert G. Wilson, D. D., 1824-39; Rev. William H. McGuffey, D. D., 1839-43; Rev. Alfred Ryors, D. D., 1848-52; Rev. Solomon Howard, D. D., 1852-72; Rev. William H. Scott, 1872-83; Charles W. Super, Ph.D., LL.D., 1883-96; Rev. Isaac Crook, D. D., LL.D., 1896-98; Charles W. Super, Ph.D., LL.D., 1899-01; Alston Ellis, Ph.D., LL.D., 1901-20; Elmer Burritt Bryan, LL.D., L. H. D., 1921, still serving as the president (1925).

Wilberforce University

This institution is at Xenia and was founded in 1856, by the African Methodist Episcopal Church. It has collegiate, normal, law, theology and commercial departments. Women are admitted on equal terms with men. The student attendance in 1917 was 455, and the number of members of the faculty 39.

Wilberforce University for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total enrollment of 544 students; value of property, including investments, $624,928.71.

The presidents of this institution have been as follows: D. A. Payne, 1853-1876; later elected bishop; B. F. Lee, 1876-1884; later elected bishop; S. T. Mitchell, 1884-1890; J. H. Jones, 1900-1908, now bishop; W. S. Scarborough, 1908-1920, an author; J. A. Gregg, 1920-1924, now bishop in Africa; G. H. Jones, elected in 1924, is still president.

Bowling Green State Normal College

Bowling Green State Normal College is located near the center of the Northwestern Ohio Normal School District, in a beautiful and healthful location within a prosperous business city and also surrounded by one of the state's most productive agricultural sections. This is one of the two normal schools provided for in Ohio by the legislative act of the 1910 General Assembly. One was located at Kent and the other at Bowling Green. June 30, 1911, the board of trustees appointed by the governor organized, and February 16, 1912, elected a president for the new college, and at the same time a general building plan was agreed upon. In 1913 the Legislature appropriated $41,000, which with the amount appropriated for the original buildings made a total cost of $191,000. A woman's dormitory was next erected at a cost of $218,000. In 1915, $100,000 was appropriated for a training school building, and in 1919, $48,083 was given for the completion of this building. In 1921 provision was made for a second dormitory for women, costing $150,000.

The college opened September 15, 1914, with a faculty of fifteen members, and the following year it was increased to twenty-four members.

Bowling Green State Normal College for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total of 158 students; value of property, including investments, $1,080,786.19.

The figures for enrollment taken from the official sources just quoted are not indicative of the real service of the institution, since they probably do not take account of the large number of students enrolled for the three summer sessions. The summary of attendance given in the official bulletin of the school for the year 1922-1923 showed nearly 1,600 enrolled for the summer terms, while the net total number of different students enrolled for the year was reported as 1,710.

The only president of this institution is Homer B. Williams, who was elected in 1912 and is still (1925) serving.

Kent State Normal College

Kent State Normal College is situated almost in the center of the Northeastern Ohio Normal School District, in Portage County. It has a campus of eighty-five acres, beautifully situated, commanding as it does a view of the charming valley of the Cuyahoga River. Kent is on the Erie, the Wheeling & Lake Erie, and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads; also has branches of the Pennsylvania and other lines of transportation. This institution was established by an act of the Ohio Legislature approved May 19, 1910. The purpose of the school as set forth in Section I of the Act of the General Assembly of 1910 is: "that the normal school system of the State of Ohio, created and established by chapter ten of the General Code, be extended by the creation of two additional state normal schools, to be so located as to afford the best opportunity possible for all the people to obtain the benefits and advantages to be derived from teachers trained both theoretically and practically." The State Normal, then, is a special school intended solely to prepare teachers for the public schools of Ohio.

The state, soon after the passage of the above act, commenced and in due time completed, the excellent buildings for this institution. The graduates from 1914 to 1923 included 149 men and 1,470 women or a total of 1,619.

Kent State Normal College for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total of 742 students; number of graduates in history of school, 2,013; value of property including investments, $1,220,000.00.

The board of trustees comprises five members. The college has had only one president, John E. McGilvrey.

Toledo University

The original name of this institution was "Toledo University of Arts and Trades." It had its inception in 1872 in a gift of 160 acres of land by Jessup W. Scott and his wife, Susan Scott. The estimated value of this property was $80,000. In 1874, after the death of Jessup W. Scott, his widow and their three sons carried out his known wishes by executing a joint conveyance to the trustees of the university of real property in the city estimated to be worth $50,000.

The first school was opened in Raymond Hall, City of Toledo. Here for a number of years it was conducted as a separate school. In 1884 the trustees of the university made a tender of the property to the City of Toledo, conditioned on the assumption of the trust by the municipality. The city accepted the property and trust and shortly afterward established the "Toledo University." A manual training school was inaugurated and a tax levied for its support. A wing was erected for the university on one end of the high school building. This wing was formally opened with ceremonies at an educational convention December 4 and 5, 1885.

The school in this wing for a number of years was known as the Scott Manual Training School. Later the trustees decided to establish a "real university," in accordance with the evident desire of the original donors. Later the board of education purchased the building occupied by the Manual Training School and deeded another building for the use of the university. The first appropriation for support by the municipality was $2,500, granted in 1909. The appropriations have increased. The support received from all sources for the year 1924 was $218,720. For the year ending June 30, 1924, the number of students enrolled in the degree courses was 469. The entire enrollment, including the late afternoon and evening sessions and the summer school, was approximately 2,000. The value of property, including investments, was reported for the same year as $806,100.00.

Jerome H. Raymond was president of Toledo University during 1909 to August, 1910. Charles A. Cockayne was appointed acting president in 1910, was elected president July 3, 1911, and served until June, 1914. In September, 1914, A. Monroe Stowe became acting president, and was elected president in the summer of 1915, holding that office nearly ten years. Recently he was succeeded by John D. Dowd, pioneer advocate of industrial education and for many years superintendent of the Toledo city schools.

Case School of Applied Science

This institution was founded in 1880, in compliance with a deed of trust provided for in the will of Leonard Case of Cleveland, the same being dated February 24, 1877, which instrument called for the founding of a school of applied sciences to be named for the founder and to be located in the City of Cleveland. In this college were to be taught mathematics, physics, engineering, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, chemistry, economic geology, mining, natural history, drawing, modern languages and such other studies as the wisdom of the trustees elect.

Mr. Case, the liberal benefactor, passed from earthly scenes January 6, 1880, after which steps were taken to incorporate. Instruction commenced in 1881 at the Cass homestead, and there continued until the new buildings were completed in 1885. Since then numerous buildings have been added to the original structures.

Twenty years ago there were 500 students in attendance at this thoroughly modern college. Here scientific and technical degrees are awarded the graduates. The two presidents of this school have been Dr. Cady Staley, 1886-1902; Dr. Charles Sumner Howe, who was elected in 1902, is still (1925) serving.

Case School of Applied Science for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total enrollment of 563 students; number of graduates in history of school, 2,200; value of property, including investments, $4,509,316.28.

Antioch College

In the latest catalog of Antioch College is an interesting statement of the purposes and policies that are guiding that institution today under the administration of Arthur E. Morgan, president:

"Horace Mann in his inaugural address as first president of Antioch in 1853 expressed what was then a novel and revolutionary concept of the American college. To him a college was not only the home of scholarship and a school for the learned professions, but a place for training all the latent qualities, physical, intellectual and spiritual, of both men and women. Thwarted at every turn by sectarian interference, he died at Antioch in 1859 with his dream unfulfilled; but he left behind a tradition and an influence which the new Antioch holds as a precious inheritance.

"For half a century after the death of Horace Mann, Antioch continued as a small liberal college, similar in aims and methods to other small colleges in the central states. In 1920 Arthur E. Morgan was elected president. After spending a year in preparing a complete reorganization of the purposes and methods of the institution, he assumed active control in 1921. The aim of this reorganization is actually to give expression, in terms of today's needs, to the purposes of philosophy of Horace Mann."

Admissions for the year 1924-1925 were limited to 500 students. The ultimate limitation of enrollment is 600.

The detailed announcement of the new Antioch program concludes as follows:

"The final measure of accomplishment for the college is the success attained in turning out students whose preparation has laid the basis for productive service. No paper program will accomplish the result, but only the spirit with which the college is imbued. The chief hope of the trustees is to make this result possible, a hope which the completion of the third year of operation under the new regime has brought nearer to realization.

"Presidents of Antioch College: Horace Mann, 1853-1859; Thomas Hill, 1859-1862; Austin Craig, 1862-1866; George W. Hosmer, 1866-1872; Edward Orton, 1872-1873; Samuel C. Derby, acting president, 1873-1876; John B. Weston, acting president, 1876-1877; Samuel C. Derby, 1877-1881; O. J. Wait, 1882-1883; Daniel A. Long, 1883-1899; William A. Bell, 1899-1902; Stephen F. Weston, dean, 1902-1906; Simeon D. Fess, 1906-1916; George D. Black, acting president, 1916-1919; William M. Dawson, acting president, 1919-1921; Arthur E. Morgan, 1921——."

Ashland University

What is commonly known as Ashland College was really legally incorporated as "Ashland University," but for obvious reasons it has been for years called "College." It was founded by the Dunkards, or German Baptist denomination. There never was great harmony in the church as to how these schools should be conducted, and in 1881 there was a general disagreement. Ashland College had been chartered in February, 1878. After the division, one wing of the church came to the relief of the school and chartered Ashland University, in July, 1888. The government is by a board of twelve trustees.

Collegiate, preparatory, normal, commercial and musical departments are provided for.

The buildings include Founders' Hall, the heating plant, physical laboratories, the gymnasium, dormitories, hospital rooms, and library.

The training at Ashland is frankly Christian, but not sectarian. The normal department is fully recognized by the Department of Public Instruction of the State of Ohio for the training of elementary teachers, and the College of Arts and Sciences for training of high school teachers, so that those who graduate from the college and who have taken the work in education will be certified without examination.

Ashland College for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total of 298 students; value of property, including investments, $648,837.00.

The presidents of Ashland College, together with the dates which they served, are as follows: Rev. C. Z. Sharp, 1878-1880; Rev. R. H. Miller, 1880-1882; J. H. Stubbs, LL. D., 1882-1888; D. C. Christner, D. D., 1888-1894; S. S. Garst, M. D., 1894-1895; J. M. Tombaugh, D. D., 1895-1898; J. Allen Miller, D. D., 1898-1906; J. L. Gillen, Ph. D., 1906-1911; W. D. Furry, Ph. D., 1911-1917; E. E. Jacobs, Ph. D., 1917, still serving in 1925.

The Baldwin-Wallace University

Hon. John Baldwin, who came to Berea a poor man, but was fortunate in that he purchased land there underlaid with stone from which a superior quality of grindstones could be made, and was liberal enough to donate lands, buildings and an endowment to found this institution of learning. A seminary had been in operation at Norwalk. Mr. Baldwin proposed to move that school to Berea and offered fifty acres of land, including most of his grind-stone quarry. He also promised to erect a large building to be ready to use in the fall of 1845. In June, 1845, he offered fifty town lots to be sold and their proceeds used as an endowment fund. Thus it was possible to charter Baldwin

Institute in 1845. Ten years later the name was changed by the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Baldwin University. In 1858 a German department was organized with a view of meeting the requirements of the German Methodists. In 1863 it was organized as a separate institution and named German Wallace College, in honor of Hon. James Wallace, who donated the first building. The two work together well. For years tuition in one gave full rights in the other. The same instructors taught the languages in both schools. The growth of this college or university has been slow on account of the Methodists having several denominational schools in Ohio. Yet it serves well the purpose which its founders had in view. The chairman or presidents have included the following:

Principals of Baldwin Institute, 1846-1855—Holden Dwight, A. M., 1846-47; Alfred Holbrook (acting),1847; Rev. Lorenzo Warner, 1847-48; Rev. William L. Harris, 1848-51; Rev. Owen T. Reeves, A. B., 1851; G. M. Barber (acting), 1851-52; G. M. Barber, A. M., 1852-53; Rev. Alex Nelson, A. M., 1853-55.

Presidents of Baldwin University, 1855-1913—Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., 1855-70; Rev. William D. Godman, D. D., 1870-75; Rev. Aaron Schuyler, Ph.D., LL.D, 1875-85; Rev. William Kepler, Ph.D. (acting), 1885-86; Rev. Joseph E. Stubbs, D. D., 1886-93; Rev. Millard F. Warner, M. D., D. D., 1893-1900 (v. pres. 1890-93); Rev. R. M. Freshwater, D. D., 1900-03; Rev. G. A. Reeder, D. D. (chancellor), 1903-04; Rev. Geo. B. Rogers, A. M., 1904-07; Rev. Robert L. Waggoner, A. M., 1907-10; Rev. G. A. Reeder, D. D., 1910-13.

Presidents of German Wallace College, 1864-1913—Rev. Wm. Nast, D. D., 1864-93; Rev. Carl Riemenschneider, Ph.D., D. D., LL.D., 1893-08 (v. pres. 1880-93); Rev. E. S. Havighorse, D.D., 1908-10; Rev. Arthur L. Breslich, Ph.D. (acting), 1910-11; Rev. Arthur L. Breslich, Ph.D., 1911-13.

Presidents of Baldwin-Wallace College, 1913—Rev. Arthur L. Breslich, Ph.D., 1913-18; Rev. Albert B. Storms, A. M., D. D., LL.D, 1918.

Bluffton College

This institution is situated at Bluffton, Allen County, Ohio. It was founded in 1900 as Central Mennonite College. As early as 1894 the matter of establishing such a school was urged by the Mennonites in their annual conference. Finally matters materialized and the corner-stone of a college was laid June 19, 1900, and October 31st, the same year, the building was dedicated. It commenced with only twenty students. The first year only academic, normal, musical and commercial departments were conducted. In January, 1914, Central Mennonite College was transformed into the larger Bluffton College and Mennonite Seminary. On July 6, 1921, Mennonite Seminary was incorporated under the name of Witmarsum Theological Seminary, and is governed by its own board representing six branches of Mennonites. This seminary is located on the campus and is closely affiliated with Bluffton College.

The location of the college is indeed ideal. The campus, consisting of thirty-seven acres, is well covered with native timber, such as elm, oak, beech, buckeye and maple. Among the buildings are College Hall, College Chapel, Science Hall, Roop Hall, Lincoln Hall, Seminary Hall, Seminary Dormitory, gymnasium, laboratories and library. Special advantages are offered in musical training. Provision is made for lecture courses and concerts. In these students have the opportunity to hear the best talent of the country.

Bluffton College for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total enrollment of 232 students; value of property, including investments, $591,798.23.

Bluffton College has had only two presidents—N. C. Hirschy, Ph. D., who served from 1900 to 1908; S. K. Mosiman, Ph. D., Litt. D., who has served from 1908, and is still serving (1925).

Capital University

Broadly speaking, Capital University, comprising its four departments, the Academy, the College of Liberal Arts, the School of Music, and the Theological Seminary, aims to serve the cause of Christian citizenship by the inculcation of Christian culture.

This university is really the lineal descendant of the German Evangelical Lutheran Seminary, founded in 1830, by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio, and incorporated January 30, 1834. Prior to this time this denomination had but two other seminaries in the country—one at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and one in Otsego County, New York.

In 1828, Rev. William Schmidt, a graduate of Halle, Germany, began in his own house in Canton, Ohio, the instruction of six students. The following year the board of management was elected. In 1831 the seminary was moved to Columbus, where fourteen acres south of the city had been secured. In 1833 the first building was so far completed that it was occupied. This was the home of the institution until 1850, when a new location on the north side of the city was secured for what was then incorporated as "Capital University." The act of incorporation provided also that the seminary should become a part of the university. Thus it will be understood that Capital University began in 1850 as a literary and theological institution, and was under the patronage of the same church as the seminary had been. It remained at the corner of Goodale and High streets until 1876, when it was removed to its present site in Bexley, one of the finest suburbs in Columbus, on a tract of seventeen acres, on East Main Street.

In 1853 the new building near Goodale Park was dedicated. The dedicatory address was delivered by William H. Seward, later secretary of state under President Lincoln. Only recently has the copy of this address been discovered, and it is now a highly prized item in the archives of the university.

There are at present fourteen buildings on the campus. The largest and oldest is the dormitory, erected in 1876, and twice rebuilt, the last time in 1921. The university owns three residences on the campus, in which members of the faculty reside.

The university offers the following courses: Arts, scientific, normal, arts-agriculture, arts-medical, arts-law, arts-engineering, music, theological and academy.

While the university is not, as yet, provided with dormitories for women, at the same time it is a coeducational institution and a number of women students are now in attendance.

The university has an endowment of $260,000; total income is now $82,000; the buildings are valued at $400,000; grounds at $100,000; total enrollment in 1924, 310; number in the faculty, 38.

Capital University for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction the value of its property, including investments, $937,468.00.

The presidents of the institution, beginning with 1850, have been as follows: Rev. W. M. Reynolds, D. D., 1850-1854; Rev. C. Spielmann, 1854-1857; Rev. W. F. Lehmann, 1857-1880; Rev. M. Loy, D. D., 1881-1890; Rev. C. H. L. Schuette, D. D., 1890-1894; Rev. F. W. Stellhorn, D. D., 1894-1900; Rev. F. W. Stellhorn, D. D., acting president, 1900-1901; Rev. L. H. Schuh, Ph. D., 1901-1912; Rev. R. C. H. Lenski, A. M., president pro tem, 1912-1913; Rev. Otto Mees, A. B., 1913——.

Cedarville College

At Cedarville, Greene County, is located Cedarville College, which was the result of the thought and liberality of William Gibson of Cincinnati, who provided in his will that $25,000 be given to found a college at Cedarville. In 1885, during a session of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Rev. David Steele offered a resolution to found a college or other literary institution there. The resolution was adopted and in January, 1887, the college was chartered by the state. An effort to raise funds was made and money was subscribed amounting to $10,000, after which little was done until 1894, when the General Synod elected Rev. David McKinney, D. D., of Cincinnati, the first president. The following summer the college was opened with thirty-seven students. During 1895 a good building was erected, which was dedicated in May, 1896. Before ten years had passed, the number of students was over 100.

This is the only college of this denomination in America. It is determined to confine itself to the faithful work of a small college, with the special idea of emphasizing the importance of Christianity. The students come very largely from the families of the home congregation and immediate vicinity.

Cedarville College for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total enrollment of 107 students; number of graduates in history of school, 277; value of property, including investments, $365,000.

The presidents of this institution have served as follows: Rev. David McKinney, from 1894 to 1915, or for a period of twenty-one years; Rev. Wilbert R. McChesney, from 1915 to the present time—1925.

Andrew Carnegie gave $11,695 toward the handsome library of this college, which is now combined with the public library of Cedarville.

The College of Wooster

What is known as the College of Wooster was incorporated as "The University of Wooster." It was organized under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church and received its charter in 1866; opened in 1870; its name changed in 1914 from "University of Wooster" to "The College of Wooster." This educational institution has always stood for the best in its scholarship grades. It belongs to the North Central Association of Colleges. Its campus includes 100 beautiful acres of land overlooking the City of Wooster, Wayne County. Its buildings include twelve modern equipped structures. Buildings, grounds and endowments are valued at $2,00,000. The faculty numbers forty-one persons and its alumni has long ago reached the 2,000 mark.

In 1866 the synods of Ohio, Cincinnati and Sandusky united in an action founding the University of Wooster. The exact date of the charter was December 18, 1866. When the union of the old and new schools of the Presbyterian Church was effected in 1870, the then existing synods were consolidated into the four synods of Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland and Toledo. Soon after a charter had been obtained money was pledged and the work progressed. The cornerstone in the first of the buildings was laid in 1868. The school opened in September, 1870, and six persons graduated from the class in 1871. The legal title of the property is vested in the Ohio Synod of the Presbyterian Church. As set forth in the charter the object of the institution is: "the promotion of sound learning and education under religious influences."

At the first meeting of the board of trustees the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that we enter upon the work of establishing the University of Wooster with the single purpose of

glorifying God and promoting sanctified education, and thus furthering the interests of the Church and its extension over the whole earth."

In October, 1870, a medical department was opened in Cleveland and continued until 1896. A preparatory department was opened in 1872. The graduate school was established in September, 1881, but was discontinued about 1906. The musical department was organized in 1882 and the school of art in 1895.

A great trial came to the institution, for on December 11, 1901, the original and main building was burned. While it was looked upon as a great calamity, within one year to a day from the fire, $400,000 had been raised and five splendid buildings had been completed, making one of the most complete college plants to be found in the Central West.

Enrollment for the year ending June, 1924: Collegiate course, 808; conservatory of music, 220; summer session, 57. Graduates in history of institution, 2,698. Total value of property, $2,722,961.

The following have served as presidents of this institution: Rev. Willis Lord, D. D., 1870-73; Rev. Archibald Alexander Edward Taylor, D. D., LL.D., 1873-83; Rev. Sylvester Fithian Scovel, D. D., LL.D., 1883-99; Rev. Louis Edward Holden, D. D., LL.D., 1899-1915; John Campbell White, LL.D., 1915-19; Rev. Charles Frederick Wishart, D. D., LL.D., 1919 to the present (1925).

Defiance College

This institution dates back to 1884. However, the Legislature on March 23, 1850, granted a charter to the "Defiance Female Seminary." Articles of the Defiance College were filed July 10, 1903, and the fourteenth annual catalogue announced in 1901-1902 that it was chartered by the Legislature March 23, 1850; but the buildings were erected in 1884. A reorganization took place in 1896. Twenty years ago it was stated that fourteen persons constituted the faculty.

The institution is non-sectarian. It is usually understood to be under the patronage of the Christian denomination. Scientific, philosophical and theological courses are offered. Pedagogy, commerce, shorthand, music, oratory and art are also taught.

Defiance College for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total enrollment of 319 students; value of property, including investments, $828,398.26.

In 1903 this institution was fully reorganized and since then has been presided over by two presidents, the first being Peter Wesley McReynolds from 1902 to 1917; and the present president Albert Garfield Caris, since 1917.

Denison University

What was known as the Ohio Baptist Education Society was organized in 1816 for the purpose of founding a college and aiding in the education of the ministry. Rev. Thomas G. Jones, a leader in the movement, subsequently became identified with the college established at Granville. In 1830 at Lebanon was organized another Ohio Baptist Education Society, with purposes similar to the earlier society, which had survived only a few years. At a meeting of the society in May, 1831, it was decided to establish a college at Granville, partly because that village was at almost the geographical center of the state, and also because Granville offered as a site a farm valued at $3,400.

On December 13, 1831, the Granville Literary and Theological Institution was opened, with thirty-seven students, ranging in age from eight to thirty-seven years. Among the early provisions was one requiring each student to work at agriculture or some mechanic art four hours a day for five days a week. This early introduction of a manual

labor feature failed and was abandoned. John Pratt, the first president, was also the only member of the faculty for a time. He and the two presidents that followed him were graduates of Brown University. The first classes were taught in the Baptist Church. Fire destroyed the buildings on the farm just as they were nearing completion in 1832, but Granville citizens and other friends supplied funds to meet the emergency caused by this loss, and other buildings were soon in progress.

The school had a hard struggle to keep alive following the panic of 1837. In 1845 the name was changed to Granville College. In 1853, when the fortunes of the college were at their lowest point, Jeremiah Hall became president, carried out a successful campaign for raising $50,000, and in 1855 the present magnificent campus on the hill overlooking the village was purchased, the college being removed from the original location on the farm southwest of town. William S. Denison contributed $10,000 to the institution about this time, and on June 25, 1856, the name was changed to Denison University. The first real endowment, amounting to $100,000, was secured during the presidency of Samson Talbot.

Charles Sawyer, one of the first trustees of the Granville Literary and Theological Institution, erected in the village a building designed to provide quarters for a school for girls. During the winter of 1832-1833 the Granville Female Seminary was conducted there, and in February, 1835, the school was incorporated under that name. For about twenty years it was under the control of the Episcopal Church. Later the property was acquired by the Baptists and in 1859 Dr. N. S. Burton started a girls' school, known as the Young Ladies' Institute. Dr. Marsena Stone was the head of this school until 1868, when he was succeeded by Dr. Daniel Shepardson, whose name is one of the most distinguished in the history of higher education of women in the Middle West. Before he retired he turned over the school to the Baptist Church, and in 1887 the Young Ladies' Institute became Shepardson College.

In June, 1900, an arrangement was made whereby the membership of the board of trustees of Denison University and Shepardson College are identical, though Shepardson College still maintains its legal existence. "Coeducation came to this institution by a new route—not coordination, not affiliation, but by cooperation."

Denison University has a beautiful location, a thoroughly adequate "physical plant," a library administered by modern methods, and in present standards and efficiency, as well as in traditions, it ranks with the very best of Ohio colleges.

Denison University for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total enrollment of 878 students; number of graduates in history of school, 1,886; value of property, including investments, $3,117,553.

The presidents of Denison University from its founding have been: Rev. John Pratt, 1831-1837; Rev. Jonathan Going, 1837-1845; Rev. Silas Bailey, 1846-1852; Rev. Jeremiah Hall, 1853-1863; Rev. Sampson Talbot, 1863-1873; E. Benjamin Andrews, 1875-1879; Dr. Alfred Owen, 1879-1886; Dr. Galusha Anderson, 1887-1889; Dr. Daniel B. Purinton, 1890-1901; Dr. Emory W. Hunt, January, 1902-June, 1913; Clark W. Chamberlain, 1913-1925.

Findlay College

Findlay College was incorporated January 28, 1882, and organized by authority of the Church of God. Its aim was to furnish education that should not be sectarian, yet under the influence of the church, regardless of sex, race or color. In 1915 it reported 531 students and 19 instructors. The library contains more than 7,000 volumes. Prior to 1897 this college had many struggles, but it finally succeeded, and

twenty years ago had more than $100,000 endowment fund. The college has a faculty of fifteen members and maintains collegiate, preparatory, normal, music, commercial, oratorical, art and theological departments. The property belongs to the church and is governed by fifteen trustees.

Findlay College for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total of 136 students; value of property, including investments, $432,535.

The presidents of this college have been as follows: John R. H. Latchaw, 1884-1893; William N. Yates, 1893-1895; Charles T. Fox, 1895-1896; Charles Manchester, 1896-1903; C. I. Brown, 1903-1913; William Harris Guyer, 1913—still serving in 1925.

Heidelberg University

A special meeting of the Ohio Synod of the Reformed Church in the early part of 1850 decided to establish a college, and accepted the offer of a site about six miles from Circleville in Pickaway County. The name "Tarleton College" was given to the literary department. Dissatisfaction at once arose over what was regarded as premature action, and at the annual meeting of the synod September 26, 1850, it was resolved to change the location to Tiffin in Seneca County. The sum of about $11,000 had been offered on condition that Tiffin be chosen as the location, and the following December a tract of five acres was purchased for the original campus. The same session of the synod which changed the location also gave the institution the name "Heidelberg," partly in honor of the great German university, and partly in honor of the name by which the catechism of the Reformed Church has been known for over three centuries.

The college was formally opened in rented quarters at Tiffin November 18, 1850, with seven students. During the first year the enrollment in the five courses offered was 149. The cornerstone of the main building was laid May 13, 1852. In the three-quarters of a century since the founding many material extensions have been made. The campus now contains twenty acres, and there are now ten or more buildings around the first or main building, most of them erected during the last thirty years. The first board of trustees secured the incorporation of Heidelberg College February 13, 1851. The articles of incorporation were amended in 1890 changing the name to Heidelberg University and enlarging the scope of the institution accordingly. As now constituted the university includes the college of liberal arts, the department of education, the department of public speaking, the conservatory of music, and the art department.

Heidelberg University for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total of 345 students; number of graduates in history of school, 1,201; value of property, including investments, $1,282,638.

The presidents of the college have been: E. V. Gerhart, 1850-1855; Moses Kiefer, 1855-1863; George W. Aughenbaugh, 1863-1864; George W. Williard, 1866-1890; J. A. Peters, 1891-1902; Charles E. Miller, 1902 to 1925.

Hiram College

Alexander Campbell, founder of the Christian or Disciples Church, established the first college for that denomination in Bethany, Virginia, now West Virginia, in 1840. The Western Reserve had a large number of that religious faith and, in 1849, at a yearly meeting held at the home of A. L. Soule, in Russell, Geauga County, June 12, the matter of providing a college for their people was discussed. Rival locations competed for the site of the proposed college. While visiting

at Hiram, the delegation had their attention called to the springs and other attractions of the beautiful location. On the thirteenth vote Hiram won the coveted prize. Before adjourning, December 20, 1849, the name "Western Reserve Eclectic Institute" was chosen by the delegates and the institution is so designated in the original act of incorporation. The charter was approved by the Legislature March 1, 1850. The first building was erected in 1850, and the first session of school began November 27 of that year.

The charter states that the object was to be "instruction of youth of both sexes in the various branches of literature and science, especially of moral science as based on the facts and precepts of the Holy Scriptures." Another more specific aim was later stated as follows: "To provide a sound scientific and literary education."

The institute opened with eighty-four students and the number soon increased to 300. February 20, 1867, the name was changed to Hiram College and the work of the college dates from August 31, 1867.

It will be remembered that from 1852-53 James A. Garfield, later our martyred President, was a professor there and its president from 1857-61.

This college is on a firm financial footing and has graduated a large number of persons who have made the most of their talents as developed by master minds in this institution. In 1917 their year book shows 266 students, twenty instructors, a library of 13,500 volumes. The organization owns six buildings devoted to college purposes; has a fine dormitory and museum.

The presidents have been (known as Western Reserve Eclectic Institute down to 1867): A. S. Hayden, 1850-57; James A. Garfield, 1857-61; H. W. Everest, 1861-64; C. W. Heywood, 1864; A. J. Thompson, 1865; J. M. Atwater, 1866; A. E. Shepard (Hiram College), 1867; J. M. Atwater, 1868-70; B. A. Hinsdale, 1870-82; B. S. Dean, 1882; G. H. Laughlin, 1883-87; Colman Bancroft, 1887; E. V. Zollars, 1888-1902; J. A. Beattie, 1902-03; E. B. Wakefield, 1903-05; C. C. Rowlinson, 1905-07; Miner Lee Bates, 1907, still president in 1925.

Kenyon College

Among the strictly denominational colleges in Ohio, Kenyon, located at that beauty spot, Gambier, Knox County, was the pioneer. It is an Episcopal institution and was founded by the Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, first bishop of Ohio, in the Protestant Episcopal Church. January 29, 1824, the first incorporation was dated, and the name was "The Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Ohio." In August, 1891, the corporate name became "Kenyon College." It now embraces, really, three independent corporations. The departments are Theological, Collegiate and Preparatory (Kenyon Military Academy).

Bishop Chase, armed with letters from Henry Clay to Lord Gambier, went to England, met many notable men and women and returned with $30,000 in the fall of 1824. The preparatory school was opened on the bishop's estate at Worthington, near Columbus. But the purchase of 8,000 acres of land in Knox County caused the selection of a site there, where the land was bought at $2.25 per acre. The little village was named Gambier, while the college was known as Kenyon. The college now has ten substantial buildings. Old Kenyon was built in 1827. United States Senator Marcus A. Hanna liberally donated funds for the erection, in 1901, of Hanna Hall, a dormitory. In 1917 the endowment fund amounted to $520,000; at that date there were enrolled 150 students and 19 instructors; the library contained 40,000 volumes. Among other distinguished men who graduated at Kenyon, may be named ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, Edwin M. Stanton, David Davis, Stanley Matthews and Henry Winter Davis.

This has never been a coeducational institution, but Gambier Village has what is known as Harcourt Seminary for the education of young ladies.

Kenyon College for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total of 250 students; number of graduates in history of school, 890; value of property, including investments, $2,317,704.

The presidents of Kenyon have been as follows: Philander Chase, 1825-1831; Charles Petit McIlvaine, 1831-1840; David Bates Douglass, 1840-1844; Samuel Fuller, 1844-1845; Sherlock H. Bronson, 1845-1850; Thomas M. Smith, 1850-1854; Lorin Andrews, 1854-1861; Benjamin Lang, 1861-1863; Charles Short, 1863-1867; James Kent Stone, 1867-1868; Eli T. Tappan, 1868-1875; Edward Benson, 1875-1876; William B. Bodine, 1876-1891; Theodore Sterling, 1891-1896; William Foster Peirce, 1896—still serving as president in 1925.

Lake Erie College

What was known as Lake Erie College and Seminary, located at Painesville, Lake County, Ohio, was founded in 1847. Lake Erie College and Seminary was the successor to Lake Erie Female Seminary, and this in turn is successor to Willoughby Female Seminary, founded at Willoughby, in 1847. The seminary was conducted for nine years at Willoughby and it was under direction of Mount Holyoke graduates and prospered well during its existence. The trustees finally decided to move to Painesville and this was accomplished, and it was incorporated there in 1856 on a 14-acre tract 1½ miles west of the town. Their building at Willoughby was destroyed by fire in 1856. The present corporation is a close one, with full power to perpetuate itself. The original scheme was followed out systematically until 1898, when the seminary changed its name to correspond to the work then undertaken and then became a college with power to grant the usual collegiate degrees. This, as is the case with all colleges of its type, has for its aim to furnish separate education for women of a great equal to that offered in the standard colleges of the land. During the years from its organization to 1905 there had been enrolled almost four thousand students and since then the number has, of course, been greatly increased. The number of graduates to date has been about eight hundred.

The presidents of the seminary were: Lydia A. Sessions, 1859-66; Anna C. Edwards, 1866-68; Mary Evans, 1868-98. President of Lake Erie College and Seminary: Mary Evans, 1898-1908. Presidents of Lake Erie College: Mary Evans, 1898-1909; Vivian B. Small, 1909.

Marietta College

Marietta was settled largely by New Englanders who insisted that their children be provided with good schools and colleges, such as their Eastern homes had been provided with, when they were young men and young women. Nothing less than a liberal, classical education would satisfy the pioneer band at Marietta—the first place to be settled in the great Northwest Territory.

April 29, 1797, the citizens of the place met and planned the establishment of Muskingum Academy, which stood on Front Street, north of the Congregational Church. For twenty-five years classics and higher branches were taught there. David Putnam, grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam, and a Yale graduate, was the first preceptor. In later years came Marietta College as a descendant of this academy. In 1830 Rev. Luther G. Bingham established the Institute for Education. It embraced four departments, the two higher being known as the "High School" and the "Ladies' Seminary."

In November, 1832, "Marietta Collegiate Institute and Western Teachers' Seminary" was organized and obtained its charter December 17, 1832. In January, 1833, the trustees of the Collegiate Institute accepted the terms of transfer to them of the property of the Institute of Education. In October, 1833, the institute was opened in a large new building on the college campus. The charter being defective, was repealed and in 1835 a new one granted by the state gave full powers to confer degrees. The name was also changed to one much shorter—"Marietta College."

The college was founded in the interests of religious as well as secular education. The trustees promptly after their organization made the following announcement: "The Board wish it distinctly understood that the essential doctrines and duties of the Christian religion will be assiduously inculcated, but no secretarian peculiarities of belief will be taught." This rule has ever been kept. The institution is distinctly non-sectarian.

From time to time, as necessity demanded, new buildings have been provided. In 1890, the stock company owning the Astronomical Observatory conveyed the property over to the college.

The library, which in 1838 had only 3,000 volumes, in 1885 had 33,000. In 1922 it contained 76,000 volumes and 30,000 additional pamphlets.

This institution now has a preparatory department, called the Marietta Academy, and courses are provided for work in music, art and military service.

Marietta College for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total of 307 students; value of property, including investments, $1,598,225.90.

The following have served as presidents of Marietta College: Joel Harvey Linsley, D. D., 1835-1846; Henry Smith, D. D., LL. D., 1846-1855; Israel Ward Andrews, D. D., LL. D., 1855-1885; John Eaton, Ph. D., LL. D., 1885-1891; John Wilson Simpson, D. D., LL. D., 1892-1896; Alfred Tyler Perry, D. D., 1900-1912; George Wheeler Hinman, 1913-1917; Edward Smith Parsons, L. H. D., 1919——.

Mount Union College

This college had an humble beginning in 1846, through the efforts of Rev. O. N. Hartshorn, who started a school with only six students in small quarters, but great faith in the future of the school. A charter was granted March 11, 1858, in which appeared the following statement of some of the purposes of founding the school at that time: "To found for the people a cosmic college, where any person may economically obtain a thorough, illustrative, integral instruction in any needed studies; to enable any persons of either sex to take any general course, or a special or elective course, of such a study or studies in any department or course, and for such a time as their choice and life-character may need; to make the college a voluntary, representative, patriotic, philanthropic, Christian and progressive institution—not compulsory, secretarian, antiquated, arbitrary or partial. Under these principles the school began its history. Thousands of students have attended Mount Union, and many have made good records in the various professions and callings among their fellowmen. From 1864 it was largely under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, more especially of the East Ohio, the Erie, the West Virginia and North Ohio conferences. The supporters in the early days of the institution included men like Lewis and Jacob Miller, of Akron and Canton; William McKinley, Jr.; Bishops Haven, Simpson, Warren and Vincent.

As early as 1850 the college organized a normal department, but in these later years the organization includes the collegiate department, the academic, the normal, oratory, and physical culture; also commercial

department, music, and fine arts. Students have attended here from many parts of the Union, but chiefly from Ohio, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania.

Net enrollment (1924), 665; in collegiate department, 481. Total number of college graduates in the history of the institution, 1,893.

In September, 1911, Scio College, located at Scio, Ohio, was united with Mount Union College and the alumni of the former were made the alumni of the latter institution. Scio College had been organized as "The Rural Seminary," at Harlem Springs, Ohio, in 1857, and moved to New Market, now Scio, in 1866, where it was known for a time as "New Market College." Later it was known as "The One-Study University," and finally assumed the name of Scio College in 1878.

Mount Union College, from its origin as a select school, admitted both men and women as students on an exact equality.

Mount Union College is located in Alliance, a city elsewhere described in this work. The campus is two miles distant from the business and manufacturing sections of the city at an elevation of about one hundred and eighty feet above the Mahoning River and about twelve hundred feet above the sea level.

Important additional facts concerning this college:

As to Buildings and Grounds.—The Seminary Building was provided in 1851; Chapman Hall, dedicated December 1, 1864; Miller Hall, 1866; Conservatory Hall, 1888; Morgan Gymnasium, 1891; New Athletic Field, constructed 1913; Elliott Hall, 1913; Lamborn Science Hall, 1914; Founders and Columbian parks, 1914; concrete grand stand, 1915; Miller Hall, rebuilt, 1918; campus, parked and improved, 1919-20; Uretta Place, 1921; president's new home, 1922; Clarke Astronomical Observatory, 1924.

As to Standards—Admission to "The Ohio College Association," 1891; admission to "The Ohio Athletic Conference," 1913; admission to "The North Central Association of Colleges," 1913; admission to "Group A" of "The University Senate," 1914; admission to "Association of American Colleges," 1914.

There is now held by the trustees of Mount Union College in its endowment and other permanent funds, the sum of approximately $650,000. Most of these funds are invested in loans secured by first mortgages on real estate, while part is in the form of stocks, bonds, etc.

Dr. Isaac Taylor Headland, author, traveler, lecturer and honored alumnus of Mount Union College, after naming prominent men in the church who have been identified with his alma mater, and naming Philander C. Knox and Bishop John W. Hamilton among his graduates adds: "'Who's Who' in America presents a fairly good list of his more or less famous sons in all departments of life."

Following is a list of the presidents of this institution, together with the time each served: Rev. Orville Nelson Hartshorn, 1846-87; Rev. Tamberlane Pliny Marsh, 1888-98; Rev. Albert Birdsall Ricker, 1898-1908; Rev. William Henry McMaster, 1908, and still serving as president in 1925. These presidents were all titled as A. M., D. D., except the first name who was an A. M., LL. D.

Municipal University of Akron

This institution had its inception in 1867, when the Universalist State Convention of Ohio adopted a report looking to the founding of a seminary. In 1868 it was decided to perfect those plans made in 1867, which were to found an academy, but in 1869 this action was reconsidered and it was decided to organize a college. A board met February, 1870, in Columbus to fix upon the location and Akron was selected, provided $60,000 could be raised for this purpose. In the month of May this was secured. Soon afterward was organized "Buchtel

College," named after Hon. John R. Buchtel, whose gifts had made the founding possible. A board of eighteen members, known as trustees, were appointed. The cornerstone of a college structure was laid July 4, 1871, and the principal address was made by Horace Greeley. September 22, 1872, Rev. S. H. McCollester was inaugurated as first president of the college. The first year began with 217 students. From the beginning this school was co-educational. This college maintained collegiate and academic courses with a school of music and one of art.

The success which attended this educational enterprise led Mr. Buchtel to make additional gifts in money and in real estate. In 1889 a fire swept away many of the buildings, but new ones soon took their place. The college was conducted, as above stated, until 1913, when it became a free university, as today.

The Municipal University of Akron was created by an ordinance of the Akron City Council, passed on August 25 1913. This ordinance accepted in behalf of the city the offer of the trustees of Buchtel College to give to the city the entire plant and endowment of the college as the nucleus to a municipal university, the council promising in behalf of the city to support properly the new institution thus created. After the transfer of property had been completed by President Kolbe and Secretary Olin for the trustees of Buchtel College, Mayor Rockwell on December 15, 1913, together with City Solicitor Taylor accepted the deeds of transfer in behalf of the city and appointed nine citizens of Akron as members of the board of directors of the Municipal University of Akron.

By terms of the transfer to the City of Akron, provision was made that Buchtel College retain its name and identity as Buchtel College of Liberal Arts of the Municipal University.

Its presidents have been: (Buchtel College): S. H. McCollester, 1872-78; E. L. Rexford, 1878-80; Orello Cone, 1880-96; C. M. Knight, 1896-97; I. A. Priest, 1897-1901; A. B. Church, 1901-12; P. R. Kolbe, 1913, and is still serving as president of the newly organized university, under control and maintained by the City of Akron.

That the students come from all denominations is evidenced by the class of 1913, which shows that those who expressed "no choice of church" numbered 57; Methodist, 22; Universalist, 16; Congregational, 15; Episcopal, 13; Catholic, 12; Reformed, 11; Lutheran, 9; Disciples, 8; Presbyterian, 6; Baptist, 3; Christian, 3; Jewish, 2; United Brethren, 2; Christian Science, 1. Total registration, first year, was 180. Enrollment in 1923, 899.

Muskingum College

This college is located at New Concord, Muskingum County, and founded by the Presbyterian and United Presbyterian denominations in 1837, when colleges were not as numerous as today. The community around New Concord was generally composed of Scotch and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. It was to be a school for the education of both men and women. The preliminary work out of the way, and on March 18, 1837, the college was incorporated with a board of nine trustees and power to increase to fifteen. At first the buildings for college work were rented and this so continued until a new charter was obtained and the Presbyterian Church took control. The college was to be under direction of the Presbytery of Mansfield and the Muskingum Presbytery. In 1883 the United Presbyterian Synod of Ohio took formal control. At first, probably the first year or so, only men were admitted as students, but in 1854 it is certain that both sexes were admitted on equal terms as today. Notwithstanding the World war, this institution in 1918 had 760 students and thirty professors and instructors. Their library contained 7,500 volumes.

The presidents have been as follows: Rev. B. Waddle, D. D., 1837-

38; Rev. S. Wilson, 1838-46; Rev. D. A. Wallace, D. D., LL. D., 1846-48; Rev. John Milligan, 1848-49; Rev. S. G. Irvine, D. D., 1849-51; Rev. S. McArthur, 1851-55; Rev. B. Waddle, D. D., 1855-58; Rev. J. P. Lytle, D. D. (pro tem), 1859-61; Rev. H. P. McClurkin, D. D (pro tem), 1859-61; Rev. L. B. Shyrock, 1861-64; Rev. D. Paul, D. D., 1865-79; Rev. F. M. Spencer, D. D., LL. D., 1879-86; Rev. J. D. Irons, D. D., LL. D., 1887-92; Rev. D. K. McKnight, D. D. (pro tem), 1892-93; Rev. Jesse Johnson, D. D., 1893-1902; Chester J. Marshall, A. M. (pro tem), 1902-03; Leonard J. Graham, A. M. (pro tem), 1903-04; Rev. J. Knox, Montgomery, D. D., LL. D., 1905.

The campus of this college in 1904 had less than two acres and now has 102½ acres, with eleven buildings, an endowment of $394,442 and property valued at $937,643. The attendance in 1924 was—regular college work, 707; including summer students enrolled, the total attendance was 1,821. The number of graduates in the history of the college (1925) was 1,268.

Oberlin College

Oberlin College is located at Oberlin, Lorain County, and was founded in 1833, as a result of the missionary spirit which especially possessed Rev. John J. Shiperd, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Elyria, and his co-worker, Philo P. Stewart, who was a returned missionary who had been working about the Choctaws in Mississippi, and they felt moved to found a colony and a school in connection, which they did. This decision was made in 1832. This school was expected to train teachers, Christian citizens and ministers for the destitute fields of the great Mississippi Valley. The name Oberlin was in memory of John Frederick Oberlin, who labored among the poor and ignorant classes in Eastern France; he was a native of Germany.

The plan was to go through the eastern states, especially in New England, and solicit colonists and money. A gift of 500 acres was made to the enterprise by Messrs. Street and Hughes, of New Haven, Connecticut, and this was to be for a training school. They were also to purchase 5,000 acres, at $1.50 per acre, which was to be sold to the colonists at an advance of $1 an acre. This provided $5,000 toward establishing the school. By the autumn of 1833 Mr. Shiperd had succeeded in getting the number of colonists he desired, besides having raised a fund of $15,000. December 3, 1833, the school was opened. The number of families was then eleven. They were located in the center of "the big woods" and the number of students was forty-four. There were twenty-nine young men and fifteen young women.

In February, 1834, the Legislature chartered the Oberlin Institute and in 1850 the name was changed to Oberlin College. As has been well said by another writer at an early day, while it was yet an "Institute": "The grand objects of the Oberlin Institute are to give the most useful education at the least expense of health, of time, and money; and to extend the benefit of such education to both sexes and to all classes of the community, so far as its means will allow." This was a part of the declaration of principles which definitely committed Oberlin to co-education. In this the institution was pioneer. At first Oberlin tried the manual labor plan for the support of students, but soon found it unsatisfactory and abandoned it.

Oberlin was the first school to advocate of abolition of slavery and the admission of colored men and women on equal terms with the white race. The theological department is historic. Hither came the seceding anti-slavery students from Lane Seminary. The ministers from this department include many notable men, the greater number being in the Congregational Church.

The Oberlin conservatory of music is among the most advanced in the entire country. This department was established in 1865 and now

occupies a building costing $200,000. The musical library has 14,000 volumes.

Previous to 1850, this institution had no endowment fund but was supported by contributions from friends in this country and England. Arthur Tappan gave $10,000 to erect Tappan Hall. In 1850 the plan of starting an endowment fund by the sale of scholarships proved highly successful. Soon $100,000 was raised by selling three classes of scholarships— $25, $50, and $100, each. As the years went by, the country became wealthy and people saw the great benefits of the college, it was put on a sound financial basis and is so today. Recent records show that the college usually employs 190 instructors and officers, and has a total enrollment of 1,700. The total number of Oberlin's alumni in 1922 was 5,280. The library numbers 186,000 volumes, with 153,000 unbound books and pamphlets.

The presidents of Oberlin College, with the service term of each, follows: Asa Mahan, 1835-50; Charles Grandison Finney, 1851-65; James Harris Fairchild, 1866-89; William Gay Ballantine, 1891-96; John Henry Barrows, 1899-1902; Henry Churchill King, 1902.

Ohio Northern University

This school was founded by Henry S. Lehr, who came to Ada, then called Johnstown, in the spring of 1866. He entered into a contract with the local school board by which he was to receive $60 a month for the first year's work and to be allowed the use of the school building for a select school when not in public use. If he should prove successful in building up an attendance of foreign students, the citizens of the town and vicinity had promised to erect buildings suitable for a normal school. Mr. Lehr was very successful in building up the attendance, which soon outgrew the old frame schoolhouse. True to their pledge the good citizens of the community then erected for the school a substantial and commodious brick building. Here the school was formally opened August 11, 1871. The enrollment for the first term was 147, and for the entire year, 288. Ten years later the number of different pupils enrolled within the year was 1,918.

The writer has heard Doctor Lehr describe his first visit to Johnstown. The comprehensive system of land drainage had not then been commenced in Northwestern Ohio. When young Lehr reached the town he found the water so high that he could not walk up the street. He got on the fence and proceeded to the higher ground on which the first building of his school was afterwards erected.

Here he began teaching in a modest way. He had great faith in the future development of this section of Ohio and time proved the wisdom of his choice of the location for the school. Under his enthusiastic and energetic management it prospered almost from the first. It grew into recognition not only as one of the popular institutions of its kind in Ohio but in the entire Middle West. Doctor Lehr had himself been a poor boy and with those of meagre means who were struggling to acquire the rudiments of an education he was in thorough sympathy. He planned courses of study and the arrangement of terms to suit their needs. He exercised general supervision over boarding and rooming facilities and took especial pride in what he could offer in this productive agricultural region at the lowest rates for the students of his school.

His interest in normal training was confirmed by his contact with Dr. Alfred Holbrook, whose school at Marlboro, Stark County, he attended in 1854. His plans for so arranging the terms of his school that students could enter at almost any time of the year and, without losing standing in the college, be out for the winter term to teach school and thus earn their way, he acquired, in a measure, while a student at Mount Union College when Dr. O. N. Hartshorn was president of that

institution. It was also while there doubtless that he was impressed with the importance of keeping the institution over which he presided close to the patriotic and official agencies of the times. Doctor Hartshorn, soon after Mount Union College was established, brought that institution to the attention of the state and nation by inviting to it the distinguished men of his time to deliver addresses. Not only did he invite such men but he so persistently followed up his invitations that he succeeded in having such distinguished men as Salmon P. Chase and others high in official position deliver addresses at Mount Union. It is claimed that Doctor Lehr even surpassed the president of his alma mater in persuading eminent men to visit Ada. Many will recall how he managed to stage at that place the great political debate between Governor James E. Campbell and William McKinley, then a candidate to succeed Campbell in the governorship of Ohio.

The results of this policy are manifest to anyone who reads the list of distinguished alumni of the Ohio Northern University. It is indeed a rare honor to an educational institution which never received any direct aid from the state that it should give at the same time to the Nation two United States Senators. Since March 4, 1923, Ohio has been represented in the highest legislative body of the United States and the world by two men, Frank B. Willis and Simeon D. Fess, who were not only students but teachers in the institution founded by Doctor Lehr. Senator Willis received a part of his instruction while there in classes taught by Professor (now Senator) Simeon D. Fess. No other institution in the state can duplicate this record. Among the alumni of the institution were those who afterward became members of the Legislature, members of Congress, an attorney-general, a lieutenant-governor, two judges of the Supreme Court, and a number of judges in the lower courts of the state. E. S. Matthias, at present a judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, is an alumnus of the Ohio Northern University.

In 1875 the Northwestern Normal School, then located at Fostoria, was consolidated with the school at Ada under the name of the latter—the Northwestern Ohio Normal School. On May 21, 1885, the school was incorporated under the name of "Ohio Normal University." President Lehr retired at the close of the year 1901-1902, having been at the head of the school for thirty years. In July, 1903, the name of the institution was changed to Ohio Northern University. For many years chief interest centered in the normal department—the preparation of young men and women for the profession of teaching. Later the school of pharmacy and the school of law became a part of the institution. These grew rapidly and furnished many graduates to Ohio and other states. It should not be forgotten in this connection that the instruction and inspiration provided by the Ada school never cost the State of Ohio a cent of money. The same may be said to the credit of the large number of denominational and professional schools that were maintained in Ohio before the state had undertaken to provide liberally for higher education.

Ohio Northern University for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total of 1,034 students; value of property, including investments, $830,320.

The following presidents have served this institution: Dr. Henry S. Lehr, 1871-1902; Dr. Leroy A. Belt, 1902-1905; Dr. Albert Edwin Smith, 1905, and still serving as president (1925).

Ohio Wesleyan University

The act of incorporation of this institution was passed March 7, 1842. This act was amended January 11, 1843, March 25, 1851, May 13, 1868, and again in 1872. The number of trustees was at first twenty-one, but later changed to twenty-five. In the beginning this institution was under the control of the Ohio and North Ohio Con-

ferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is located at Delaware, Ohio, a city of near 9,000 population. In 1842 the citizens of Delaware presented to the Methodist Episcopal Church a building and grounds, at a cost of $10,000, though really worth twice that amount. Upon one part of the grounds held by this institution are located the famous White Sulphur Springs, so popular during the warm weather season.

The objects of this college are not in the least sectarian. It aims, however, to give a full, healthy, moral and Christian education. One of their year-books published in 1876 has the following: "It has members of all denominations among its students; it has graduated Roman Catholics. It has not a single Methodist book in its course as a text book. As yet it is a college for males only. The teachers are generally Methodists, but sometimes there are Quakers and Presbyterians employed." From the founding of the college to Centennial Year (1876), there were graduated from this institution 625; of these 175 became ministers; 142 lawyers and sixty physicians.

In 1844 the College of Liberal Arts began its work. In 1877 the Ohio Wesleyan Female College (started as an independent school in 1853) was incorporated in this university at Delaware. Since then the colleges have completely merged and the institution has become coeducational. In 1896 the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons, originally established in 1863, became a part of Wesleyan University, but in 1910 it withdrew and became a department in Western Reserve University. In 1894 a school of oratory was added; a business school in 1895.

Ohio Wesleyan University claims a larger number of representatives in "Who's Who in America" than any other university or college in Ohio. Among the alumni of this institution are the names of Charles Warren Fairbanks, former vice president of the United States; Myron T. Herrick, United States ambassador to France; Joseph Benson Foraker, former governor of Ohio and United States senator from Ohio; Brand Whitlock, former United States ambassador to Belgium; John M. Pattison, former governor of Ohio and member of Congress; Benson W. Hough, former judge of the Ohio Supreme Court and now United States district judge, Columbus, Ohio; Hugh L. Nichols, former chief justice of the Ohio Supreme Court. The list also includes nine Methodist bishops, twenty-nine college and seminary presidents and a number who have attained eminent positions in the fields of journalism and business.

In recent years the financial assets of this university have been: In 1890, $638,000; 1895, $881,479; 1900, $1,229,037; 1910, $1,579,787; 1923, $4,015,600.

The budget expenditures for 1923 was $475,770.

The following shows the enrollment and faculty, by decades, since the university was established as a college: 1845—110 students and four members of the faculty; 1855—541 enrolled and nine faculty; 1865—551 enrolled and ten faculty; 1875—335 enrolled and ten faculty; 1885—750 enrolled and twenty-six faculty; 1895—1,271 enrolled and fifty-three faculty; 1905—1,186 enrolled and seventy faculty; 1915—1,190 enrolled and eighty-six faculty; 1920—1,479 enrolled and 113 members in the faculty. At present—end of year 1924—the enrollment was 1,779 and number in the faculty had reached 125. Number of students that have attended the university, 32,000. Number of graduates to and including those of 1923, 7,321.

The presidents and terms of service here follow: Dr. Edward Thompson, 1848-60; Dr. Frederick Merrick, 1860-73; Dr. L. D. McCabe (acting), 1873-76, 1888-89; Dr. Charles Payne, 1876-88; Dr. James W. Bashford, 1889-04; Dr. William F. Whitlock (acting), 1904-05; Dr. Herbert Welch, 1905-16; Dr. John W. Hoffman, 1916 and still serving.

Otterbein College

This educational institution is located twelve miles north of Columbus, at Westerville, in Franklin County. It was chartered by the Legislature of Ohio in 1849 with university privileges. The names of the first trustees were Lewis Davis, Jonathan Dresbach and William Hanby of the Scioto Annual Conference of the United Brethren in Christ, and Jacob Barger, Peter Flack and P. Hurlbut of the Sandusky Conference of the same church. It derived its name from Philip William Otterbein, founder of the church under whose auspices it was founded.

As early as October, 1846, the Scioto Conference decided upon the establishment of an institution, purchased the Blendon Young Men's Seminary, then operated by the Methodist Episcopal Church. On April 26, 1847, the trustees met and founded the "Otterbein University of Ohio." The following autumn the school was opened as an academy. In 1849 the charter was granted by the Legislature. It has ever been a typical denominational college. It suffered heavy loss by the fire of 1870 and worked under many disadvantages with the coming and going of the first decades of its existence, but in later years it has advanced with the denomination it represents.

Its organization includes a college department, music and art departments.

Otterbein College has been co-educational from its start. It was the first college in the world to graduate women on an equality with men. There are dormitories for women students on the campus.

It was known from the first as favoring the entrance of students from the colored race as well as the white race.

The records show that in 1925 Otterbein College had on the shelves of its library in excess of 24,000 volumes; buildings, grounds and equipment valued at $651,570.63, and a productive endowment amounting to $775,000, with total assets amounting to $1,465,000. The General Education Board, founded by Mr. John D. Rockefeller and the Carnegie Corporation, have recently given for endowment $250,000 and $75,000 respectively.

The annual income for the previous year was $164,505.64. The number of students, 555, with a faculty of 35 professors and instructors. There are nine modern buildings and a campus and additional grounds of thirty-eight acres.

The college during the last two decades, and particularly within the last decade, has enjoyed unparalleled development along educational lines, in increased numbers and material progress. It is a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, of the Ohio College Association and of the Association of American Colleges, and is on the approved list of the Association of American Universities. Her work is recognized throughout the country as of high grade.

Otterbein College constructed the first building for Christian Association work in the State of Ohio, and one of the first in the world. She gave the first full-time paid secretary to the Y. W. C. A. and was one of the first and most aggressive colleges in the country to organize Christian Association work.

The presidents of this institution have been as follows:

Wm. R. Griffith, 1847-49; Rev. William Davis, 1849-50; Rev. Lewis Davis, 1850-57; Rev. Alexander Owen, 1858-60; Rev. Lewis Davis, 1860-71; Rev. Daniel Eberly, 1871-72; Rev. Henry Adams Thompson, 1872-86; Rev. Henry Garst, 1886-89; C. A. Bowersox, 1889-91; Rev. T. J. Sanders, 1891-01; George Scott, 1901-04; Rev. Lewis Bookwalter, 1904-09; Rev. Walter G. Clippinger, 1909.

The composition of the board of trustees is very cosmopolitan. Although the college is denominational in control, the representatives of the board are not all members of the denomination. There are

three groups, one group elected by the annual conferences of the denomination; another group elected by the alumni, and a third group elected by the trustees, themselves, as trustees-at-large.

The college has developed in recent years a very fine system of physical education. All students of the freshman and sophomore years are required to take some form of physical training two hours per week and one hour of recitation or lecture work in theory of physical education. All forms of indoor and outdoor sports are encouraged. Two well-trained and highly experienced graduates of the institution give full time to the work of physical training.

One of the early graduates of this college was Benjamin Russell Hanby, author of the popular song, "Darling Nelly Gray."

The Oxford College for Women

Oxford Female Seminary was founded in 1830, obtained its charter from the state February 27, 1839; chartered again February 23, 1849, as the Oxford Female Institute; the "Oxford Female College" was founded in 1852 and united with the Oxford Institute in 1867; Oxford College was chartered in 1897, and The Oxford College for Women was chartered June 7, 1906.

In 1830 Miss Bethania Crocker, daughter of a Congregational minister from Massachusetts, opened a school for girls at Oxford, Ohio, under the patronage of President Bishop and Professors Scott and McGuffey of Miami University.

This institution is strictly interdenominational. Throughout its more than ninety years' history, it has sought to build character through education, and to establish ideals of culture which may best serve the home, church and society. The best way to judge the school is from its large alumnae scattered throughout the United States and foreign countries engaged in educational work and holding positions of responsibility in the many organizations of the present generation.

The Oxford College for Women for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total of 161 students; number of graduates in history of school, 2,522; value of property, including investments, $276,800.09.

The principals of Oxford Female Academy—1830 to 1849—were: Miss Bethania Crocker, the Misses Smith and Clark; the Misses Lucy and Ann North.

Presidents of Oxford Female Institute: The Rev. John Witherspoon Scott, D. D., 1849-1853; the Rev. James Harvey Buchanan, 1853-1867.

Presidents of Oxford Female College: The Rev. John Witherspoon Scott, D. D., 1853-1859; the Rev. Robert Desha Morris, D. D., 1859-1882; the Rev. Lafayette Walker, D. D., 1883-1897.

Presidents of Oxford College: The Rev. Lafayette Walker, D. D., 1897-1900; the Rev. John Hampton Thomas, D. D., 1900-1901; Fannie Ruth Robinson, Ph. D., 1901-1905.

Presidents of Oxford College for Women: Jane Sherzer, Ph. D., 1906-1917; Eleanor N. Adams, Ph. D., 1918, and still president.

Rio Grande College

This institution was founded at the Village of Rio Grande, Gallia County, in 1876, under the auspices of the Free Baptist Church, and had classical and scientific courses; also a preparatory department. It is a coeducational school and more than one-half of the recent students are women. In 1910 the buildings and grounds were valued at $40,000; the library connected with this school had at that date 35,000 volumes. The productive fund amounts to about $6,000 per year. During the summer school of 1916, the attendance was 400 students.

Rio Grande College for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total of 171 students; value of property, including investments, $215,617.93.

John Merrill Davis was connected with the institution from 1879 to 1919, a period of forty years. He was elected president in 1887 and served in this position until 1911. He afterwards taught psychology and ethics in the college until 1919. He died November 11, 1920. Horace F. Houf is now president.

University of Cincinnati

This institution, located in the City of Cincinnati, for many years had the distinction of being the only city university in Ohio. Although established by law in 1870, one of the colleges now included in this corporation for university purposes dates back to 1819.

A university for Cincinnati must have been in the minds of the people of that city more than a century ago. A charter for such an institution was granted in 1818. The name "university" was prophetic of what was to be realized long years afterward. Institutions of higher learning, bearing different names were here opened at different dates, continued for a time with a degree of success, then passed out of existence or were merged into other institutions of a similar character. Such was the experience of higher educational institutions in the Queen City of of the West through the first half of the last century—a condition which then prevailed in many cities of the United States. The great need was a continuous and ample financial support. The tax-supported university had scarcely been dreamed of at that time.

The university idea, however, was in the minds of public spirited citizens and philanthropists. Such a citizen was Charles McMicken. He was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1782. He came to Cincinnati when it was a village in 1803 and died there in 1858. He had prospered financially and had come into possession of valuable property in Cincinnati and at Bayou Sara, Louisiana. In his will he left most of his fortune, estimated at more than $1,000,000, for the founding of a university in the City of Cincinnati. This, of course, greatly encouraged the friends of the university movement. The will was contested and the portion of the property in Louisiana went to the heirs of the estate. The remainder, however, amounting to about $600,000, was available under the provisions of the will.

The general assembly of Ohio passed an act "To enable cities of the first class to aid and promote education." This law went into effect April 16, 1870. Considerable money had accumulated in the McMicken fund and it was thought best to unite the various educational trusts in Cincinnati—notably the Cincinnati College, the Mechanics Institute and the McMicken University. Such was the real purpose of the act, although it does not appear in the title. Under the provisions of this law, the common council of Cincinnati on March 14, 1871, passed an ordinance to provide for the university.

The teachers of Woodward High School in September, 1873, begun instructions, and in 1874 the academic department was opened. In 1872 the Cincinnati Astronomical Society, founded in 1842, surrendered its property to the city for the university. In June, 1895, plans were laid by which the Medical College of Ohio, which was established in 1819, should be merged into the university. The law department was organized June 14, 1897, and Cincinnati Law School became another adjunct of the new university. In 1888 the Ohio College of Dental Surgery was added to the departments.

Unfortunately the McMicken will contained conditions that made it difficult to accomplish the purpose of the bequest. One of these required the university to be located on the grounds of the McMicken home in Cincinnati. This provision was complied with for a time, when

it was found almost absolutely necessary to provide more suitable grounds. There was serious question as to whether or not this would be possible under the provisions of the will. In a "friendly suit" the courts decided that other grounds might be occupied and the change was made to the present site in Burnet Woods. The cornerstone of the new McMicken Hall was laid and the building was ready for occupancy in the autumn of 1895. Many have been the benefactions to this institution since that date, including those of Henry Hanna, for $50,000 for Hanna Hall; Briggs S. Cunningham, $60,000 for a hall named for him. The $50,000 library building was the gift of Asa Van Wormer; the endowment fund of $100,000 was by David Sinton. The mayor of Cincinnati is ex-officio member of the board of eighteen directors over this property.

The enrollment in the university (1924) was 4,759; graduates in history of the institution, 12,400; value of property, including investments, $6,159,123.

The following have served the university as president for the periods indicated here: Jacob Dolson Cox, April, 1885, to June, 1889; Howard Ayers, July, 1899, to 1904; Charles William Dabney, July, 1904, to August, 1920; Frederick Charles Hicks, September, 1920, and still serving as president of the university in 1925.

The following are the executives: Thomas Vickers, 1878-84, known as rector; H. T. Eddy, 1884-85, dean; H. T. Eddy, June, 1889-January, 1891, acting president; W. R. Benedict, 1891, dean; E. W. Hyde, 1892, dean; W. O. Sproull, 1893-94, dean; E. W. Hyde, 1894-95, chairman of faculty; P. V. Myers, 1895-97, dean; E. W. Hyde, 1897-99, dean.

The Western College for Women

This institution at Oxford, Ohio, began its history as the "Western Female Seminary," and as such continued until 1894, when the trustees decided to change the name, as work of college grade was then offered. In 1901 the name was again changed to "The Western College for Women" to indicate that emphasis should hereafter be given to the college course. The institution owes its start to what was then termed the New School Presbyterians. The object as set forth in its charter was:

First—to give a liberal education. Second—to give the education at a moderate cost. Third—to give it under distinctive religious influences.

The patronage has, until of recent years, been mostly from Presbyterian homes, but lately many are coming in from other denomination. The campus of the college has sixty acres and on this tract stand three college structures. The resources are about $250,000. The faculty has twenty-five members. The number of graduates to 1905 was 675.

This college and Lake Erie College represent a definite idea in the education of women, and more closely than any others in Ohio follow the methods of the colleges for women in the East.

Western College for Women for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total enrollment of 318 students; number of graduates in history of school, 1,311; value of property, including investments, $1,298,725.

The presidents of this institution have been as follows: Helen Peabody from 1855 to 1888; Miss Lela S. McKee, Ph. D., who held the office from 1888 to 1904; Dr. Lillian W. Johnson succeeded her from 1904 to 1906. Dean Mary A. Sawyer acted as president for a two-year interim; Rev. Grant Newman, D. D., was president from 1908 to 1912. Then through another two-year interim Dean Sawyer again served as acting president. The present president, W. W. Boyd, came into office in 1914.

Western Reserve University

In 1801 a petition by certain residents of the Western Reserve was presented to the territorial legislature asking for a charter for a college to be located in that section. This was not granted. Two years later, after the admission of Ohio into the Union, the petition was renewed and the "Erie Literary Society," with full college powers, was organized. A building was erected and an academy opened in 1805 at Burton. The Presbyteries of Grand River and Portage had organized an educational society for the purpose of educating young men for the ministry. They proposed to the Erie Literary Society to establish a theological department. Their request was not granted and efforts were made to establish an institution in a new location. The Presbytery of Huron joined with the other two drew up a charter, selected Hudson as the location and were incorporated as Western Reserve College, February 7, 1826.

The relationship between this college and the institution at Burton was not a very close one and the Western Reserve College has not a very strong claim as the successor to the Erie Literary Society. Its career really began with the act of incorporation in 1826. Next year (February 7) will therefore be its centennial anniversary.

The cornerstone of the first building at Hudson was laid April 26, 1826, and the building was ready to occupy in 1827, when a preparatory department was opened. The founders of the college were for the most part graduates of Yale. The early teachers were well qualified to give instruction. New England ideas, even to building, obtained almost entirely. In 1828 Rev. Charles Backus Storrs was appointed professor of theology, and became president in 1830. The theological department continued until 1852.

In 1876 many interested friends of the institution wished to remove it to Cleveland. The project was discussed in the years immediately following and interest in the proposal continued to grow. President Carroll Cutler threw his influence in favor of the change and Amasa Stone offered more than half a million of dollars for the support of the institution if it would move to Cleveland. This offer was largely instrumental in taking the college to its present location. The gift of Mr. Stone was accepted and Western Reserve College became "Adelbert College of the Western Reserve University." The name Adelbert was given in memory of an only son of Mr. Stone who was drowned while a student at Yale. The college opened in Cleveland in September, 1882.

As the new name suggested, the purpose of those who had encouraged the movement to locate in Cleveland was to establish there, not a college, but a university, in which, of course, Adelbert College was to be the prominent feature. The Cleveland Medical College, organized February 23, 1844, became a department of the university in 1884. In December, 1885, the trustees admitted the college for women which is now known as The College for Women of Western Reserve University. A department of law was added in 1892, which, the year following, was substantially endowed by Mrs. Backus in honor of her husband, Franklin T. Backus. It is now known as the Franklin T. Backus Law School of Western Reserve University. A dental college was added to the university in 1892. In the same year a graduate school was organized. Andrew Carnegie gave $100,000 in 1903 to endow a library school. This was opened in 1904. A school of pharmacy was added in 1908. In speaking of these colleges and departments a member of the faculty has said: "These professional schools are not closely articulated one with another. They constitute a mere confederation under the centralizing control of the trustees and president."

Total enrollment (1924), 1,546; graduates in history of the institution, 10,000; value of property, including investments, $10,062,478.

The following is a list of the presidents who have had charge of

this institution: Charles Backus Storrs, 1830-33; George Edmond Pierce, 1834-55; Henry Lawrence Hitchcock, 1855-71; Carroll Cutler, 1871-86; Hiram Collins Haydn, 1887-90; Charles Franklin Thwing, 1921-23; Robert Ernest Vinson, 1923—still serving (1925).

Wilmington College

This institution since 1870 has been under the patronage of the Society of Friends or Quakers. It had its inception at Tupper's Plains, Meigs County, where a meeting was held in January, 1862, to consider the establishment of an institution to be known as Franklin College. A constitution was drafted and arrangements made for raising funds. In the early summer of the same year Franklin College was incorporated by the religious denomination known as Christians. In 1865 citizens of Wilmington offered to erect suitable buildings for the college if the directors would move the same to that village. The directors of the college accepted the proposition, and in February, 1866, a site for the building was chosen and purchased for the sum of $5,881.25. A little later work on the building began. T. D. Garvin had been elected president of the college. The school was carried on under the corporate name until 1868, when it became necessary to sell the property to liquidate indebtedness. The building had not yet been fully completed.

On April 30, 1870, the records of the quarterly meeting of Friends held at Fairfield show that $20,000 had been raised for the purchase of the property. A later record of the committee of managers of Wilmington College shows that the property was purchased at sheriff's sale for $11,334. The building was completed and formally opened for the admission of students April 11, 1871.

Like other educational institutions, Wilmington College had a series of struggles for adequate financial support. Frequently money seemed not to be forthcoming to meet its modest needs. For a short period in 1874 the college was closed. It was soon opened again, however, and its friends in the face of many difficulties persevered in their determination not to let the enterprise die.

The first president under the patronage of the Society of Friends was Lewis A. Estes. He was employed for a period of ten years, but resigned at the end of the third year and was succeeded by Benjamin Trueblood, who served for five years. His administration marks a successful period in the development of the college. He left the presidency to assume new and larger duties in Penn College at Oskaloosa, Iowa. The next president was David W. Dennis, who continued in office two years. The fourth president was James B. Unthank, who had been a successful teacher in the institution for seven years. He served as president twenty-two years, resigning in 1903. He was followed by Albert J. Brown, who presided for ten years. In 1913 Samuel H. Hodgins became president and remained in that position for two years. In June, 1915, J. Edwin Jay, a graduate of Earlham College and Yale University, became acting president and a year later was elected president, a position which he still holds. In the summer of 1917 he led in a successful campaign to raise an endowment fund of $100,000. The college has prospered and attained high rank under his administration.

Wilmington College for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total of 243 students; number of graduates in history of school, 600; value of property, including investments, $688,243.66.

Wittenberg College

This college was founded in 1845, at Springfield, by the East Ohio Synod of the Lutheran Church. It was first located at Wooster, Wayne County, but soon changed to Springfield.

Dr. Ezra Keller, first president, surveyed an unfrequented woodland north of Springfield, April 3, 1845. Now that grove has become internationally known and annually draws 1,600 persons.

Previous to the surveying, the first board of directors had received a charter from the State of Ohio, after the members had come to a decision that the college should be located in Springfield, Ohio. It is recorded that the first impulse to found a school in Western Ohio came at a meeting of the English Lutherans in synod at Washington, Guernsey County, in 1842. According to their minutes, the first subscription for the college amounted to $1,000.

Doctor Keller, who came from Hagerstown, Maryland, was a pioneer in higher education. Springfield then had 3,000 population. It was located on the Old Cumberland Road. Its accessibility and healthful environment attracted the founders.

Not for forty years after the first college building was erected did the second one make its appearance. But later, from time to time, other buildings were erected on the beautiful campus with its stately native oaks.

One of its faculty writes as follows: "With the reputation of never closing the college year with a deficit, and operating consecutively through the Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American and World wars, the Lutheran College experiences its greatest growth in the present decade, reaching in the fall of 1924 an enrollment which makes Wittenberg the largest college under patronage of the United Lutheran Church in America. Compare 1920 with an annual budget of $65,000 and 1924 with a budget of $250,000; or a faculty in 1907 of 19 members as contracted with 72 on the faculty in 1924. Compare an enrollment in winter college classes of 113 in 1900 with 818 in 1924."

Among famous alumni are Adam Wagnalls and I. K. Funk, founders of the publishing house of Funk and Wagnalls, New York City, students at Wittenberg just before the coming of the father of Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, and the arrival here of Benjamin F. Prince, now vice president, and for fifty-eight years, continuous in service, member of the college faculty. Dr. William F. Kuhn, class of 1875, became highest Royal Arch Mason in America.

The high standard of scholarship has been recognized by making Wittenberg a member of the Association of American Universities, including in its list less than 20 per cent of all American colleges and universities.

A greater Wittenberg Appeal Fund campaign was launched in 1920 by which about $1,500,000 has been realized. In the near future there will be erected many new buildings, including the Carnegie Science Hall and a new administration building. The plan is soon to meet the requirements of the Rockefeller Foundation contract, by which the college will receive $233,000.

Wittenberg College for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total of 876 students; number of graduates in history of school, 2,067; value of property, including investments, $1,167,181.65.

Presidents in order and their administration dates are: Dr. Ezra Keller, 1845-1849; Dr. Samuel Sprecher, 1849-1874; Dr. John B. Helwig, 1874-1882; Dr. Samuel Ort, 1882-1899; Dr. James M. Ruthrauff, 1899-1902; Dr. C. G. Heckert, 1902-1920; Dr. Rees Edgar Tulloss, 1920——.

St. Xavier College

This college of Liberal Arts and Sciences, located at Cincinnati, became an incorporated institution in 1842. The real history of the college begins October 17, 1831, when the Right Rev. Edward D. Fenwick, bishop of Cincinnati, opened what was fashionable at that day,

a "Literary Institute" for higher instruction of youth. The new-born institution bore the name, "The Athenaeum." The prospectus announced that the college would teach many branches, "especially Greek and Latin authors, historical and poetical; Hebrew, Spanish, French and English languages, Mathematics, Reading, Writing, Geography, and the use of the Globes."

The Jesuits took the institution over in October, 1840, and changed the name to St. Xavier College. The first president was Rev. John Anthony Elet, S. J. A temporary charter was obtained in 1842, and a perpetual charter was granted in 1869. Under its first president, the college prospered. At first it was run as a boarding school and had a good attendance from the states both South and West, but space on the premises forbade the necessary dormitories and in 1854 this feature was abandoned. From 1853 to 1865, were years of discouragement, for during that period occurred the cholera epidemic, the agitation of the Know-Nothing party and the Civil war. All three made the struggle for St. Xavier's very arduous. But pluck and use of good business calculations, brought the college out into light and usefulness again. In the autumn of 1911 a Department of Commerce and Economics of college grade was added to the work offered at St. Xavier. A course in Journalism was also instituted about that date and in 1918 a course in Sociology was added to the departments.

Having always been cramped for room for the needed buildings, several changes were made, and the last was when it selected its present site on Victory Boulevard in Avondale. The first building erected by the college was the Alumni Science Hall, in 1920. Another building that season was the Administration Building. The campus is large and well improved.

Value of property, including investments (1923), $1,538,300. Number of graduates in history of school, 823. Enrollment (all departments), 1,321.

The presidents of St. Xavier College have been as follows: John A. Elet, 1840-47; John Blox, 1847-49; John de Blieck, 1849-51; George A. Carrell, 1851-53; Isidore Boudreaux, 1853-56; Maurice Oakley, 1856-61; John Schultz, 1861-65; Walter H. Hill, 1865-69; Thomas O'Neil, 1869-71; Leopold Buschart, 1871-74; Edward A. Higgins, 1874-79; Thomas O'Neil, part of 1879; Rudolf J. Meyer, 1879-81; John I. Coghlan, 1881-84; Henry Moeller, 1884-86 Edward A. Higgins, 1886-87; Henry A. Schapman, 1887-93; Alexander J. Burrowes, 1893-97; Michael J. O'Connor, 1897-1901; Albert A. Dierckes, 1901-08; Joseph Grimmelsman, 1908-11; Francis Heiermann, 1911-17; James McCabe, 1917-23; Hubert F. Brockman, April 1, 1923, and still president in 1925.

John Carroll University

This institution succeeded to St. Ignatius College, of Cleveland. Like St. Xavier's, it is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was first opened for scholars September 6, 1886. It was incorporated December 29, 1890. Among other things taught thoroughly are Christian doctrine, the Latin, Greek and English languages; rhetoric, poetry, elocution and English literature; mathematics, physics, and chemistry; history and geography; bookkeeping and penmanship.

John Carroll College for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total of 531 students; number of graduates in history of school, 187.

The following have served as presidents of the first and latter institutions: Rev. John B. Neustich, S. J., acting president, September 1, 1886, to November 4, 1888; Rev. Henry Knappmeier, S. J., November 4, 1888-June 22, 1893; Rev. Joseph Le Halle, S. J., June 22, 1892-January 1, 1897; Rev. Godfrey Schulte, S. J., January 1, 1897-April

21, 1902; Rev. John I. Zahn, S. J., April 21, 1902-January 6, 1907; Rev. George J. Pickel, S. J., January 6, 1907-September 6, 1910; Rev. John B. Furay, S. J., September 6, 1910-August 22, 1915; Rev. William B. Sommerhauser, S. J., August 22, 1915-July 2, 1919; Rev. Thomas J. Smith, S. J., July 2, 1919—still serving in 1925.

Notre Dame College

This is a new institution under the auspices of the Catholic Church in the City of Cleveland. It was opened for service in September, 1922. Hence the history is to be made in future times, rather than to be recorded today. Mother Mary Evarista, Superior of the Cleveland Province of the Sisters of Notre Dame, has been the only president serving since its organization as a college. This institution is incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio and invested with full power to confer degrees. Its corporate title is "Notre Dame College, Cleveland, Ohio."

It is a well organized college for the education of young Catholic women. Not only will classics be taught there, but also business and commercial branches so much needed by the coming American woman. Fine arts, history and social science, each have their special place. Language, natural and physical sciences, music and painting are all thoroughly taught; there are departments in religion and philosophy.

Notre Dame College for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total enrollment of 474 students; value of property, including investments, $1,076,667.40.

The University of Dayton

The University of Dayton traces its origin to the earliest days of the Society of Mary in the United States. The Marianists, commonly known as "Brothers of Mary," came to this country in 1849, in response to a call from Cincinnati. Rev. Leo Meyer, among those who came to Cincinnati at that call, was sent to Dayton and took the first steps toward the establishment of a school for boys.

St. Mary's College was opened July 1, 1850, with an enrollment of fourteen day students. The growth was slow, and in 1855 a fire destroyed the Stuart Mansion, then used as a school building, by reason of which the school was closed for two years. From 1869 to 1874 three college buildings were erected. With the erection of St. Mary's Hall in 1871 the name was changed to St. Mary's Institute. St. Joseph's Hall was built in 1884 and served as a normal school of the Society of Mary until 1915, when it was transferred to Mount St. John, four miles east of Dayton. The heating plant was built in 1898, the Chaminade Hall in 1904, the Cafeteria in 1919, and a temporary class-room building in 1921. The name of St. Mary's Institute was changed to St. Mary's College, in 1913, and in 1920, to the University of Dayton. In 1918, at the request of the Government, a Student's Army Training Corps unit was established at the university in order to give the students military and technical training required before they could be admitted to officers' training camps. Since 1900 the attendance at this institution has increased rapidly.

The University of Dayton for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total of 937 students; number of graduates in history of school, 6,063; value of property, including investments, $2,428,350.

Its presidents have been as follows: Rev. Leo Meyer, 1850-1860; Brother Zehler, 1860-1876; Rev. Francis Feith, 1876-1879; Rev. George Meyer, 1879-1886; Rev. John Harks, 1886-1888; Rev. Joseph Weckesser, 1888-1896; Rev. Charles Eichner, 1896-1902; Rev. Louis Tragesser, 1902-1908; Rev. Bernard P. O'Reilly, 1908-1918; Rev.

Joseph Tetzlaff, 1918-1923; Rev. Bernard P. O'Reilly, the present president, has had charge since 1923.

College of Mount St. Joseph-on-the-Ohio

This institution is located at Mount St. Joseph and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity, Cincinnati, and was chartered in 1852. It was empowered to confer academic degrees. These powers were confirmed and extended in 1920. Its first degrees were conferred June 11, 1924. It is listed as an accredited standard college by the Ohio State Department of Education and it is affiliated with the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. It also holds membership in the Catholic Educational Association of Colleges.

The College of Mount St. Joseph for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total of 196 students; value of property, including investments, $591,000.

The presidents of this college have been: Mother Mary Bertha, 1920-1923; Mother Irenaea, 1923——.

The College of the Sacred Heart

This is a Catholic institution situated in Cincinnati. It was organized in 1915-1916 and is incorporated under Ohio laws with full power to confer degrees, and is listed by the Department of Education of the state as a standard college and approved for preparing students to receive high school teachers' certificates.

The College of the Sacred Heart for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total of forty students; number of graduates in history of school, twenty-five.

The presidents of this college have been as follows: Mary Nolan, R. S. C. J., 1915-1916; Mary O'Loane, R. S. C. J., 1916-1921; Mary Nolan, R. S. C. J., 1921, and still serving as president in 1925.

St. John's College

This Catholic institution, located in the City of Toledo, is for men only. It was established under direction of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, and was opened in September, 1898. It was incorporated May 22, 1900, under the name of "The St. John's College of Toledo, Ohio."

On August 29, 1903, the original charter was amended and the corporate title was changed into "The St. John's University of Toledo, Ohio."

The university includes three departments: College of Men—St. John's College; College of Women—Mary Manse College; and Teachers' College.

The purpose of St. John's College is to educate in the completest sense, that is to develop fully and harmoniously, the faculties of the whole man—intellectual, moral and physical. It aims to give that solid training of both mind and heart which will make for the student the correct development and the just interpretation and uses of life.

St. John's College for the year ending June 30, 1924, reported to the state superintendent of public instruction a total of 305 students; value of property, including investments, $547,500.

Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society[1]

Facing High Street, just south of the main entrance to Ohio State University campus, there stands a fine building of substantial dimen-

[1]This contribution was adapted from a descriptive article on the "Museum and Library," by Joseph C. Goodman, published in the Ohio State University Monthly of February, 1925

sions and classical architecture, built of beautiful Indiana "oolitic" limestone. This dignified structure, measuring 200 feet in length by 50 feet in width, has been supplemented by an addition of about equal size, at right angles to the original—making the two sides of a quadrangle—which it is hoped to complete in the future.

Although upon the university grounds and the very first one that many visitors to the university see, this building is, nevertheless, not a part of the university. It is, the inscription over the main entrance tells us—the "Museum and Library of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society." This society was first organized on September 1, 1875, as the Ohio Archæological Association—but on March 12, 1885, it was reorganized and incorporated as the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

Since its inception the Society and Museum have been drawn (gravitated, one might say, for the attraction has been both natural and constant,) closer and closer to the university, until finally after many years of untiring effort on the part of its devoted officers it secured, in 1911, an appropriation from the state Legislature for a building. This appropriation was made on the condition that the structure should be located on the campus of the Ohio State University, to which the president and trustees of that institution generously agreed. The building was dedicated on Memorial Day, May 30, 1914.

The society's expressed purpose, as stated in the articles of incorporation, is "promoting a knowledge of archæology and history, especially of Ohio, by installing and maintaining a library of books, * * * museum of prehistoric relics and natural or other curiosities or specimens of art or nature," etc. How well it has carried out these objects may be gathered from a visit to this building.

The library is situated at the south end of the main floor, and contains about 25,000 volumes, besides many unbound newspapers—manuscripts—and other material. This collection deals almost entirely with the history of Ohio and the Northwest Territory, and with the Archæology and Natural History of this region. It is one of the most complete libraries of Ohioana in existence, and is growing rapidly in size and importance.

Included in the collection is the "Claude Meeker Library of Ohioana," a gift from the Hon. Claude Meeker, who is at present a member of the board of trustees of the society. It contains in addition to the collections of Mr. Meeker, the books of the late Daniel J. Ryan, a total of about 4,000 volumes and is constantly being added to by the donor.

There is also included "The Gard Alcove," a private, general library presented by Mr. Daniel Hosmer Gard, who at his recent death was the last surviving charter member of the society. In its 4,000 volumes there are many rare "first editions."

Another valuable collection recently acquired is the library of the old Northwest Genealogical Society, including a complete set of the publications of that society. This was secured through the efforts of General Edward Orton, Jr., a member of the board of trustees, with the cooperation of Messrs. Spahr and Glenn of Columbus.

Notable among the resources of the library is a large collection of newspapers, pamphlets and unbound prints relating to Ohio's part in the World war, which will be an invaluable source of material whenever the World war history of this state is written. Newspaper clippings have been mounted in scrap books and arranged according to subject matter or county. Sixty-six Ohio counties are represented by separate collections of clippings. There are also complete sets of Government food bulletins, Red Cross reports and about 700 World war posters.

Through the considerate interest and generosity of Miss Sarah J.

Cutler, a lineal descendant of one of the pioneer families of Marietta, the society is in possession of the famous "Coonskin Library."

The museum naturally divides itself into three distinct sections—natural history exhibits, archæological or prehistoric collections, and lastly collections representing the historical period. The natural history collection is small, and this department is in the initial stage of organization.

It was for the study of archæology and for the preservation of archæological material and earthworks found in this region that the society was originally founded. The museum has naturally grown along that line. It now contains the finest material as well as the most abundant collection in the world of the implements, ornaments and remains of the prehistoric race or races who occupied the valley of the Ohio River, embracing the states of Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. Restoration of the cultures of

Museum and Library Building of Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society

these people have been made, including models of their burial mounds, village sites, forts and memorial structures.

The museum is particularly rich in artifacts of the non-mound building prehistoric people of Ohio, as represented by implements and weapons made of stone. The grooved stone axes and plain celts belong to this culture. A great number of large private collections have been given intact to the society by various collectors. The largest and most noteworthy one being the "Kettering Collection."

The historical collections contain material representing every period of the white man's advance into, occupation of, and development of the virgin State of Ohio. Here, for example, is an interesting model of Campus Martius, the fortified home of the first Ohio settlers, built at Marietta in 1788. Here is the desk and chair used by Edward Tiffin the first elected governor of Ohio (1803 to 1807) and many other articles of furniture, apparel, and utensils of the earliest settlers in this region. And here, also, are the "Wayne Relics," consisting of some of the personal effects of General "Mad Anthony" Wayne and the Grand Calumet or peace pipe which was used at the signing of the Greenville Treaty. It was this treaty that brought an end to the warfare with the Indians in this territory and opened it to white settlers. A photographic copy of the treaty itself is on one of the walls of the museum. The Greenville Pipe is said to be "the rarest pipe in existence."

Near by is quite a large case containing the "John Brown Relics" —a very valuable and interesting collection of pre-Civil war equipment and utensils including several photographs of John Brown and his companions. This interesting collection came into the custody of the society through Mrs. T. B. Alexander, granddaughter of John Brown.

In another case is "The Fitch Model Steam Engine," said to be the first for application of steam for motive power.

The museum contains all of the Civil war and other relics formerly displayed in the Relic Room in the statehouse. These include drums, knapsacks, cartridge belts, spurs, cooking utensils, garments, practically everything in use in those days for war and peace. The Spanish-American war is represented, too, but by less abundant material.

A recent and valuable accession is the silver service of the battleship "Ohio," consisting of twenty-six massive pieces, beaten and chased in a handsome design of the buckeye leaves and fruit and bearing the seal of Ohio and of the United States Navy on the borders. With this came the ship's bell, and the loving cup presented to the battleship by Miss Helen Deshler, who was her sponsor. These souvenirs were obtained for the society through the prompt and efficient services of United States Senator Frank B. Willis and Governor Vic Donahey, when the Ohio was broken up, in accordance with the Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armaments. They were transferred to the museum on July 1, 1924.

The exhibits of the World war are already abundant and valuable. The central room of the new wing will be the "World War Memorial" section, circular in form and with domed ceiling. On the walls are four large bronze panels, portraying in sculpture four characteristic aspects of the World war. These panels are intended to lead up to the heroic bronze statue of "A Marching Soldier," symbolizing Victory, placed in the center of the steps at the main entrance of this wing. The panels and bronze statue are the work of Mr. Bruce W. Saville.

In addition to conducting the Library and Museum, the society has title to and supervision of many important historic and prehistoric places throughout Ohio. These places are Serpent Mound, Fort Ancient, Miamisburg Mound, Mound City group, Big Bottom Park, Spiegel Grove State Park, Campus Martius, Fort Laurens, site of Battle of Fallen Timbers, Schoenbrunn Park, George Rogers Clark Monument, Fort Amanda Monument, Felix Renick Monument. Spiegel Grove State Park at Fremont was the place of residence of former President Rutherford B. Hayes, whose homestead, library, souvenirs and relics were presented to the society as a memorial to his father by Col. Webb C. Hayes. In this park has been erected a memorial building jointly by the state and Colonel Hayes.

The publications of the society include "The Quarterly," the official organ, and thirty-three annual volumes containing its proceedings and much historical matter in the form of contributed articles, maps and diagrams of interest and value, relating to Ohio and the Northwest Territory.

The society has also published the following books: "George Rogers Clark's Conquest of the Illinois and the Wabash Towns," by Consul Wilshire Butterfield; "Archæological History of Ohio," by Gerard Fowke; "Expedition of Celeron to the Ohio Country in 1749," C. B. Galbreath; "History of Ohio Canals," Huntington & McClelland; Poems on Ohio," C. L. Martzolff; "Map and Guide to Fort Ancient," W. C. Mills; "Archæological Atlas of Ohio," W. C. Mills; "The Centennial Celebration," E. O. Randall; "The Serpent Mound," E. O. Randall; "The Ohio Mound Builders," E. O. Randall; "History of the North American Indians," David Zeisberger; "The Diary and Letters of Rutherford B. Hayes," edited by Charles R. Williams, in five volumes, four of which have been published, and "The Life of Governor William Allen," by Reginald C. McGram.

The affairs of the society are administered by a board of trustees, nine of whom are elected by the members and six appointed by the governor of the state, and in addition the governor and the state director of public instruction are members ex-officio.

On December 18, 1924, former Governor James E. Campbell, president of the society for more than six years, passed away and the society lost one of its most devoted, loyal and enthusiastic officers and members. His sincere interest in the building up of the society and extension of its activities, his profound and accurate knowledge of the history of the state, his fine and unfailing vein of humor and his lovable and loving personality endeared him to all with whom he came in touch. The board of trustees and the society feel deeply the loss of their leader and friend.

In April, 1925, Arthur C. Johnson was elected to succeed Governor Campbell as president of the society.

Dr. W. C. Mills, director of the society, is the leading exponent of mound exploration and one of the noted archæologists and collectors in the country.

Mr. H. C. Shetrone, as curator of archæology, has direct charge of mound explorations and the care and preservation of specimens. Provision has been made for a curator of natural history.

Mr. C. B. Galbreath is secretary, librarian, and editor of "The Quarterly." He is capable, earnest, and enthusiastic and deserving of lasting praise for the manner in which he has conducted his work.

The trustees elected by the society are: Arthur C. Johnson, George F. Bareis, Edward Orton, Jr., Dr. W. O. Thompson, Edwin F. Wood. Beman G. Dawes, Webb C. Hayes, George Florence, and Clarence D. Laylin.

The trustees appointed by the governor are: Claude Meeker, Mrs. Orson D. Dryer, J. Warren Keifer, F. C. Furniss, Joseph C. Goodman, and Carl Armstrong.

CHAPTER III

OHIO PUBLIC LIBRARIES

In the Ohio Country before the state was admitted into the Union the work of the public library began. Even before the little log school house had been erected the subscription library was established. For many years both the library and the school were supported by the subscriptions of their patrons. The history of some of these early libraries is full of interest. It indicates a thirst for learning among the pioneers that reveals also the use that they had made of their limited educational facilities before they came over the mountains to find new homes in the valley of the Ohio.

The first of these libraries of which there is authentic record was the Putnam Family Library, established at Belpre as early as 1795 by Colonel Israel Putnam. It was afterwards known as the "Belpre Farmers' Library," and still later as the "Belpre Library." The organization was maintained until about the year 1816. The books in this library were from the private library of General Israel Putnam, who died in 1790. His son, Colonel Israel, brought to Ohio most of his books, which formed the nucleus of the Putnam Family Library. All who contributed to its support were entitled to its use. It may therefore be considered a public library, although it could not be called a free public library. Some of the volumes of this library are still in existence.

The second public library was established in Cincinnati, March 6, 1802. Arthur St. Clair was among the subscribers. While this library started with fair promise, it soon suspended.

In 1804 the famous "Coonskin Library" was organized in Ames Township, Athens County. It was not incorporated until February 19, 1810, as the "Western Library Association." It was called the "Coonskin Library" because subscriptions were frequently paid in coon skins, which in the absence of legal currency became a medium of exchange in the early settlements. Thomas Ewing, later United States senator, when a youth contributed to this enterprise "ten coon skins," which were all that he had. In after years he was enthusiastic in praise of the books in this pioneer library. "It was well selected," said he; "the library of the Vatican was nothing to it, and there never was a library better read." The original bookcase of this library, with many of the volumes, through the kindness of Miss Sarah J. Cutler, has recently been transferred to the library of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

The Dayton Library Society was incorporated February 21, 1805. This appears to have been the first library incorporated under the laws of the state. Other early libraries were established at Granville, then in Fairfield County, January 26, 1807, and at Newton, in Hamilton County, February 10, 1808.

The importance of the library as a supplement to the work of the public school was early recognized. In 1846 a law was enacted authorizing each legally constituted school district in the state to raise money for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a common school library. This left the matter entirely optional with the authorities of the school district. In some of the more populous districts of the state, however, advantage was taken of this law and modest school libraries were established.

On March 14, 1853, an important law was enacted authorizing the

state commissioner of common schools to purchase books for libraries in every school district of the state. In his report for 1854, Mr. H. H. Barney, commissioner of common schools, gave a list of books of which 2,000 copies of each had been purchased for the school libraries. In 1855 he reported a much longer list. The law continued in operation until April, 1856, when it was suspended for one year. No appropriation for books was made, however, until the year 1859. On March 10, 1860, the law authorizing the collection of taxes for school libraries was repealed. The opening of the Civil war absorbed the attention of the people of Ohio, and the state in economizing to meet the emergency, suspended appropriations for the school libraries.

The net result of the effort of the state to establish school libraries on a generous scale may be summed up in the statement that through

THE WAGNALLS MEMORIAL, LITHOPOLIS

This is the gift of Mabel Wagnalls Jones, the daughter of Adam Willis Wagnalls of the Funk-Wagnalls Company of New York City, in memory of her parents, who were born in Lithopolis. It contains many priceless manuscripts and is visited by tourists from all parts of the country.

appropriations made while the school library law was in effect, over 400,000 volumes of the best literature of the time were purchased and distributed to the common schools of Ohio. There was no provision for the responsible administration of the libraries established in the public schools. Rules and regulations for their use were drafted and distributed, but practical responsibility for their care was not provided. As a result these libraries, especially in the villages and rural districts, gradually diminished in the number of volumes, and many of them early disappeared because, as stated by way of apology on the part of the local school officials, "the books were lost." This was true, but they were lost among the people of the state, the best place in the world at this time to lose the books. In the cities where better administration was possible, these school libraries later became the nucleus of public libraries. In at least one instance the school library has maintained a distinctive and independent existence to the present day. The school library of Columbus was organized under this early law, and its function is still to serve the public schools of the city.

Many of the books of these old school libraries are still in existence,

and in the homes of the state a volume stamped "Ohio School Library" frequently appears to bear testimony to this early effort to furnish library privileges to the people of the entire state.

After the war the growth of public libraries for a number of years was slow. Interest in the establishment of free public libraries rarely extended beyond the cities of the state. About the year 1890 a notable revival of interest in the free public library reached the northern Mississippi valley. A movement which much earlier originated in the older states crossed the Alleghany Mountains and spread through the states formed from the Northwest Territory. Its first notable manifestation was in the State of Wisconsin. Ohio, when not the originator of a movement, is usually a good follower when the experiment is tested out in other states. In 1896 interested parties in the state sought to prepare the way for the extension of the service of the Ohio State Library.

This library had been established, as previously related, in the administration of Thomas Worthington, who spent a goodly portion of the contingent fund provided for his office in the purchase of books for a state library. As originally constituted, this institution numbered 509 volumes, almost all of which are still in the library. Some of these were law books, which were transferred to the law library of the state, when that was organized as a separate agency for the service of the Supreme Court and state officials. The circulation of the State Library was at first limited strictly to state officials. The early librarians were chosen by the general assembly. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1851 the governor appointed the state librarian.

In 1896 a law was enacted placing the State Library under a commission appointed by the governor. This commission was given the authority to choose the state librarian and adopt rules for the management of the library. Promptly after the enactment of this law, rules were adopted extending the service of the library to citizens of the state, and providing for the loan of books not only to individuals but through the traveling library system to communities.

This new departure was sufficiently popular to encourage the legislature to make at its next session a special appropriation for the traveling library department, which rapidly grew in public favor through succeeding years. Later a legislative reference department and department of library organization were authorized by law. These were all in operation prior to the year 1911.

Under the law of 1896 the library commissioners, three in number, were chosen by the governor to serve for two, three and six years respectively after their first appointment, and thereafter for a term of six years. In 1921 the law was still further modified, and the State Library is now administered by a board of five members, four appointed by the governor and the superintendent of public instruction ex-officio. In recent years the State Library has had a steady growth and now ranks well with similar institutions in the northern section of the middle west.

The first state librarian received as compensation for his services two dollars a day during the session of the legislature. This salary has been gradually increased. Since the adoption of the Act of 1921 the salary has been fixed at $5,000.

The list of Ohio State librarians to date is as follows:—

John L. Harper	1817-1818
John McElvain	1818-1820
David S. Brodrick	1820-1824
Zachariah Mills	1824-1842
Thomas Kennedy	1842-1845
John Greiner	1845-1851
Elijah Hayward	1851-1854
James W. Taylor	1854-1856

W. T. Coggeshall	1856-1862
S. G. Harbaugh	1862-1874
W. C. Hood	1874-1875
H. H. Robinson	1875-1877
R. M. Stimson	1877-1879
H. V. Kerr	1879-1881
Joseph H. Geiger	1881-1883
H. L. Conard	1883-1885
H. W. Pierson	1885-1886
F. B. Loomis	1886-1887
John M. Doane	1887-1889
W. G. Sibley. Dec. 1889 to Feb. 1890	
John C. Tuthill	1890-1892
Joseph P. Smith	1892-1896
Charles B. Galbreath	1896-1911
J. H. Newman	1911-1915
Charles B. Galbreath	1915-1918
J. H. Newman	1918-1921
Herbert S. Hirshberg	1921-

A notable development of the free public library in Ohio was the organization of tax-supported county libraries. The Brumback Free County Library of Van Wert County, dedicated January 1, 1901, from the day of its opening to the present time has been one of the popular institutions of the county. The central library, which was a bequest of J. S. Brumback, is located in the city of Van Wert. Through branches in the villages and through the public schools it reaches all citizens. The success of the experiment in this county has attracted wide attention and much favorable comment. A volume has been written detailing the history of the library and its service. Other county libraries have since been organized in the state.

LIBRARIES OF OHIO

The following list of public libraries in Ohio, supported by tax levies or endowment, or by both, was issued by the Ohio State Library in October, 1925:

PLACE	LIBRARY	LIBRARIAN	NO. OF VOLS.
Akron	Public Library	Maude Herndon	57,925
Alliance	Carnegie Free Library	Howard B. Sohn	15,496
Amherst	Public Library	Maud Nieding	5,230
Arcanum	Public Library	Mrs. Pearl Miller	5,330
Archbold	Public Library	Sahra Levy	5,900
Ashland	Public Library	Carrie Shreffler	8,550
Ashtabula	Free Public Library	Ethel J. McDowell	15,773
Ashtabula Harbor	Public Library	Mildred Nelson	3,824
Athens	Ohio University, Carnegie Library, Public library service by contract	Anne C. Keating	60,000
Barberton	Barber Public Library	Mrs. Tallulah M. Kirk	10,800
Bay Village	Library of Dover by the Lake	Mrs. Julia O. Scott	2,932
Bellaire	Public School Library	Agnes Walker	1,643
Bellbrook	Public Library	Mrs. A. L. Swallow	
Bellefontaine	Free Public Library	Laura Morgan	7,480
Bellevue	Carnegie-Stahl Free Public Library	Marcia L. Herridge	21,869
Berlin Heights	Berlin Township Public Library	Violet Krebs	2,150
Bexley	Public Library		
Bristolville	Bristol Township Library	Gertrude Gardner	4,000
Bryan	Free Library	Julia Struble	11,857
Bucyrus	Public Library	Grace J. Fuller	18,500
Cadiz	Public Library	Mrs. Addie Garvin	8,975
Cambridge	Public Library	Martha G. Robins	
Camden	Public Library	Mrs. M. Belle Gilmore	3,300
Canton	Public Library	Mary P. Martin	32,151
Carey	Dorcas Carey Public Library	Carolyn Newhard	
Cedarville	Carnegie Library	Mary I. Williamson	6,371
Celina	Public Library	Pauline Merkle	3,252
Chardon	Public Library	Mrs. Robert Fowler	3,338
Chesterville	Selover Public Library (1926)		

PLACE	LIBRARY	LIBRARIAN	NO. OF VOLS.
Chillicothe	Public Library	Burton E. Stevenson	37,850
Cincinnati	Public Library of Cincinnati	Chalmers Hadley	667,422
Circleville	Public Library	Mary Wilder	21,347
Cleveland	Public Library	Linda A. Eastman	882,629
Cleveland Heights	Public Library	Helen R. Keeler	28,740
Clyde	Public Library	Chella Hutchinson	8,325
Columbus	Public Library	John J. Pugh	135,432
	Maggie Fager Library	Sarah E. Lewis	.....
Conneaut	Carnegie Public Library	Marie T. Brown	14,260
Coshocton	Public Library	Mrs. Clara B. Olney	15,292
Covington	Public Library	Ella Engle	5,607
Crestline	Public Library (1926)	Marie Welshon	.....
Cuyahoga Falls	Taylor Memorial Library	Laura Vaughn	.....
Dayton	Public Library	Electra C. Doren	152,173
Defiance	Public Library	Rena Weigerding	18,718
Delaware	City Library	Della Weiser	15,310
Delphos	Public Library	Hortense Metcalfe	7,154
Delta	Public Library	Mrs. A. M. Barron	.....
Dennison	Public Library	Maude Porter	1,250
Deshler	Community and School Library	Leslie Young	2,500
Dover	Public Library	Vivien McCarthy	.....
Dover Center	Porter Library and Literary Ass'n	Naomi H. Coe	3,930
East Cleveland	Public Library	Sarah E. Miller	44,307
East Liverpool	Carnegie Public Library	Mary H. Hall	14,240
Eaton	Public Library	Josephine Hunt	6,942
Eldorado	Public Library	Mrs. C. D. Miller	.....
Elyria	Library	Grace M. Petersen	35,611
Findlay	Public Library	Mary B. Morrison	16,168
Fostoria	McClean Public Library	Mrs. Ella Robbins, Vice-Librarian	10,176
Franklin	Public Library	Jean Unglesby	2,486
Fremont	Birchard Library	Mrs. Josephine J. Shumaker	15,834
Galion	Public Library	Estella B. Coyle	8,537
Gallipolis	Public Library	Mrs. Addie A. Vanden	10,481
Geneva	Free Public Library	Mrs. Bessie Palmer	9,400
Georgetown	Mary P. Shelton Library	Eliza E. O'Hara	4,000
Germantown	Public Library	Myra Bruner	6,118
Girard	Free Library	Rachel Schenk	5,325
Grandview Heights	Public Library	Mildred W. Sandoe	2,370
Granville	Public Library	Mrs. Susan T. Bawden	8,350
Green Springs	Memorial Library	Mary Heller	2,883
Greenville	Carnegie Library	Minnie J. Routzong	17,200
Grove City	Jackson Township Public Library	Irene Harper	453
Hamilton	Lane Public Library	Mrs. Hattie S. James	12,605
Highland	Public Library	Cleo Bean, Secy	1,150
Hillsboro	Public Library	Mrs. Lane Williams	4,809
Homer	Burlington Township Library	Gertrude Cochran	.....
Hudson	Library and Historical Society	Mrs. Helen L. Evans	.....
Ironton	Briggs Library	Nellie John Shaw	9,930
Jackson	Public Library	Jessie Hanna	3,916
Jefferson	Citizens' Library	Mrs. Anna L. Herold	.....
Kent	Free Library	Jennie A. Shoeman	7,667
Kenton	Public Library	Keziah N. Moore	.....
Kings Mills	Public Library	S. C. Frank, Secy	1,200
Kingsville	Public and School Library	Clara Kingsbury	1,600
Kinsman	Free Public Library	Mrs. B. C. Porter	3,381
Lakewood	Public Library	Roena A. Ingham	39,816
Lancaster	Public Library	Ella Hite	11,156
Lebanon	Public Library	Eva Lewis	.....
Leesburg	Public Library	Mrs. Mary J. Overman	2,780
Lima	Public Library	Georgie G. McAfee	17,854
Lisbon	Lepper Library	Mrs. Luella Osborne	.....
Lithopolis	Wagnalls Memorial Library	Mrs. Mabel C. Stevenson	.....
Logan	Public Library	Christine L. Frasch	4,300
London	Public Library	Hattie D. Smith	9,160
Lorain	Free Public Library	Evelyn H. Yeaton	16,005
Loudonville	Public Library	Bertha L. Scott	3,814
McConnelsville	Kate Love Simpson Library	Hattie Eberlein	2,400
Madison	Township and Village Free Library	Lora O. Tobey	8,051
Mansfield	Public Library	Helen J. Fox	29,749
Marietta	Public Library	Willia D. Cotton	19,305
Marion	Public Library	Helen L. Kramer	12,000
Martinsburg	Public Library	Fred J. Freese	800
Marysville	Free Public Library	Lillian Robb	6,831
Massillon	City School District Library	Florence Hulings	25,547
Maumee	Lucas County Library	Victoria Bronson	13,854
Medina	Franklin Sylvester Library	Irene E. Hess	5,121
Mentor	Village Library	Frances Cleveland	6,180
Miamisburg	Free Public Library	Clara Shuler	6,068
Middleport	Public Library	Alpha Somerville	5,000
Middletown	Free Public Library	Emma E. Hale	18,000
Milan	Milan Township Library	Louise A. Hawley	6,551
Minerva	Public Library	Mrs. C. M. Hostetter	.....
Morrow	Public Library	Mrs. Lilly Ludlum	1,440
Mount Gilead	Free Public Library	Eva Gardner	.....
Mount Sterling	Public Library	Mary Davis	4,379

PLACE	LIBRARY	LIBRARIAN	NO. OF VOLS.
Mount Vernon	Public Library	Ada Cooper	8,927
Napoleon	Carnegie Free Public Library	Ora Sheffield	6,297
New Carlisle	Public Library	Anna Frantz, Secy.	4,100
New Lexington	Public Library	Margaret Kelly	
New London	Public Library	Elizabeth N. McConnell	
New Paris	Jefferson Township Public Library	Nell McNeil	4,239
New Philadelphia	Public Library	Mrs. Clara Foster	10,802
New Straitsville	Public Library	Mrs. Marie E. Martin	
Newark	Public Library	Mrs. Mary H. Pierce	17,489
Niles	McKinley Memorial Library	Ida E. Sloan	12,207
North Baltimore	Public Library	Mary Fowles	2,541
Norwalk	Young Men's Library and Reading Rooms Association	Bertha M. Butler	12,392
Oak Harbor	Public Library	Mrs. Emma K. Bitter	3,128
Oakwood	Public Library	Mrs. John Dougherty	3,000
Oberlin	Oberlin College Library Public library service by contract	Azariah S. Root	250,951
Orrville	Public Library (1926)		
Orwell	Public Library	Velora Adams	1,846
Painesville	Morley Library	Margaret Kilbourne	15,978
Paulding	Paulding County Carnegie Library	Vivien Jackson	8,038
Perrysburg	Way Public Library	Eleanor Moderwell	12,750
Pickerington	Violet Township Library	Mrs. Effie Selee	2,763
Piqua	Schmidlapp Free School Library	Gertrude Irvin	15,723
Pomeroy	Public Library	Crile Crosbie	6,816
Port Clinton	Public Library	Mabel Park	5,062
Portsmouth	Public Library	Nana A. Newton	25,850
Ravenna	Public Library	Mary Jane Johnston	3,077
Richwood	Free Public Library	Nora E. Lake	2,280
Ripley	Union Township Public Library	Katherine Scholter	6,877
Rockford	Carnegie Public Library	Mrs. Mary E. Kinder	3,437
Salem	Public Library	Margaret E. Vinton	14,401
Sandusky	Library Association	Dorothy Keefe	33,618
Shelby	Marvin Memorial Library	Elsa Koupal	8,100
Shreve	Public Library	Susan Tice	1,800
Sidney	Public Library	Emma Graham	13,060
Springfield	Warder Public Library	Alice Burrowes	40,545
Steubenville	Public Library	Laura Parks and Eleanor Neidengard	17,122
Stow	Community Library	Mrs. Don Williamson	
Sylvania	Public Library (1926)		
Tiffin	Public Library	Jessie Hershiser	13,650
Tippecanoe City	Public Library	Mrs. J. J. Saunders	
Toledo	Public Library	Carl Vitz	199,298
Troy	Public Library	Blanche Mitchell	23,425
Twinsburg	Samuel Bissell Memorial Library	Mrs. L. T. Gregg	1,600
Upper Sandusky	Carnegie Public Library	Cora Kenan	
Urbana	Public Library	Mrs. Harriet C. Milne	13,500
Van Wert	Brumback Library of Van Wert Co.	Mary Hardy	35,224
Vermilion	Public Library	Mrs. Cora A. McQueen	600
Wadsworth	Public Library	Mrs. R. H. Kurtz	
Wapakoneta	Blume Memorial Library	Mildred A. Mercier	
Warren	Public Library	Josephine Lytle	20,773
Washington C. H.	Carnegie Public Library	Elizabeth Johnson	11,402
Wauseon	Public Library	Mrs. E. A. Scott	
Waynesville	Wayne Township Public Library	Mrs. Ada Courtney	
Wellington	Herrick Library	Edith E. Robinson	12,858
Wellsville	Carnegie Library	Sarah Moore	7,000
West Jefferson	Public Library	Mrs. Mary Paxton	1,264
Willard	Memorial Library	Elizabeth Sykes	3,237
Willoughby	Public Library	Georgia Crobaugh	
Wilmington	Carnegie Library	Minnie Farren	8,000
Wooster	Public Library	Mrs. Eugenia Glenn	12,669
Worthington	Public Library	Mrs. Rose Little	8,300
Xenia	Greene County Library	Etta G. McElwain	20,520
Yellow Springs	Public Library	Mrs. O. E. Carr	2,500
Youngstown	Public Library (Reuben McMillan Free Library)	Joseph L. Wheeler	107,693
Zanesfield	Dr. Sloan Library	Mrs. Ora Hall	2,026
Zanesville	John McIntire Public Library	Mary E. Elder	30,000

Small libraries are operated by clubs or library associations, usually with volunteer librarians, at Ada, Arlington, Barnesville, Batavia, Bethel, Bowling Green, Burton, Cardington, Centerburg, Centerville, Columbus (Holmes Hilltop Library), Cumberland, Dresden, Dunkirk, East Palestine, Galena, Jelloway, Kenmore, Loveland, Manchester, Mantua, Milford, Ottawa, Plymouth, St. Marys, Uhrichsville, Utica, Williamsburg, Woodsfield.

The colleges and universities of Ohio have libraries which have grown in recent years and are now efficiently administered. The benevolent and penal institutions of the state also have libraries for the use of their wards and inmates.

THE

CENTINEL of the *North-Western TERRITORY.*

Open to all parties—but influenced by none.

(Vol. I.) SATURDAY, *November* 9, 1793. (Num. 1.)

The *Printer* of the CENTINEL of the *North-Western TERRITORY*, to the *Public.*

HAVING arrived at *Cincinnati*, he has applied himself to that which has been the principal object of his removal to this country, the Publication of a *News-Paper.*

This country is in its infancy, and the inhabitants are daily exposed to an enemy who not content with taking away the lives of men in the field, have swept away whole families, and burnt their habitations. We are well aware that the want of a regular and certain trade down the Miſſiſippi, deprives this country in a great meaſure, of money at the preſent time. Theſe are diſcouragements, nevertheleſs I am led to believe the people of this country are diſpoſed to promote ſcience, and have the fulleſt aſſurance that the *Preſs* from its known utility, will receive proper encouragement. And on my part am content with ſmall gains, at the preſent, flattering myſelf that from attention of public ſpirit will conſider the undertaking as a proper object of attention, and not conſult merely their own perſonal intereſt, but the intereſt of the public and the coming time.

The MONK.

CALAIS.

A POOR monk of the order of St. Francis came into the room to beg ſomething for his convent, No man cares to have his virtues the ſport of contingencies—or one man may be generous, as another man is puiſſant—*ſed non, quo ad hanc*—or be as it may—for there is no regular reaſoning upon the ebbs and flows of our humours; they may depend upon the ſame cauſes, for aught I know, which influence the tides themſelves—'twould oft be no diſcredit to us ſuppoſe it was ſo; I'm ſure at leaſt for myſelf, that in many a caſe I ſhould be more highly ſatisfied, to have it ſaid by

The reſt of his outline may be given in a few ſtrokes; one might put it into the hands of any one to deſign, for 'twas neither elegant nor otherwiſe, but as character and expreſſion made it ſo: it was a thin, ſpare form, ſomething above the common ſize, if it loſt not the diſtinction by a bend forwards in the figure—but it was the attitude of entreaty; and as it now ſtands preſented to my imagination, it gained more than it loſt by it.

When he had enter'd the room three paces, he ſtood ſtill; and laying his left hand upon his breaſt, (a ſlender white ſtaff with which he journey'd being in his right)—when I had got cloſe up to him, he introduced himſelf with the little ſtory of the wants of his convent, and the poverty of his order—and did it with ſo ſimple a grace—and ſuch an air of depreçation was there in the whole caſt of his look and figure—I was bewitched not to have been ſtruck with it——

——A better reaſon was, I had predetermined not to give him a ſingle ſous.

CHAPTER IV

NEWSPAPER PRESS OF OHIO

The Centinel of the North-Western Territory

The first newspaper published northwest of the Ohio River was edited by William Maxwell, a Revolutionary soldier. After the recognition of our national independence, he set out for the great West to seek fortune in the new field that called many worthy, brave and adventurous spirits. He crossed the Alleghanies, proceeded to Pittsburg, came down the Ohio and took up his abode in the little Village of Cincinnati, then numbering about two hundred souls.

Having determined before starting west to enter upon a journalistic career in the new country, he had his outfit transported over the mountains on pack horses and shipped down from Pittsburg on a packet boat. It consisted of a Ramage press, much like the one used by Doctor Franklin, and a few cases of type. A sturdy pioneer of that day could have moved the materials at a single load in a wheelbarrow.

Mr. Maxwell proceeded at once to set up his office in a log cabin at the corner of Front and Sycamore streets. The coming of the press had been announced and a list of subscribers had been secured. A small quantity of paper had been purchased. Now the work of arranging copy, setting type, and getting ready for the first issue became the sole absorbing occupation of the editor and his faithful helpmate. It is needless to say that the activities in progress at the office of the printer was of more than ordinary interest to the inhabitants of the little community. After many delays the natal day arrived. "The printer daubs his buck-skin roll in the ink and then daubs it on the face of the type. The lever creaks, and lo, born to the light of day" is The Centinel of the North-Western Territory, November 9, 1793. Momentous event! From this humble beginning what an evolution 130 years have wrought!

While practically little, until recent years, has been written about the editor, much has been printed in regard to The Centinel of the North-Western Territory. About the only good thing that writers prior to the beginning of the twentieth century had to say about it is found in a favorable comment by a historian on the happy choice of name. As Cincinnati, then on the western frontier of civilization, was the gateway to the rich territory beyond, it was deemed especially appropriate that a "centinel" (sentinel) should stand guard at this outpost. The same writer speaks of the early issues as containing "few advertisements, no editorials and no local items." Another writer says that "it had no editorial articles, no local news, reviews or poetry," and even so careful a chronicler of events as William P. Coggeshall, an Ohio man, a journalist by profession and one of the best librarians the state ever had, in his Origin and Progress of Printing, With Some Facts About Newspapers in Europe and America, published in 1854, states that the issues of The Centinel were "irregular," that they contained nothing, "but meager details of foreign news, not more than half a dozen advertisements, no local news, no opinions on country, state or national questions, no lessons from history, no poetry, no wit, no sentiment." In commenting on the mechanical make-up of this paper he says that there were no rules between the columns. These

statements are so sweeping and have been so widely and frequently copied that something tangible must be offered to warrant a dissenting opinion. We appeal to the paper itself—to The Centinel of the North-Western Territory, a copy of which Mr. Coggeshall and those who have quoted his statements certainly never saw.

To begin with, the paper was not issued irregularly. As stated, the first number appeared Saturday, November 9, 1793, and every subsequent Saturday for a year at least, it was delivered to subscribers. A rapid but somewhat careful examination of the files does not bring to light the omission of a single issue within the entire period of its publication. A facsimile of part of the first page of the first issue, included in this chapter, shows very clearly that the paper had rules between its columns. And what is true of this is also true of every subsequent issue.

The Centinel was indeed a "brief chronicler of the times." It was a four page, three column sheet, in small quarto form, the type on each page occupying a space eight and one-half by ten and one-fourth inches. The columns were lengthened three and one-half inches July 12, 1794. The motto at the mast head, "Open to all parties—but influenced by none," one generous critic assures us has never been violated by its successors in the states formed from the Northwest Territory. While this tribute to the "successors" is scarcely warranted by the facts, it is safe to say, after a thorough examination of the files of The Centinel that its editor, through the three years of its life, did not deviate from the motto. Opposing interests were presented through their local champions, but he maintained a sphinx-like silence. In the printing of communications he was discreet and just. At the head of the first page of the first issue is the editor's salutatory. He says in part:

"The Printer of the Centinel of the North-Western Territory, to the Public:

"Having arrived at Cincinnati, he has applied himself to that which has been the principle object of his removal to this country, the publication of a newspaper.

"This country is in its infancy, and the inhabitants are daily exposed to an enemy who, not content with taking away the lives of men in the field, have swept away whole families, and burnt their habitations. We are well aware that the want of regular and certain trade down the Mississippi deprives this country in great measure of money at the present time. These are discouragements, nevertheless I am led to believe that the people of this country are disposed to promote science, and have the fullest assurance that the Press from its known utility will receive proper encouragement. And on my part am content with small gains, at the present flattering myself that from attention to business I shall preserve the good wishes of those who have already countenanced me in this undertaking, and secure the friendship of subsequent populations.

"It is to be hoped that The Centinel will prove of great utility to the people of this country, not only to inform them of what is going on on the east of the Atlantic in arms and in arts of peace, but what more particularly concerns us, the different transactions of the states in the Union, and especially in our own territory at so great a distance from the seat of the general Government. It is a particular grievance that the people have not been acquainted with the proceedings of the Legislature of the Union, in which they are as much interested as any part of the United States. It is expected that the Centinel will in great measure remedy this misfortune.

* * * * * * *

"The editor, therefore, rests his success on the merits of the publication. * * * I hope, therefore, all men of public spirit will consider the undertaking as a proper object of attention and not consult

merely their own personal interests but the interests of the public and the coming time."

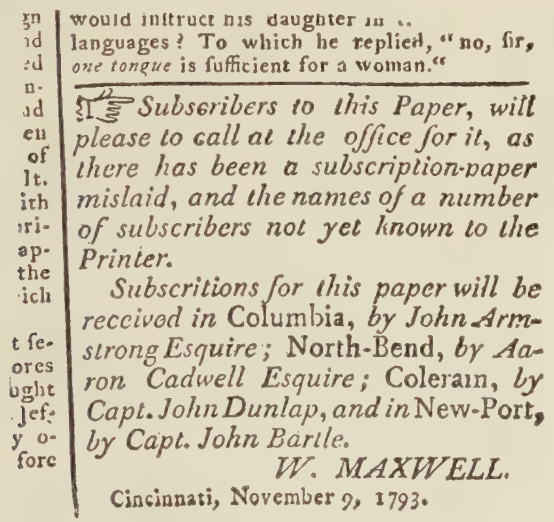
Following this is a short story from Sterne; news from London dated July 15; from Portland, Maine, August 25; from New York, September 4; from Philadelphia, September 4; from Fredericksburg, Virginia, October 3. There are also items of local news under date of September 9, 1793. Among them is an account of the attack made by the Indians on the 17th of October. The account of this unfortunate event is almost a paraphrase of a portion of General Wayne's official report. This attack which resulted in the loss of Lieutenant Lowry, Ensign Boyd and thirteen non-commissioned officers and men has been described in another chapter and need not be repeated here. We quote in part two items which follow:

"In the twilight of Saturday evening, the 19th ult., a party of about forty or fifty Indians made an attack upon White Station, ten miles north of this place. * * * One of the men and two of the children were killed. * * *

"The army are preparing to go into winter quarters on the south-west branch of the Miami, six miles in advance of Fort Jefferson. The ground of encampment is already laid off in the form of a rhombus, 300 yards long, on a commanding situation. * * *"

Here is local matter of interest not only at the time, but for all time. Of personal items, the visits of friends, social events and the like, there is a dearth, but these matters did not figure prominently in the everyday life of a people engaged in the work of subduing the wilderness.

In the early issues, as the critic states, there were few advertisements, but later they were comparatively numerous. In the first number the editor uses the advertising column to extricate himself from a dilemma. He was so deeply interested in getting out his first paper that he lost a memorandum containing a partial list of his subscribers. The notice is so quaint and original that it is here reproduced in facsimile:



would instruct his daughter in ..
languages? To which he replied, "no, sir, *one tongue* is sufficient for a woman."

☞ *Subscribers to this Paper, will please to call at the office for it, as there has been a subscription-paper mislaid, and the names of a number of subscribers not yet known to the Printer.*

Subscritions for this paper will be received in Columbia, *by John Armstrong Esquire;* North-Bend, *by Aaron Cadwell Esquire;* Colerain, *by Capt. John Dunlap, and in* New-Port, *by Capt. John Bartle.*

W. MAXWELL.

Cincinnati, November 9, 1793.

This reveals business methods that would not pass muster today. There is no evidence, however, that the notice did not meet the exigencies of the occasion.

The advertisements cover a wide range. There were rewards for the return of lost property, stray cattle, deserters from the army and runaway apprentices. A few advertisements for escaped slaves also occur. There were announcements of the sale of dry goods houses

and lands. One patron wishes to tell the public that he is prepared to do "blacksmithing and white smithing." The railroad time-table does not appear, but in its place is a full column setting forth the advantages of rapid transit by packet boat, which made the voyage "from Cincinnati to Pittsburg and return in four weeks."

The pioneer school master made known the fact that he was ready "to teach the young idea how to shoot," with a gentle reminder that he reserved the right to enforce moderate discipline. As a primitive educational "ad" it is not without interest. Here it is:

"The Subscriber. Intends to open School on Wednesday the 16th inst. in the house lately in the possession of John Paul, nearly opposite to Doctor McClures in Sycamore Street, where he proposes to educate youth in reading, writing, arithmetic, bookkeeping, geometry, trigenometry, mensuration of surfaces and solids, dialing, guaging, surveying, navigation and algebra. No more than thirty scholars will be admitted, and the terms of admittance may be known by applying to the Public's very humble Servt.

"STUART RICKY.

"Cincinnati, December 4, 1795.

"N. B.—None need apply but such as allow of moderate correction to be used in said school when necessity requires it."

Those were strenuous times. Ample proof of that fact is found in the lengthy "Public Notice" to the effect that within a certain specified time and designated territory, including Cincinnati and vicinity $168 would be paid for "every scalp, having the right ear appended, for the first ten Indians who shall be killed within the time and limits aforesaid." In other words, the Indians were considered as wolves and other animals of prey.

But we are told that there were "no opinions on country, state or national questions." If this refers to the editor the statement is true; but it was far from being true of the paper. The very first issue contains an article signed "Manlius" on the subject of unequal taxation under the territorial Government. It includes a sharp criticism of the Legislature, which then consisted of Governor St. Clair and the judges of the territory. In speaking of the law imposing special taxes on merchants and tavern keepers the writer says:

"It cannot be supposed that the legislature are disposed to make this law perpetual, and yet no limitation is in the act; it appears to have been calculated merely to save the landed interests from paying taxes; and this is not astonishing, when one of the greatest landholders in the government was, and still is one of the legislature. Human nature is the same in all countries, and self-interest is never taken away by any office; man is man, and he will do what conduces to his private emoluments, whether he be peasant, judge or king. If taxes are necessary under this government * * * the people ought to be taxed in proportion to their property."

The last clause in this quotation has been the prevailing opinion of Ohio from territorial days, and the problem it involves is one that the general assembly of the state has not yet solved in a manner entirely satisfactory to itself or the people.

In subsequent issues the territorial and national governments were criticised and defended, and the opening up of the Mississippi to free navigation was vigorously advocated. No favors were shown and even the "Father of his Country" did not escape the pungent pen of some of the Jeffersonian correspondents. There were proclamations of Governor St. Clair and the minutes of the Legislature, consisting then of the Governor and judges, in its first formal session when it framed the "Maxwell code," are preserved in the files of the Centinel. This pioneer journal reflects the deep interest in matters political, which has ever characterized the states carved out of the Northwest Territory.

But we are told that the editor gave no space to "poetry, wit or

sentiment." This serious charge is hardly sustained by reference to the paper. The first issue contains the following anecdote:

"Milton was asked by a friend, whether he could instruct his daughters in the different languages. To which he replied, 'No, sir; one tongue is sufficient for a woman.'"

This, of course, is a little ancient, but doubtless it was appreciated and enjoyed 130 years ago. The second issue has the following in the anecdote column:

"Colonel Bond, who had been one of King Charles the First's judges, died a day or two before Cromwell, and it was strongly reported that the protector was dead. 'No,' said a gentleman who knew better; 'he has only given bond to the devil for his future appearance.'"

This may not be wit, but it prepared the way for some of the "pungent paragraphs" of modern times.

In the first issue of The Centinel occurs the following:

"Why should our wishes miss their aim?
Why does our love of wealth and fame
With jarring pursuits clash?
My friends, 'tis strange, self love that rules
The bulk of men, should make them fools,
Their pockets drain of cash.

The mystic cause I did explore,
My neighbor's failings counter o'er,
And blamed their want of thought.
My occupation I despise,
New schemes and calling straight devise
And found them all but naught.

To Cincinnati shaped my course,
With stick in hand, without a horse,
'Twas galling to my mind!
Till on the banks of Ohio's flood,
I near a chinky cabbin stood,
For selling grog designed.

Behind his bar the cheerful host,
Had sat him down, his books to post,
First took a morning dram;
Thrice the blotted leaf he turned,
The want of money still he mourned,
The license fees did damn.

The profits of a barrel told,
If paid for, but as soon as sold,
Would count him full ten pounds;
But swallowed by five hundred throats,
One-half not worth so many groats
'Twould scarcely be ten crowns.

* * * * * *

Happy the grog man near the fort
When soldiers with their money sport,
And give it for a song.
But Oh, the cruel late campaign
Has called away this jolly train,
I hope they'll not stay long.

Thus sagely spoke the man of grog,
My rapturous soul was quite agog,
While he tipped off a glass;

Sure then I cried could I but know,
When times again would turn out so
Light should my hours pass.

Pray H——y K, pray tell me when
Those jovial souls will come again,
With three month's pay, or two;
Swift as the streams of Ohio glide
I'd roll a keg to the fort side
And keep a tavern, too."

The feet here are a little lame. Imagery is lacking. This is hardly poetry. It is illuminating, however, as to conditions in Cincinnati, which for years had been a frontier military post. Elsewhere we learn that the winter quarters mentioned were designed by General Wayne to take "those jovial souls" to a safe distance from the "man of grog." "H——y K.," of course, refers to Henry K. Knox, then Secretary of War. In close proximity to this effusion is an appeal in rhyme to the local bards to awake and "court the smiles of Apollo." And the bards in time responded. When Col. Robert Elliot, contractor for army supplies, was killed by Indians near Fort Hamilton, October 6, 1794, a friend wrote a tribute of some length from which the following stanzas are quoted:

"In star hung chambers of the empyreal sky,
The winged ghosts in vast assemblies join;
O'er time involving shades with sun veils fly
To illumine Elliot to his new born clime.

Swift from his pictured hope of earthly bliss,
From golden store and honours luring wreath;
Fate cast him o'er that silent dread abyss,
Which circles time and forms the veil of death.

The ambushed savage, stained with sacred blood,
And taught to murder by his ruthless sire,
With fell deceipt beneath the shadowy wood,
Emblazed his path with death enkindled fire.

There on the hill where savage spectres throng,
He lay forlorn beneath the pall of night;
The moping owl performs his funeral song,
While pity sickens at the dismal sight.

'Til generous mourners by their tender aid,
'Mid hazy walls where devious travelers roam,
Through midnight gloom the bleeding torch conveyed,
With guardian pity to its wonted dome.

Blest be thy fate, my dear departed friend,
May sweet repose her slumbers o'er thee spread;
May heavenly vigils o'er thy grave roof bend,
To guard thy peace within the clay-bound bed.

Cheerless the hall where once glad mirth inspired
Each welcome guest around the social board,
Where all that liberal honour e'er requited
Was seen approaching on thy cheery word.

Envy ne'er breaks the folded gates of death,
Revenge is madness o'er a fallen foe,
But sorrowing love may pass that frozen heath,
Where time's encumbered stream must cease to flow.

The brightest star that's crossed death's sable field,
That ever blazed around his shadowy throne,
The noblest trophy that e'er man could wield,
Is honest virtue—an imperial sun.

Those who bewail thy sad, untimely fall,
Must know that fortune, power and hopes are vain;
That they, like thee, must hear the lordly call,
And lie entombed among the legions slain.

The cot of penury, the golden court,
The humble statue and the pride deckt bust,
Will soon become death's ravaging resort,
Who chemic-like turns kingdoms into dust.

* * * * *

Death on his mighty, fleet-bound, *bleachen steed!*
Without an offspring or a guardian sire,
Pays court to all with unmolested speed,
To gather spoils for nature's funeral fire.

Heir to a crown, no monarch ever knew,
With coat of arms no herald ever caught,
No painter e'er his wondrous portrait drew,
Since he ne'er sat to have the picture wrought.

He is a traveler on life's slippery shore,
To meet the beings of a doubtful day,
He is the porter to unbar that door,
Which hides the grandeur of the immortal way.

His valley seems a solemn, nightly pass,
Which spreads its by-paths to this *thicket* world,
But when illumined by hope's colouring glass,
It shows a drawing room with scenery furled.

Cease, then, each mournful sigh, dispel the gloom,
Which hovers o'er the shadowy realms of death,
One mighty change will burst the slumbering tomb,
And crown the weeds of woe with joyful wreath.

Like Elliot dead! we pass this changed state.
Our power, our fortune and our hope must yield,
To death the victor of Almighty fate,
Who stalks forever on his spoil-deckt field."

This breathes the solemn grandeur of the new world. Through it the spirit of the wilderness speaks of the mysterious trinity—life, death, eternity. True, it reveals a writer under the spell of Gray's Elegy, but there are stanzas that have distinctive merit and reflect credit upon this unknewn bard. The effusion has a genuine western flavor and stands as our first published "view of death."

In the summer of 1796, William Maxwell, who had been appointed postmaster of Cincinnati, sold The Centinel of the North-Western Territory, to Edmund Freeman, who changed the name to Freeman's Journal. It was issued here till about 1800, when it suspended publication and followed the Territorial Government to Chillicothe, where Mr. Coggeshall tells us that Mr. Freeman purchased the Gazette. Here Mr. Coggeshall is again in error. Freeman's Journal was published for a time in Chillicothe, where the editor died. In The Scioto Gazette of October 19, 1801, appears a notice of S. Freeman, administrator, relative to the death of Edmund Freeman, late of Chillicothe, printer,

deceased. Nathaniel Willis, editor of The Scioto Gazette, purchased the outfit of Freeman's Journal in October, 1801. It was therefore merged into The Scioto Gazette, which continues under that name to the present day.

Having described somewhat at length this early newspaper, it is fitting that more be said of the editor and his wife. Of the latter we shall speak first, because our information in regard to her remarkable career is more complete and definite. Nancy Robins was a typical pioneer heroine. She was born in Virginia, August 6, 1760. Her parents settled at Grave's Creek, about twelve miles from the present site of Wheeling, West Virginia, where she grew up to young womanhood. Here her father was killed and scalped by the Indians. With her mother and a few neighbors she made an almost miraculous escape to Fort Henry, where the whites were closely besieged by the savages.[1]

B. A. Hinsdale
Historian

Every reader of pioneer history is familiar with the story of the conduct of the sister of Ebenezer Zane on that occasion. The defenders of the fort, having exhausted their supply of powder, it became necessary to send someone to a house about sixty yards distant to bring ammunition to continue the defense. The brave women in the fort insisted that none of the men should be sacrificed in the undertaking, as the loss of one of the garrison would endanger the safety of all. Miss Elizabeth Zane and Miss Nancy Robins both volunteered to go, but as the latter was moulding bullets, a work in which she was skilled, it was decided that Miss Zane should make the hazardous trip. With fleet steps she ran the gauntlet, and amid a storm of arrows and bullets bore the powder into the fort. The garrison held out till reinforcements arrived and compelled the savages to raise the siege.

Afterward Miss Robins and her mother lived with the Zane family. Miss Nancy went to Cincinnati and there met William Maxwell, whom she subsequently married. She aided him in all his work, helped to print the newspaper, and with her own hands, in 1796, bound the Max-

[1]September 1, 1777. See Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, Vol. II, 291-283; Hildreth's Early Settlers of Ohio; Otis's Defense of Fort Henry; Hunter's Pathfinders of Jefferson County, in Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly, Vol. VI, 131-133.

well Code,[2] the first book printed within the limits of the Northwest Territory. In 1799 she accompanied her husband to Dayton, Ohio, which was then a military post. Here she remained until Mr. Maxwell, assisted by some discharged soldiers employed for that purpose, cut a road through to Upper Alpha. This road afterwards became a part of the Dayton and Xenia Pike. Mrs. Maxwell was the first white women to travel over it.

To the new log cabin in the wilderness she came with her husband and two children, William and Eliza. Here the little family grew until there were eight children. After the death of her husband she married John White,[3] whom she survived many years. Of the second union six children were born, one of whom, Mrs. Elizabeth Webster, of Dayton, Ohio, was living in 1904 at the age of eighty-three years.

In her old age Mrs. (Maxwell) White moved with relatives and friends to Sidell, Illinois, where she died November 9, 1868,[4] at the age of one hundred and eight years, three months and six days. Amiability and cheerfulness were native to her. Through life she was blessed with good health. To its last hour she retained full possession of her faculties. She was the mother of fourteen children, whose descendants are now living in many states. A modest monument, fittingly inscribed, marks her last resting place.

Of the early life of William Maxwell little is known. His father, whose name was also William, came from Scotland. According to statements from some of his descendants, the son was born in the State of New York, others claim New Jersey, and still others Delaware as his native state. He had evidently acquired a fair education for the times. It is not known where he learned the printer's trade. In his salutatory, published in the initial number of The Centinel, he states that he came to the western country to establish a newspaper. It is, therefore, fair to assume that he had learned his trade before leaving the East. His granddaughter is authority for the statement that he was born about the year 1755 and came West in 1788. He may have come later. The first sentence of his salutatory would naturally lead one to conclude that he had been in Cincinnati but a short time before the issue of the initial number of The Centinel.

Mr. Maxwell was the first local public printer of the Northwest Territory. In 1796 he published the Maxwell Code, the first book printed within what afterwards became the State of Ohio. The Centinel of September 6, 1795, announces his appointment as postmaster of Cincinnati, "to succeed A. M. Dunn, Esq., deceased." Mr. Dunn appears to have been the first to hold that office in the town.

In 1799 Mr. Maxwell moved to land on the Little Miami in Beaver Creek Township, Greene County, Ohio. It was then a part of Hamilton County. He was elected to the first General Assembly of Ohio, which convened in Chillicothe, March 1, 1803. The journal of the House shows that he was an active member and that he served on important committees with associates, some of whom afterwards attained prominence in the history of the state. Among them were Kirker and Worthington.

He favored the law providing for the erection of Greene County and was elected one of its associate judges by the Legislation on April 6, 1803. On the 10th day of the following month at the house of Owen Davis, on Beaver Creek, he aided in organizing the first court held in the county. The building was a log structure of the pioneer type. He resigned the office of associate judge December 7, 1803, to

[2]The "Code," bound in pioneer style, was sewed with wax ends, tipped with bristles.

[3]Of the first union were born William, Elias, Rachel, John Ludlow, Nancy, George, Eliza; of the second, Margaret, Lemuel, Catherine, Evaline, Elizabeth, Anne.

[4]Just seventy-five years after the publication of the first issue of The Centinel of the North-Western Territory.

enter upon the duties of sheriff of Greene County, a position which he held until 1807. He took an active interest in organizing the state militia and in 1805 held the rank of major. He was a man of thrift and fairly prosperous. On his large tract of land he devoted himself chiefly to the industry of cattle raising.

William Maxwell's last days were spent on his farm. Here where his furrow broke the "stubborn glebe," where the forest bowed beneath his sturdy stroke, this modest, brave old pioneer in 1809 sank to rest. Cadmus sailing into Greece on a mission that enlightened the world, is doubtless a myth. But William Maxwell, soldier, pioneer and printer, bending over the types and losing his subscription list in a soul-absorbing effort to bring forth The Centinel of the North-Western Territory; William Maxwell, laboring by blazing knot and tallow dip over his "code"; William Maxwell bearing letters into the western wilderness, is a reality! From this humble beginning, what a marvel 131 years have wrought. Books and papers everywhere. Great journals, reeling off daily issues aggregating not hundreds or thousands, but millions of copies. Vast hives of literary industry, where the roll of cylinder and the click of linotype echo with interruption the whole year round! And he who touched the magic spring that opened up the way for this wondrous and beneficent miracle, sleeps alone on the quiet farm, his last long sleep. His grave is at the edge of the forest, on an eminence that commands a fine view of the valleye of the Little Miami. About twenty-four years ago when the grave was discovered through the initiative of the writer and with the aid of others interested, including a grandson of Maxwell, a plain slab hewn from the native rock, without line or letter, marked his last resting place. It is said that since then even this has been removed.

In recent years the Daughters of the American Revolution have manifested commendable interest in locating the grave in order that it might be appropriately marked. Delay has been occasioned by the absence of any satisfactory record of Maxwell's service in the Revolution. A number of men by that name are listed in the archives of the original states, and it is difficult to tell which of these came to the Northwest Territory to establish a newspaper in 1793.

In the meantime, those who control that agency of power and enlightenment, the newspaper, which he introduced into the wilderness of the Northwest Territory, need not wait for other records than those now at hand. The patrons of the press, the lovers of books and those who manifest a patriotic pride in the intellectual development and ascendancy of the prosperous realm now embraced within the original limits of that territory have a duty to perform. They should unite in raising over the dust of William Maxwell a plain shaft, appropriately inscribed, that would be to the modest worth of this pioneer editor and book-maker a fitting memorial. Ohio should lead in rendering appropriate tribute to him who in "the long ago," apealed for the press and asked the pioneer fathers "not to consult merely their own personal interest, but the interest of the public and the coming time."

Other Newspapers of the Northwest Territory

The second paper of the Northwest Territory was The Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette. Its first issue bears date of May 28, 1799. It was edited and published in Cincinnati by Joseph Carpenter, who came west from Massachusetts. In the summer of 1806 the name of the paper was changed to Western Spy and Miami Gazette. It was later changed to The Whig. After continuing about one year it was changed to The Advertiser, and suspended soon afterward. In September, 1810, Mr. Carpenter brought forth the new Western Spy, which continued under that name to January 9, 1819, when it appeared as the Western Spy and Cincinnati General Advertiser. On April 29,

1820, it united with the Literary Cadet and became the Western Spy and Literary Cadet. The name was again changed January 1, 1823, to The National Republican and Ohio Political Register. Subsequently it became, January 3, 1830, the National Republican and Cincinnati Daily Mercantile Advertiser. The name was further modified July 11, 1833, to the Cincinnati Republican and Commercial Register.

The third paper published in the Northwest Territory was The Scioto Gazette, first issued in Chillicothe, April 25, 1800. There is tradition of a Scioto Gazette printed at an earlier date, but it seems to be tradition only. If such a paper was published it suspended and began anew on the date here given. As we have seen, it absorbed the Freeman's Journal in 1801. It was first published by Nathaniel Willis, who was born in Boston, February 7, 1755, was a member of the Boston Tea Party, and, according to tradition, at one time an apprentice under Benjamine Franklin. He was editor until 1807, when he returned to his farm. He died April 1, 1831. The Scioto Gazette, in August, 1815, absorbed the Fredonian and continued as The Scioto Gazette and Fredonian Chronicle. In March, 1821, the Gazette united with the Supporter, under the name of The Supporter and Scioto Gazette. With volume 101, number 1, April 28, 1900, it resumes its natal name, The Scioto Gazette. In this centennial issue is published a very exhaustive history of journalism in Chillicothe. The article has been prepared with great care and is unusually free from error. One mistake occurs, however. In speaking of The Supporter, the writer twice states that it was founded by George Nashee, in 1811. Another excellent authority fixes the date in the year 1807. Recently a file of this paper has been found, covering almost the entire period of its publication and is now in the Ohio State Library. It shows that the paper was born September 29, 1808.

In 1801 Wyllys Silliman and Elijah Backus bought printer's materials in Philadelphia and on December 7th of that year published in Marietta the first issue of the Ohio Gazette and the Territorial and Virginia Herald. This was the fourth paper published in the Northwest Territory. In 1850 the paper failed and was sold by the sheriff. In October of the same year the Western Spectator took its place. This in time was sold to the proprietor of the American Friend, first issued April 24, 1813. Ten years later the name was changed to American Friend and Marietta Gazette. In 1842 the paper was merged into The Intelligencer. In 1862 it was sold to R. M. Stimson, who changed the name to the Marietta Register.

So much for the paper started under the government of the Northwest Territory.

Early Ohio Newspapers

In 1810 fourteen newspapers were reported from Ohio. In addition to the Scioto Gazette, The Supporter, the Ohio Gazette and Virginia Herald and The Whig, of which mention has already been made, there were, according to this report so frequently quoted, ten others: The Fredonian, and the Independent Republican, Chillicothe; Liberty Hall and The Advertiser, Cincinnati; the Commentator, Marietta; the Muskingum Messenger, Zanesville; the Ohio Patriot, New Lisbon; the Western Herald, at Steubenville; the Impartial Expositor, at St. Clairsville; the Western Star, at Lebanon. The Independent Republican was founded by Peter Parcels; the Fredonian, by R. B. Richardson, date doubtful; Liberty Hall, first called Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Mercury, by Rev. John W. Browne, December 4, 1804; the Commentator, by Dunham and Gardner, September 16, 1807; the Muskingum Messenger, by White and Sawyer, 1810; the Ohio Patriot, by William D. Lepper, 1808; afterward reestablished November 4, 1809; the Western Herald, by Lowery and Miller, 1806; the Western

Star, by John McLean, 1806. The Advertiser, said on good authority to have been the short-lived successor of The Whig was perhaps never published contemporaneously with it. In the list is omitted the Ohio Centinel, established in Dayton, May 3, 1810, by Isaac G. Burnett, and the Muskingum Express, founded the same year by J. H. Putnam & Co.

Nine years later the following newspapers were published in the state:

LIST OF ALL THE NEWSPAPERS PRINTED IN THE STATE OF OHIO AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR 1819

TITLES OF PAPERS	BY WHOM PUBLISHED	WHERE PRINTED	
		TOWN	COUNTY
Cleveland Register	A. Logan	Cleveland	Cuyahoga
W. Reserve Chronicle	S. Quinby & Co.	Warren	Trumbull
Ohio Patriot	William D. Lepper	N.Lisbon	Columbiana
Ohio Repository	John Saxton	Canton	Stark
Ohio Spectator	Hickox and Baldwin	Wooster	Wayne
Ohio Register	John P. M'Ardle	Mt. Vernon	Knox
Ohio Luminary	Simeon Siegefried	Cadiz	Harrison
Western Herald*	James Wilson	Steubenville	Jefferson
Philanthropist	Elisha Bates	Mt. Pleasant	Jefferson
Belmont Journal	A. Armstrong	St. Clairsville	Belmont
American Friend	Royal Prentiss	Marietta	Washington
Muskingum Messenger	Josiah Heard	Zanesville	Muskingum
Zanesville Express	Horace Reed	Zanesville	Muskingum
Delaware Gazette	Drake and Hughs	Delaware	Delaware
Columbus Gazette*	P. Olmstead	Columbus	Franklin
Ohio Monitor*	David Smith	Columbus	Franklin
Ohio Eagle	John Herman	Lancaster	Fairfield
Olive Branch	Rennick Doane & Co.	Circleville	Pickaway
Portsmouth Gazette	Abbott & Chaney	Portsmouth	Scioto
Scioto Gazette*	John Scott	Chillicothe	Ross
Supporter*	George Nashee	Chillicothe	Ross
Weekly Recorder*	John Andrews	Chillicothe	Ross
Hillsborough Gazette	Moses Carothers	Hillsborough	Highland
Political Censor	James Finley	W. Union	Adams
Clermont Sentinel	C. D. M'Manahan	Williamsburg	Clermont
Liberty Hall†	Morgan, Lodge & Co.	Cincinnati	Hamilton
Western Spy†	Williams and Mason	Cincinnati	Hamilton
Inquisitor†	Cook, Powers & Penney	Cincinnati	Hamilton
Miami Herald	W. & J. Camron & Co.	Hamilton	Butler
Western Star	Van Vleet & Camron	Lebanon	Warren
Reading Room	John Kendall	Xenia	Greene
Ohio Watchman*	Robert J. Skinner	Dayton	Montgomery
Urbana Gazette	Allen M. Poff	Urbana	Champaign

Those marked thus (†) are printed on an imperial sheet; with six columns on a page. Those marked thus (*) are printed on a super-royal sheet; and the remainder are printed on a smaller sheet than super-royal.

Additional Notes on Early Ohio Newspapers

William Lowery and John Miller, first publishers of the Western Herald at Steubenville, came from Berkley County, Virginia. Miller was an officer in the War of 1812 and distinguished himself at Fort Meigs. For meritorious service he was promoted to a colonelcy. He was the second Governor of Missouri Territory. Lowery served in both houses of the Ohio general assembly.

Rev. John W. Browne, editor of the Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Mercury, was a member of the convention that framed the first constitution for Ohio.

The first newspaper published in Cuyahoga County was the Cleveland Gazette and Commercial Register, edited by Andrew Logan. The first issue bore the date of July 31, 1818. Little is known of the editor. He was small in stature and dark in complexion, which, with his name, gave rise to the frequently expressed conjecture that he was related to Logan, the great Mingo chieftain. There is, however, no evidence that this was true. The paper ceased publication when it was little more than a year old. In October, 1819, Eber D. Howe established in Cleveland the Cleveland Herald, which was published continuously for many years.

The first newspaper published in Dayton, The Repertory, was first issued September 18, 1808. The proprietors and editors were William McClure and George Smith. It was afterwards issued by Isaac G. Burnett and was named The Ohio Centinel. The name was later changed to Ohio Republican, and then to Ohio Watchman.

In Williamsburg, Clermont County, Thomas J. Foote and Robert Tweed on January 15, 1813, issued the first number of The Political Censor. This ceased publication in about one year from that date. It was the first newspaper published in the county. Later, August 5, 1814, David Morris and George Ely, published in Williamsburg the first issue of The Western American. The Clermont Sentinel was first issued here July 4, 1818.

The first issue of the Hillsborough Gazette and Highland Advertiser, the first newspaper published in Highland County, was published by Moses Carothers, a young printer from Martinsburg, Virginia, on the "afternoon of June 18, 1818."

Thomas D. Webb on June 16, 1812, published in Warren, Trumbull County, the first issue of The Trump of Fame, the first newspaper published in that county. On October 4, 1816, this ambitious name was changed to the Western Reserve Chronicle. This paper should have been included in the preceding list for 1819, as it was published continuously for many years. The Trump of Fame, like many of the early papers of the state, was great in name but very limited in the extent of its printed page. Little attention was paid to local news. Of this particular paper, one writer says: "Even the great excitement following Hull's surrender * * * receives in Mr. Webb's paper only an incidental notice, written with less energy and occupying less space than one of the present enterprising journals would devote to a dog fight or a big pumpkin."

The Ohio Repository was founded and for many years published in Canton by John Saxton, grandfather of Mrs. William McKinley. The first issue bears the date of March 20, 1815. It was the first newspaper published in Stark County. The name has been changed but slightly. It is now simply The Repository. An almost complete file is said to be in the possession of the present proprietor.

The Delaware Gazette was established in Delaware, Ohio, by Rev. Joseph Hughs and Rev. Jacob Drake in 1818. After a precarious existence it ceased publication in 1825. It was the first newspaper published in the county. Ezra Griswold on October 10, 1821, published the first issue of the Delaware Patron.

On August 9, 1817, James Foster published in Circleville the first issue of The Olive Branch, the first newspaper published in Pickaway County. It was afterwards published by Gen. James Renick, Guy W. Doane and Joseph W. Hays. It was the progenitor of the present Union Herald, published by Hon. C. C. Chappelear.

James Finley, who had purchased The Political Censor, formerly published in Clermont County, commenced publication in West Union, 1815, Adams County's first newspaper. Its name for a time was retained.

In February, 1810, White and Sawyer published in Zanesville the first issue of the Muskingum Messenger. Later in the same year J. H. Putnam published here the first issue of The Muskingum Express. These were the first papers published in the county.

The first newspaper published in Fairfield County was issued at Lancaster under the name of Der Ohio Adler, in 1807, by Jacob D. Dietrick. It was later published in English under the name of The Eagle, which it retains at the present time.

In Portsmouth, Scioto County, August 5, 1818, appeared the first issue of The Portsmouth Gazette, the first newspaper published in the county. The proprietors were Abott and Chaney.

The earliest papers published in Franklin County were The Western Intelligencer, 1811; Freeman's Chronicle, 1812, and The Ohio Monitor, 1816. Fuller notice of these papers appears in the sketch of the City of Columbus.

The first newspaper published in Champaign County was The Watch Tower. Some say that it was The Farmer's Watch Tower. No copies seem to be in existence to definitely settle the name. It is agreed, however, that the first issue bore the date of July 4, 1812. Moses Corwin and a Mr. Blackburn were the proprietors and later sold it to Allen M. Poff.

In July, 1813, Samuel H. Smith and John P. McArdle published, in the Village of Clinton, The Ohio Register, the first newspaper issued in Knox County. The office was later transferred to Mount Vernon, where on April 24, 1816, publication of The Register was resumed.

In 1817 Levi Cox and Samuel Baldwin printed in Wooster The Spectator, the first newspaper published in Wayne County. The name was afterwards changed to Ohio Oracle, Journal and Democratic Times, Democrat, and finally to Republican.

Newspapers of Ohio in 1924

While it is not possible, in a work like this, to give a history of all of these hundreds of publications in Ohio—past and present—the following is a list of newspapers as found in the 1925 N. W. Ayer & Sons' Newspaper Annual. There are now 903 newspapers in the state, including 152 dailies, one four times a week, five three times a week, thirty-two semi-weeklies, four fortnightly, eleven semi-monthly, etc., as indicated for each paper.

The following list gives the regular newspaper publications, together with the location, name, name of editor, day of issue, politics and date of founding:

Ada, Herald, B. F. Snyder, Friday, Ind., 1885.
Record, J. A. Alexander, Wednesday, Ind., 1872.
Adamsville, Register, E. C. Jordan, Tuesday, Ind., 1889.
Adelphi, Border News, Hugh B. Egan, Friday, Neut., 1879.
Akron, Akron Hirlap, A. Tarocy, Friday, Gen., 1913.
Beacon-Journal, John S. Knight, Ev. and Sun., Rep., 1869.
Columbia Journal, M. W. and Friday, Ind., 1869.
Post, V. D. Lydyard, Wednesday, Local, 1921.
Press, L. E. Judd, Ev. and Sun., Ind., 1893.
Times, W. Kee Maxwell, Ev. and Sun., Dem., 1892.

ALGER, News, A. P. Shively, Thurs., Ind., 1914.
ALLIANCE, Review and Leader, N. A. Guyer, Ev., Rep., 1888.
AMANDA, Press, W. N. Gortnor, Thurs., Ind., 1909.
AMHERST, News-Times, Stanley Hart, Thursday, Ind., 1914.
ANDOVER, Citizen, N. G. Richardson, Friday, Rep., 1881.
ANSONIA, Ansonian, Smith & Feltman, Thursday, 1924.
ANTWERP, Bee-Argus, D. C. Pickard, Thursday, Ind., 1883.
ARCADIA, News, G. F. Manns, Friday, Ind., 1904.
ARCANUM, Times, Russell B. Harris, Thursday, Local, 1899.
ARCHBOLD, Advocate, Ed. E. Hallett, Thursday, Ind. Dem., 1897.
Buckeye, W. O. Taylor, Wednesday, Ind., 1905.
ARLINGTON, Arlingtonian, C. C. Longworth, Wednesday, Ind., 1906.
ASHLAND, Reporter, Ben Helsel, Friday, 1924.
Times-Gazette, Ev. and Sun., Ind., 1901.
ASHLEY, Tri-County Star, L. P. Benedict, Thursday, Ind., 1901.
ASHTABULA, Star-Beacon, C. A. Rowley, Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1888.
ASHVILLE, Pickaway County News, S. D. Fridley, Thurs., Ind., 1903.
ATHENS, Messenger, F. W. Bush, Ev. ex. Sat., Rep., 1905.
ATTICA, Hub, G. C. Lake, Thursday, Ind., 1896.
BAINBRIDGE, Observer, C. O. Martin, Friday, Non-P., 1890.
BALTIC, Tri-County American, G. F. Gilbert, Thursday, 1924.
BALTIMORE, Twin City News, E. O. Weist, Thursday, Local, 1889.
BARBERTON, Herald, V. O. Lidyard, Wednesday, Ind., 1922.
Leader, E. H. Eves, Friday, Rep., 1894.
News, J. R. Davis, Friday, Dem., 1892.
BARNESVILLE, Enterprise, W. R. Palmer, Tues.-Friday, Ind., 1866.
Whetstone, W. E. Buchanan, Thursday, Dem., 1894.
BATAVIA, Clermont Courier, E. S. Rush, Wednesday, Rep., 1836.
Clermont Sun, D. W. Roberts, Thursday, Dem., 1828.
BEDFORD, Herald, C. P. Smith, Thursday, Ind., 1922.
News-Register, C. C. Merritt, Thursday, Rep., 1889.
BELLAIRE, Democrat, D. W. Shields, Friday, Dem., 1888.
Leader, Sherlock Bros., Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1913.
BELLE CENTER, Herald Voice, J. C. Martin, Friday, Ind. Rep., 1896.
BELLEFONTAINE, Examiner, H. K. & M. J. Hubbard, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind., 1891.
Examiner, same proprietors, Friday, Dem., 1830.
Index-Republican, B. Schroeder, Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1894.
BELLEVUE, Gazette, A. C. Callaghan, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind., 1899.
BELLVILLE, Star, G. L. Cherp, Thursday, 1922.
BEREA, Courier, P. G. Mohler, Friday, Dem., 1895.
Enterprise, A. J. Pillars, Thursday, Rep., 1868.
BERLIN HEIGHTS, Berlin Call, Thursday, Ind., 1912.
BETHEL, Journal, H. W. Harris, Friday, Ind., 1891.
BETTSVILLE, Taxpayer, Stanley Feasel, Thursday, 1922.
BEVERLY, Dispatch, Fred Price, Friday, Ind., 1879.
BLANCHESTER, Star-Republican, C. J. Brown, Thursday, Rep., 1870.
BLOOMDALE, Derrick, C. C. Myers, Friday, Ind., 1880.
BLOOMVILLE, Gazette, J. S. Hossler, Thursday, Ind., 1900.
BLUFFTON, News, Thursday, Ind., 1875.
BOTKINS, Herald, L. E. Blakely, Friday, Ind., 1898.
BOWLING GREEN, Sentinel-Tribune, Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1890.
Wood County Democrat, F. W. Thomas, Friday, Dem., 1876.
Wood County Repub., Thursday, Rep., 1918.
Sentinel-Tribune, S. A. Canary, Thurs., Rep., 1866.
BRADFORD, Journal, H. C. Marlin, Friday, 1922.
Sentinel, A. F. Little, Friday, Ind. Rep., 1880.
BRADNER, Advocate, H. L. Hodges, Friday, Ind., 1894.
BREMEN, Derrick, C. B. Shields, Friday, Ind., 1909.

Brookville, Star, McMillan & Boomershin, Thursday, Local, 1891.
Bryan, Democrat, C. Cullis, Tuesday and Friday, Dem., 1863.
Press, C. S. Roe & Son, Thursday, Rep., 1854.
Bucyrus, Telegraph-Forum, J. F. Burke, Daily ex. Sun., Ind., 1887.
Burton, Geauga County Leader, F. L. Olds, Tuesday, Rep., 1874.
Cadiz, Dem-Sentinel, S. F. Dickerson, Thursday, Dem., 1893.
Republican, Harry B. McConnell, Thursday, Rep., 1815.
Caldwell, Noble County Leader, J. S. Harris, Wednesday, Rep., 1899.
Press, J. R. Keenan, Wednesday, Dem., 1871.
Rep.-Journal, A. N. Dowling, Wednesday, Rep., 1859.
Caledonia, Enterprise, W. J. Blair, Thursday, Non-P., 1875.
Cambridge, Jeffersonian, H. W. Amos, Daily ex. Sun., Ind. Dem., 1892.
Camden, Preble County News, Ray Simpson, Thursday, Ind., 1902.
Canal Fulton, Signal, J. H. E. Moxley, Thursday, Ind., 1875.
Canal Winchester, Times, O. P. Gayman, Thursday, Ind., 1871.
(Also publishes the Buckeye News and New Gazette.)
Canfield, Mahoning Dispatch, Fowler & Fowler, Friday, Ind., 1877.
Canton, Canton News (Catholic), Friday, 1917.
News, H. W. Miner, Ev. ex. Sun., Dem., 1833.
Cardington, Morrow Co. Independent, W. R. Conaway, Thursday, Ind., 1848.
Carey, Times, E. Thrall, Thursday, Ind., 1873.
Carrollton, Chronicle, J. V. Lawler, Friday, Dem., 1871.
Freepress-Standard, Thursday, Rep., 1831.
Cedarville, Herald, Karlh Bull, Friday, Rep., 1877.
Celina, Mercer Co. Observer, A. C. F. Gilberg, Friday, Rep., 1874.
Mercer Co. Standard, F. A. Snuder, Daily ex. Sun., Dem., 1905.
Centerburg, Gazette, R. M. Hasson, Thursday, Rep., 1880.
Chagrin Falls, Exponent, W. R. Bailey, Thursday, Ind. Rep., 1874.
Chardon, Geauga Co. News, H. W. Miller, Friday, Dem., 1922.
Geauga Republican-Record, Wednesday, Rep., 1849.
Chillicothe, Advertiser, Friday, Dem., 1830.
News-Advertiser, Ev. ex. Sun., Dem., 1884.
Scioto Gazette, E. S. Wenis, Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1892.
Cincinnati, Catholic Telegraph, Thursday, 1831.
Commercial Tribune, Morning, Rep.
Enquirer, W. F. Wiley, Morning, Ind., 1842.
Freie Presse (German), Evening, Ind., 1869.
Post, E. E. Fries, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind., 1880.
Times-Star, Hulbert Taft, Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1836.
Circleville, Democrat and Watchman, J. W. Johnson, Thursday, Dem., 1837.
Herald, W. C. Darst, Ev. ex. Sun., Dem., 1883.
Union Herald, C. C. Chappelear, Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1894.
Union Herald, C. C. Chappelear, Thursday, Rep., 1817.
Clarington, News, S. F. Rose, Friday, Rep., 1918.
Cleveland, American Home, L. J. Pierc, M. W. and F., Ind., 1897.
Call (Negro), Saturday, Rep., 1920.
Citizen, M. S. Hayes, Saturday, Labor, 1891.
Cleveland-Glenville Times, Friday, Ind., 1888.
Dispatch, Mrs. Holmden, Thursday, Rep., 1891.
Gazette (Negro), Harry C. Smith, Saturday, Rep., 1883.
Illustrated Times, Saturday, Rep., 1892.
Jewish Review, Miss Jessie Cohen, Friday, Jewish, 1888.
Lakewood Courier, A. P. Binton, Thursday, Dem., 1902.
News, Ev. and Sun., Ind., 1841.
News-Leader, Sunday, Rep., 1874.
Ohio Farmer, W. H. Lloyd, Saturday, Agtl., 1848.
Plain Dealer, E. C. Hopewood, Mornings, Ind. Dem., 1842.
Press, H. B. R. Briggs, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind., 1878.
Wachter-Anzeiger, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind., 1852.

Cleveland Heights, Dispatch, Thursday, Rep.
Clyde, Enterprise, B. F. Jackson, Thursday, Rep., 1878.
Coldwater, Chronicle, G. W. Philips, Friday, Dem., 1902.
College Corner, News, Frank T. Snyder, Thursday, Ind., 1901.
Columbiana, Ledger, J. C. Jolly, Thursday, Ind., 1889.
Columbus, Citizen, H. P. Woodbury, Eve. ex. Sun., Ind., 1899.
Community News, F. C. Emerling, Friday, Ind., 1922.
Dispatch, A. C. Johnson, Daily, Ind., 1871.
Ohio Journal Comm., Monthly, Comm., 1910.
Ohio State Journal, R. O. Ryder, Morn'g Daily, Rep., 1811.
Columbus Grove, Vidette, Thursday, Non-P., 1873.
Conneaut, News-Herald, W. E. Putnam, Eve. ex. Sun., Rep., 1891.
Continental, News-Review, W. N. Curtiss, Thursday, Ind., 1916.
Convoy, Signal-News, G. M. Glancy, Friday, Ind., 1906.
Cortland, Home News, E. S. Pike, Thursday, Ind., 1924.
Coshocton, Tribune-Times, F. S. Wallace, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind., 1909.
Covington, Tribune-Gazette, A. F. Little, Thursday, Ind. Rep., 1897.
Crestline, Advocate, J. F. McMahon, Thursday, Ind., 1869.
Creston, Journal, Newberry, Wednesday, Ind., 1881.
Crooksville, Advance, H. J. Bierly, Thursday, Rep., 1902.
Cumberland, Echo, W. G. Nichols, Wednesday, Rep., 1892.
Cumminsville, Home News, A. E. Weatherby, Saturday, Local, 1914.
Custar, News, A. E. Norcross, Wednesday, Ind., 1898.
Cuyahoga Falls, Reporter, E. H. Bauman, Friday, Ind. Rep., 1870.
Dalton, Gazette, E. F. Scott, Thursday, Neutral, 1875.
Dayton, Forum (Negro), J. H. Rives, Friday, Ind. Rep., 1913.
Gross-Daytoner, P. P. Gruner, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind., 1866.
Herald, E. G. Burkam, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind., 1870.
Journal, E. G. Burkam, Mornings, Rep., 1808.
News, Howard Egbert, Ev. ex. Sun., Dem., 1808.
Defiance, Crescent-News, Ralph W. Peters, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind., 1888.
Degraff, Journal, S. P. Pond, Friday, Local, 1893.
Delaware, Gazette, H. C. Thompson, Daily ex. Sun., Rep., 1818.
Journal Herald, J. D. Knowles, Eve. ex. Sun., Dem., 1841.
Delphos, Courant, A. J. Laudick, Wed. and Sat., Ind., 1869.
Herald, A. J. Laudick, Eve. and Sun., Ind., 1894.
Delta, Atlas, C. R. P. Waltz, Thursday, Ind. Rep., 1885.
Dennison, Paragraph, G. C. Haverstack, Ev. ex. Sunday, Dem., 1899.
Deshler, Flag, W. T. Hager, Thursday, Ind., 1876.
Dover, Reporter, A. A. Hopingarner, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind., 1903.
Dresden, Transcript, A. H. Bloor, Thursday, Ind., 1837.
Dunkirk, Standard, Guy M. Kingsbury, Thursday, Ind., 1875.
East Akron, Review, V. D. Lidyard, Tuesday, Ind., 1921.
East Cleveland, Signal, B. Bryant, Thursday, Rep., 1900.
East Liverpool, Review-Tribune, F. R. O'Hanlon, Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1884.
East Palestine, Leader, C. E. Oliver, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind., 1915.
East Youngstown, News, H. I. Countryman, Saturday, 1923.
Eaton, Democrat, A. R. Raney, Tuesday and Thursday, Dem., 1842.
Register-Herald, Wednesday, Rep., 1820.
Edgerton, Earth, Charles W. Miller, Friday, Ind., 1882.
Edison, Advertiser, F. A. Hinman, Fortnightly, Local, 1924.
Edon, Commercial, T. C. Boyd, Wednesday, Ind., 1895.
El Dorado, Bee, Harry McPherson, Thursday, Ind., 1898.
Elmore, Tribune, J. B. Gemberling, Thursday, Ind., 1876.
Elmwood Place, Blade, F. L. Westerman, Saturday, Rep., 1897.
Elyria, Chronicle-Telegram, J. F. Burke, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind. R., 1898.
Euclid, Observer (Bryant's), Thursday, Rep., 1907.
Fayette, Review, Chas. E. Yost, Thursday, Ind., 1901.
Findlay, Argus, Students, Monthly, 1907.
Courier, Henry Wilts Brown, Ev. ex. Sun., Dem., 1887.
Republican, I. N. Heminger, Morning ex. Sun., Rep., 1886.

Flushing, News, W. R. Palmer, Thursday, Ind., 1924.
Forest, Review, Wednesday, Ind., 1865.
Fort Discovery, Journal, W. T. Irelan, Friday, Ind., 1890.
Record, A. M. Sawyer, Wednesday, Local, 1919.
Fostoria, Review, E. M. Hopkins, Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1887.
Times, John W. Lockhart, Ev. ex. Sun., Dem., 1873.
Frankfort, Sun, G. L. Robinson, Thursday, Ind., 1884.
Franklin, Chronicle, S. T. Tibbals, Thursday, Rep., 1876.
Fredericktown, Citizen, Marple & Landis, Thursday, 1922.
Freeport, Press, H. C. Williams, Wednesday, Ind., 1880.
Fremont, Courier, Geo. Noss, Thursday, Dem., 1859.
Journal, T. J. Maxwell, Friday, Rep., 1829.
Messenger, L. C. Worst, Daily ex. Sun., Dem., 1840.
News, Wrigley Bros., Ev. ex. Sun., Ind., 1887.
Galion, Inquirer, C. F. Eise, Ev. ex. Sun., Dem., 1877.
Gallipolis, Times, E. C. Hurn, Wednesday, Rep., 1898.
Tribune, H. W. Wetherholt, Friday, Rep., 1872.
Gambier, Kenyon Collegian, Students, Semi-monthly, 1855.
Garretsville, Journal, D. G. Myers, Thursday, Ind. Rep., 1867.
Geneva, Free-Press, C. A. Bonser, Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1900.
Genoa, Gazette, "Uncle Bill" Schooler, Friday, Ind., 1923.
Georgetown, Gazette, A. C. Mitchell, Wednesday, Rep., 1879.
News-Democrat, W. A. Eylar, Thursday, Dem., 1888.
Germantown, Press, H. A. Smalley, Thursday, Rep., 1874.
Gibsonburg, Derrick, J. T. Loveland, Thursday, 1889.
Glouster, Press, Thursday, Dem., 1896.
Grafton, Citizen, E. E. Vail, Friday, 1920.
Grand Rapids, Tri-County News, L. Lisemer, Thursday, Local, 1897.
Granville, Times, D. G. Weaver, Weekly, 1880.
Greenfield, Republican, E. K. Jenkins, Thursday, Rep., 1865.
Green Springs, Echo, W. O. Kenan, Thursday, Non-P., 1895.
Greeneville, Advocate, Ev. ex. Sun., Dem., 1893.
Democratic Advocate, Thursday, Dem., 1883.
News-Tribune, M. B. Trainor, Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1890.
Greenwich, Enterprise Review, Thursday, Ind. Rep., 1880.
Grover Hill, Reporter, L. F. Mavis, Thursday, Local, 1898.
Hamilton, Butler County Press, Friday, Ind., 1901.
Journal, C. A. Leiter, Ev. ex. Sun., Dem., 1886.
News, Walter Tobey, Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1879.
Harrison, News, S. C. Eldridge, Thursday, Ind., 1871.
Hicksville, News-Tribune, M. J. Schell, Wednesday, Ind., 1873.
Hillsboro, Gazette, R. G. McVey, Friday, Dem., 1818.
News-Herald, G. Barrere, Thursday, Rep., 1837.
Peoples Press, J. S. Kerns, Wednesday, Dem., 1923.
Hiram, Advance, Fortnightly, College, 1887.
Hiram College Bulletin, Monthly, 1920.
Holgate, Henry Co. Review, F. W. Weber, Thursday, Ind., 1881.
Hollansburg, News, T. L. Davis, Thursday, Ind., 1906.
Hubbard, Enterprise, R. H. VanNess, Thursday, Rep., 1877.
Hudson, Erie County Reporter, T. M. Clock, Thursday, Ind., 1879.
Ironton, Irontonian, C. J. McCarthy, Morning ex. M., Dem., 1888.
Irontonian, C. J. McCarthy, Tues. and Thurs., Dem., 1878.
News, C. L. Collett, Tuesday and Friday, Dem., 1899.
Register, John B. Corns, Daily, Rep., 1850.
Jackson, Herald, E. G. Chapman, Wed. and Sat., Dem., 1851.
Standard-Journal, Schellenger, Wednesday, Rep., 1847.
Sun, D. J. Shively, Monday and Thursday, Rep., 1889.
Jackson Center, News, E. Ben. Yale, Friday, 1897.
Jamestown, Greene County Journal (Christy), Friday, Rep., 1870.
Jefferson, Gazette, E. C. Lampson, Tues., Thurs., Sat., Rep., 1876.
Jeffersonville, Citizen, L. O. Fults, Thursday, Ind., 1884.

JOHNSTOWN, Independent, W. A. Ashbrook, Thursday, Dem., 1884.
KENMORE, Herald, V. D. Lidyard, Friday, Ind. Rep., 1913.
KENT, Courier, A. N. Lawson, Tuesday, Ind. Rep., 1886.
Tribune, Paxton & Holm, Thursday, Ind., 1915.
KENTON, Democrat, C. E. Flanagan, Ev. ex. Sun., Dem., 1892.
Democrat, C. E. Flanagan, Thursday, Dem., 1844.
News-Republican, E. E. Rutledge, Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1889.
KILLBUCK, Holmes County Record, G. W. Potts, Thursday, Dem., 1924.
KINGSTON, Tribune, Paul A. Johnson, Friday, Ind., 1883.
KINSMAN, Journal, L. N. Richardson, Friday, Rep., 1917.
LAKE VIEW, Tri-County Sun, E. Benj. Yale, Friday, Ind., 1897.
LANCASTER, Eagle, A. E. Talbert, Ev. ex. Sun., Dem., 1890.
Fairfield County Democrat, Wed. and Sat., Dem., 1888.
Gazette, C. J. Beach, Eve. ex. Sun., Rep., 1826.
Ohio Eagle, E. Wetzler, Thursday, Dem., 1809.
LA RUE, News, Elmer E. Blazer, Friday, Ind., 1877.
LEBANON, Patriot, Mary Proctor Wilson, Wednesday, Dem., 1867.
Western Star, G. H. Townsley, Thursday, Rep., 1806.
LEESBURG, Citizen, R. H. Knight, Thursday, Ind., 1913.
LETONIA, Magnet, W. T. Cutshall, Thursday, Ind. Dem., 1894.
Reporter, H. D. Arnold, Friday, Dem., 1875.
LEIPSIC, Free Press, H. M. Martin, Thursday, Ind., 1878.
LEWISBURG, Leader, G. M. Kumler, Thursday, Ind., 1897.
LIBERTY CENTER, Press, Mires Bros., Thursday, Ind., 1880.
LIMA, News & Times Democrat, E. R. Leech, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind., 1884.
(Also publishes a Sunday edition.)
Republican Gazette, D. D. Campbell, Daily, Rep., 1880.
Star, Clarence Heller, Tuesday and Friday, Ind., 1915.
LISBON, Buckeye State, Monday and Thursday, Rep., 1852.
Journal, D. H. Frew, Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1909.
LOCKLAND, Millcreek Valley News, J. G. Heher, Sat., Ind. Rep., 1885.
LODI, Review, J. W. Dunlap, Thursday, Ind., 1886.
LOGAN, Democratic Sentinel (Hansel), Thursday, Dem., 1833.
Republican, A. H. Huls, Thursday, Rep., 1910.
LONDON, Enterprise, M. H. Wallace, Tuesday and Friday, Rep., 1872.
Madison Co. Democrat, C. E. Bryan, Monday and Thursday, Dem., 1857.
Madison Press, A. K. Chenoweth, Monday and Thursday, Rep., 1917.
LORAIN, Journal, E. E. Webb, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind. Dem., 1920.
Labor Weekly, H. L. Hunt, Friday, Labor, 1919.
Times-Herald, T. De Welse, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind. Rep., 1879.
LOUDENVILLE, Times, J. P. Bowman, Thursday, Dem., 1872.
LOUISVILLE, Herald, J. C. Prenot, Thursday, Ind., 1887.
LOVELAND, Herald, S. H. Rosenthal, Thursday, Ind., 1901.
LYNCHBURG, News, Fred R. Tullis, Thursday, Ind., 1914.
MCARTHUR, Democrat-Enquirer, M. S. Cox, Wednesday, Dem., 1867.
Republican-Tribune, V. R. Sprague, Wed., Rep., 1894.
MCCOMB, Hancock Co. Herald, C. W. Griswold, Friday, Rep., 1881.
MCCONNELSVILLE, Herald, W. D. Matson, Thursday, Rep., 1836.
Morgan Co. Democrat, R. Durbin, Thursday, Dem., 1871.
MADISON, News, Elmer E. Bates, Fortnightly, Rep., 1919.
MANCHESTER, Signal, Otis White, Thursday, Ind., 1881.
MANSFIELD, Courier (German), Thursday, Dem., 1872.
Journal, J. L. Coontz, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind. Dem., 1924.
News, K. H. Craig, Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1885.
(Publishes a Sunday morning issue.)
MANTUA, Record, F. H. Sherwood, Thursday, Ind., 1913.
MARBLEHEAD, Peninsula News, W. T. Braithwaite, Thurs., Ind., 1901.

MARIETTA, Register, J. D. Chamberlain, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind. Rep., 1801.
Times, Ev. ex. Sun., Dem., 1898.
Times, F. R. McKinney, Sunday, Ind.
MARION, Star, Roy D. Moore, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind., 1877.
MARTINS FERRY, Times, A. L. Sedgewick, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind. Rep., 1891.
MARYSVILLE, Tribune, I. C. Henry, Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1898.
Tribune, I. C. Henry, Wednesday, Rep., 1848.
Union County Journal, Tuesday and Friday, Dem., 1874.
MASSILLON, Independent, B. V. R. Skinner, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind., 1863.
MAUMEE, Advance Era, H. M. Pomeroy, Friday, Ind., 1872.
MECHANICSBURG, News, S. W. Rawson, Thursday, 1924.
Telegram, C. C. Slater, Ev. ex. Sat., Sun., Local, 1903.
MEDINA, Medina Co. Gazette, W. B. Baldwin, Tuesday and Friday, Rep., 1832.
Sentinel, Geo. M. Denton, Thursday, Dem., 1884.
MENDON, Herald, O. Frank Geiger, Thursday, Ind., 1895.
MATAMORA, Record, C. H. McComb, Friday, Ind., 1901.
MIAMISBURG, News, C. F. Kinder, Thursday, Local, 1880.
MIDDLEFIELD, Times, H. T. Olds, Wednesday, Rep., 1912.
MIDDLETON, Journal, Frank B. Pauly, Ev. and Sun. Morn., Rep., 1857.
News-Signal, Ev. ex. Sun., Dem., 1888.
MILAN, Ledger, L. T. Cronk, Thursday, Local, 1889.
MILFORD, Record, J. A. Samsel, Thursday, Rep., 1912.
MILFORD CENTER, Ohioan, Harry L. Agner, Thursday, Ind., 1888.
MILLERSBURG, Holmes Co. Farmer, L. G. Barton, Thurs., Dem., 1828.
Holmes Co. Hub, H. E. C. Rowe, Wed., Ind. Rep., 1844.
MINERAL CITY, Promoter, W. O. Markham, Thursday, Rep., 1924.
MINERVA, News and Clay City Times, Thursday, Ind., 1884.
MINGO JUNCTION, News, F. E. Barnes, Thursday, Ind., 1910.
MINISTER, Post, Friday, Dem., 1896.
MONROEVILLE, Spectator, L. O. Simmons, Wednesday, Ind., 1870.
MONTPELIER, Enterprise, R. H. Weaver, Thursday, Dem., 1880.
Leader, O. W. Carolus, Thursday, Rep., 1889.
MOUNT BLANCHARD, Journal, S. B. Callon, Friday, Ind., 1908.
MOUNT GILEAD, Morrow Co. Sentinel, H. F. Griffith, Thursday, Rep., 1848.
Union Register, C. V. Beebe, Wed., Dem., 1848.
MOUNT HEALTHY, Hill Top Weekly, W. W. Porter, Friday, Ind., 1819.
MOUNT STERLING, Tribune, J. W. Williams, Thursday, Ind., 1887.
MOUNT VERNON, Banner, R. B. Armstrong, Ev. ex. Sun., Dem., 1836.
Republican-News, C. C. Iams, Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1894.
MOUNT VICTORY, Observer, R. G. English, Thursday, 1918.
NAPOLEON, Henry Co. Demokrat (Ger.),Wednesday, Dem., 1885.
Henry Co. Signal (Belknap), Thursday, Rep., 1864.
Northwest News, L. L. Orwig, Thursday, Dem., 1852.
NELSONVILLE, News, D. D. Crawford, Thursday, 1921.
NEVADA, News, Frank Holmes, Thursday, Ind., 1872.
NEWARK, Advocate, C. H. Spencer, Ev. ex. Sun., Dem., 1820.
American Tribune, C. H. L. Long, Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1887.
Leader, Julius Juch, Friday, Labor, 1917.
NEW BREMEN, Sun, Friday, Ind., 1886.
NEW CARLISLE, Sun, E. M. Hager, Thursday, Rep., 1901.
NEWCOMERSTOWN, Index, E. F. Duff, Wednesday, Ind., 1870.
News, Wednesday, Neutral, 1898.
NEW CONCORD, Enterprise, Wednesday, Ind., 1880.
NEW HOLLAND, Leader, Floyd W. James, Thursday, Ind., 1887.
NEW LEXINGTON, Herald, P. M. Cullinan, Thursday, Dem., 1867.
Tribune, La Bert Davie, Thursday, Rep., 1871.
NEW LONDON, Record, Thursday, Ind., 1870.

New Madison, Herald, H. K. Knodle, Thursday, Dem., 1894.
New Matamoras, Enterprise, L. R. Sharp, Thursday, Ind., 1809.
New Paris, Mirror, Van Zant & Warfe, Thursday, Ind., 1878.
New Philadelphia, Advocate-Tribune, W. A. Korns, Wednesday, Rep., 1819.
Labor News, T. H. Darst, Semi-monthly, Labor, 1918.
Ohio Democrat and Times, Thurs., Dem., 1839.
Times, J. E. Hurst, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind., 1903.
Newton Falls, Herald, Aime Todd, Thursday, Rep., 1881.
New Vienna, Reporter, C. I. Straus, Thursday, Ind., 1890.
New Washington, Herald, Kleinfelter & Shealy, Friday, Dem., 1881.
Niles, Independent, Harry R. Marlow, Friday, Dem., 1869.
Times, H. E. Harner, Ev. ex. Sun., 1924.
North Baltimore, Beacon, G. W. Wilkinson, Friday, Pro. R., 1884.
Times, Claude Gleason, Friday, Ind. Dem., 1887.
North Canton, Sun, Hall & Long, Thursday, Ind., 1922.
Norwalk, Experiment, Tuesday, Dem., 1835.
Huron Co. News, Friday, Dem., 1882.
Reflector-Herald, R. C. Snyder, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind. Rep., 1830.
Norwood, Advertiser, F. L. Westerman, Thursday, 1921.
Enterprise, Dale Wolf, Tuesday, Dem., 1894.
Republican, G. E. Wright, Friday, Rep., 1910.
Oak Harbor, Ottawa Co. Exponent, D. A. Kraemer, Sat., Dem., 1871.
Oak Hill, Press, Arch Martin, Thursday, Rep., 1907.
Oakwood, News, F. M. Chalfont, Thursday, Ind., 1902.
Oberlin, News, W. H. Philips, Wednesday, Rep., 1860.
Tribune, C. W. Kinney, Friday, Rep., 1894.
Ohio City, Progress, G. R. Kinder, Friday, Ind., 1895.
Orrville, Courier-Crescent, W. G. Heebsh, Tuesday and Friday, Neutral, 1867.
Orwell, News Letter, Daisy W. Dixon, Thursday, Ind., 1890.
Osborn, Bath Township Herald, Friday, Ind., 1923.
Ottawa, Gazette, G. A. Stauffer, Friday, Rep., 1880.
Putnam Co. Sentinel, E. J. Beckman, Friday, Dem., 1841.
Oxford, (Has several college publications.)
Painesville, Lake Co. Herald, W. D. Meredith, Tuesday and Thursday, Dem., 1899.
Lake Erie Record, College, Bi-monthly, 1887.
Telegraph, Harold Johnson, Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1822.
Pandora, Times, D. B. Bainger, Thursday, Ind., 1899.
Pataskala, Standard, W. S. Needham, Thursday, Rep., 1886.
Paulding, Democrat, C. R. Webster, Thursday, Dem., 1873.
Paulding Co. Republican, J. R. Ross, Thursday, Rep., 1866.
Payne, Reflector and Press Review, Thursday, Ind., 1885.
Pemberville, Leader, G. H. Speck, Thursday, Ind., 1885.
Perrysburg, Journal, L. C. Marti, Thursday, Ind., 1853.
Piketon, Republican, A. B. Anderson, Saturday, Rep., 1904.
Pioneer, Tri-State Alliance, M. E. Cromer, Thursday, Rep., 1879.
Piqua, Call and Press Dispatch, Ridenour, Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1883.
Plain City, Advocate, J. O. Lehman, Thursday, Ind., 1894.
Pleasant Hill, Stillware Valley News, Thursday, Rep., 1915.
Plymouth, Advertiser, Jack Hampton, Thursday, Ind., 1852.
Pomeroy, Democrat, J. E. Carlton, Thursday, Dem., 1888.
News, Ralston Russell, Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1910.
Tribune-Telegraph, C. A. Hartly, Wednesday, Rep., 1842.
Port Clinton, Ottawa Co. Herald, J. H. Faus, Friday, Rep., 1902.
Ottawa Co. News Democrat, Friday, Dem., 1865.
Ottawa Co. Republican, A. G. Winnie, Fri., Rep., 1887.
Progressive Times, Friday, Dem., 1890.

PORTSMOUTH, Labor Review, Saturday, Labor, 1918.
Pilot (Negro), W. E. Halet, Saturday, Ind., 1924.
Sun, G. M. Taylor, Morn. ex. Sun and Mon., Rep., 1921.
Sun-Times, G. M. Taylor, Sunday, Rep., 1921.
Valley Farmer, D. VanGorder, Saturday, Agtl., 1923.
PRAIRIE DEPOT, Observer, H. L. Hodges, Friday, Ind., 1894.
PROSPECT, Monitor, W. C. Shoemaker, Thursday, Ind., 1878.
RAVENNA, Portage Co. Democrat (Sherwood), Thursday, Dem., 1868.
Republican, A. B. Robinson, Mon., Wed., Fri., Rep., 1830.
REPUBLIC, Reporter, Hossler & Kimmel, Thursday, Neutral, 1910.
REYNOLDSBURG, News-Gazette, O. P. Gayman, Thursday, Local, 1906.
RICHWOOD, Gazette, O. A. Keigley, Thursday, Rep., 1872.
RIPLEY, Bee, Katherine Carlisle, Thursday, Ind., 1846.
RISING SUN, Unique Weekly, C. C. Myers, Thursday, Ind., 1907.
RITTMAN, Press, J. H. Hickin, Thursday, Ind., 1912.
ROCK CREEK, Independent, Ed. E. Cook, Thursday, 1922.
ROCKFORD, Press, G. R. Kinder, Friday, Ind., 1883.
ROSEVILLE, Leader, Frank Johnson, Wednesday, Ind. Dem., 1888.
RUSSELLVILLE, Advocate, J. N. Calvert, Thursday, Ind., 1905.
SABINA, News-Record, J. F. Gaskins, Thursday, Dem., 1894.
Tribune, Howard Barns, Tuesday, Dem., 1894.
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, Belmont Chronicle, Thursday, Rep., 1813.
Gazette, A. R. Bingman, Thursday, Dem., 1812.
ST. MARYS, Leader, John L. Sullivan, Ev. ex. Sun., Dem., 1902.
ST. PARIS, News-Dispatch, L. E. Brown, Thursday, Ind., 1871.
SALEM, News, Salem Pub. Co., Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1886.
SANDUSKY, Register, E. H. Mack, Morn. ex. Mon., Rep., 1822.
(Sunday edition is also run.)
State-Journal, Ev. ex. Sun., Dem., 1866.
SARDINIA, News, J. W. Greiner, Thursday, Ind., 1908.
SEBRING, Times, J. E. Torbert, Friday, Ind., 1907.
SHAWNEE, Peoples Advocate, John C. Fleming, Thursday, Local, 1891.
SHELBY, Globe, R. L. Castor, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind., 1900.
SHERWOOD, Chronicle, Mrs. J. E. Etchie, Friday, Ind., 1902.
SHILOH, Digest, Jack Hampton, Thursday, Ind., 1924.
SHREVE, News, L. S. Miley, Friday, Ind., 1866.
SIDNEY, Journal, Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1908.
News, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind., 1891.
Republican, A. F. Oldham, Thursday, Rep., 1908.
Shelby Co. Democrat, E. C. Amos, Friday, Dem., 1849.
SOMERSET, Press, C. L. Mortal, Wednesday, Ind., 1873.
SOUTH CHARLESTON, Sentinel, A. W. Dyer, Thursday, Rep., 1840.
SOUTH EUCLID, Random Shots, H. E. Burdett, Thursday, Ind., 1916.
SOUTH SOLON, News, J. R. Stroup, Thursday, Ind., 1902.
SPENCERVILLE, Journal-News, P. W. Cochrun, Thursday, Ind., 1879.
SPRINGFIELD, News, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind. Dem., 1817.
Sun, H. B. Kerr, Every Morn., Rep., 1894.
Tribune, Friday, Labor, 1909.
STEUBENVILLE, Gazette, J. W. Burchinal, Ev. ex. Sun., Ind., 1865.
Herald, Thursday, Rep., 1806.
Herald-Star, Chas. D. Simeral, Ev. ex. Sun., Rep., 1847.
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CHAPTER V

OHIO LITERARY MEN AND WOMEN

The list of Ohio literary men and women is a long one. In 1903 William H. Venable, teacher, historian and poet, contributed an extended monograph on this subject which is published in the record of proceedings of the Ohio Centennial Anniversary Celebration at Chillicothe in 1903. The writer, at the request of Mr. Venable, prepared a supplementary list of writers who were born in or identified with the state. This list alone occupies twenty-four closely printed pages. No effort will be made in this brief introductory note to reproduce this list or even a portion of it containing the most noted writers.

It is generally known to Ohioans that William Dean Howells for many years prior to his death was recognized as "Dean of American Letters." Coates Kinney and John James Piatt, both of whom were born outside of the state, but were thoroughly identified with it through long residence, were widely known as poets, as were Otway Curry and Edith M. Thomas, who were born in the state. Paul Laurence Dunbar, the colored poet, whose early death was a source of regret, set a high standard for his race in literary achievements.

James Ford Rhodes, who was born in Cleveland and is still living, has written a "History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850," which is recognized as an authority wherever this subject is taught. William M. Sloane has written much that has called forth praise on French history. His "Life of Napoleon," in four volumes, has had a gratifying reception.

Other living writers in the state have been reaping their share of success in the different literary fields. The colleges and universities are furnishing writers of much promise among the younger generation. Professors William H. Siebert, Homer C. Hockett and Carl Wittke, in the Ohio State University, and Professors Beverley W. Bond, Jr., and Reginald C. McGrane of the University of Cincinnati are making reputations as historical writers.

Albert J. Beveridge, born in Highland County, Ohio, as a writer has eclipsed a brilliant record in statesmanship. His "Life of John Marshall" is regarded as a masterpiece of biographical authorship. He is said at present to be engaged in writing a life of Lincoln, which will doubtless surpass any work that has been written on this subject of never failing interest.

Brand Whitlock first acquired fame as a writer of fiction. His work, "Memories of Belgium Under the German Occupation," will always hold a very prominent place in the literature of the World war.

"A Journal of the Great War," by Gen. Charles G. Dawes, has been described and quoted elsewhere in these volumes.

Edmund Vance Cooke, the well known poet, was born in Canada, but was educated in Cleveland, where he still lives. Strickland Gillilan, who was born in Jackson, Ohio, is a popular lecturer and a writer of verse, serious and in the lighter vein.

Burton E. Stevenson, like Whitlock, first became widely known as a writer of fiction. Recently he has devoted much time to compilations for reference use in public and private libraries. The best known of these are "Poems of American History," the "Home Book of Verse," in two volumes, and the "Home Book of Modern Verse."

This list might be considerably extended. In lieu of brief refer-

ences to other worthy authors, however, the writer has decided to give the remaining space at his command to Ohioans who have become famous far beyond the borders of their state, chiefly by a single poem or song.

Alice Cary

Alice Cary and her sister Phoebe made their home in New York City after 1850. They succumbed to an attraction which apparently has been almost irresistible for successful men and women of letters in America. The great literary centers of the East, until recent years at least, drained the Middle West of nearly all its writers and artists. Among them all, in their mature literary achievements, perhaps none showed so strongly the continued impress of her native environment as Alice Cary.

Both inheritance and environment were dominant sources of her personal character and her art. Her first American ancestor was a graduate of Cambridge before leaving England and is credited with having established one of the first "grammar schools" in Massachusetts. The grandfather of Alice, after his service as a soldier of the Revolution, came to the Northwest Territory and acquired a tract of land in Hamilton County near Cincinnati. That was the homestead where Alice Cary spent the quiet, almost cloistered, years of her life until she went East. It was then in the country, but long since was encroached upon by the city. The name of the old home furnished the title for "Clovernook Papers," prose sketches that delighted a generation of readers. The old home eventually was acquired and used for a charitable institution, and the name Clovernook retained.

Alice Cary was born there April 20, 1820. There was a beloved older sister, of poetic temperament, from whom she received constant encouragement until the death of this sister at the age of sixteen. Phoebe Cary was born September 4, 1824. The names of Alice and Phoebe Cary are inseparable in American literature, and their lives likewise ran together. Both died in the same year, 1871, Alice on February 12th, and Phoebe on July 31st.

Their mother is described by Alice as "a woman of superior intellect, and of a good, well ordered life. In my memory she stands apart from all others, wiser and purer, doing more and loving better than any other woman." After the death of this mother, there came into the home a step-mother, of practical nature, unsympathetic with the girls' gifts of fancy and imagination. Alice and Phoebe, therefore, endured a great deal of drudgery in the routine of farm work, including even milking. With few opportunities in school, they made their daily life a text book, and in such time as was not allotted to other tasks they indulged their talents for poetry.

The first published verses by Alice Cary appeared in a Cincinnati paper when she was eighteen. Her poems attracted attention, and several years before she left Clovernook for the more varied and active life of the metropolis her reputation had transcended the limits of local fame. Referring to her experience while living in Ohio, she wrote: "The poems I wrote in those times, and the praises they won me, were to my eager and credulous apprehension the prophecies of wonderful things to be done in the future. Even now, when I am older, and should be wiser, the thrill of delight with which I read a letter full of cordial encouragement and kindness from the charming poet, Otway Curry, is in some sort renewed. Then the voices that came cheeringly to my lonesome and obscure life from across the mountains, how precious they were to me! Among these the most cherished are Edgar A. Poe and Rufus W. Griswold."

Alice Cary's "Pictures of Memory" was included in Griswold's "Female Poets of America" (1848). Poe in reviewing this anthology

declared the poem by Miss Cary "decidedly the noblest poem in the collection." Continuing, he said: "We speak deliberately—in all the higher elements of poetry—in true imagination—in the power of exciting the real poetical effect—the elevation of the soul, in contradistinction from mere excitement of the intellect or heart—the poem in question is the noblest in the book."

Pictures of Memory

Among the beautiful pictures
  That hang on Memory's wall,
Is one of a dim old forest,
  That seemeth the best of all.
Not for its gnarled oaks olden
  Dark with the mistletoe,
Not for the violets golden,
  That sprinkle the vale below;
Not for the milk-white lilies,
  That lean from the fragrant hedge,
Coquetting all day with the sunbeams,
  And stealing their golden edge;
Not for the vines on the upland,
  Where the bright red berries rest,
Nor the pinks, nor the pale sweet cowslip,
  It seemeth to me the best.

I once had a little brother
  With eyes that were dark and deep—
In the lap of that old dim forest
  He lieth in peace asleep;
Light as the down of the thistle,
  Free as the winds that blow,
We roved there, the beautiful summers,
  The summers of long ago;
But his feet on the hills grew weary,
  And, one of the Autumn eves,
I made for my little brother
  A bed of the yellow leaves.
Sweetly his pale arms folded
  My neck in a meek embrace,
As the light of immortal beauty
  Silently covered his face.
And when the arrows of sunset
  Lodged in the tree-tops bright
He fell, in his saint-like beauty,
  Asleep by the gates of light.

Therefore of all the pictures
  That hang on Memory's wall,
The one of the dim old forest
  Seemeth the best of all.

William Haines Lytle

Death truly loved a shining mark when on the second day of the great Battle of Chickamauga it struck down William Haines Lytle. Not yet thirty-seven, he had crowded into a brief maturity of years achievements of no mean order as lawyer, orator and soldier. His career had been a justification of the advantages bestowed by sound inheritance, family and social position, a classical education, and broad experience among men and affairs. Patriotic fervor and an inclination for military

life had sent him as a youthful volunteer to the Mexican war and subsequently had prompted him to leadership in the Ohio Militia. He was the only officer of high rank on the Union side killed during the second day's fighting at Chickamauga. The command of a brigade had come to him as successor of another gallant Ohioan, General Sill.

William Haines Lytle was born November 2, 1826, at Cincinnati, in a spacious and comfortable mansion which had been the home of both his father and grandfather. The Lytles had settled on the Kentucky side of the Ohio near the site of Cincinnati before the close of the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, Gen. William Lytle, was a famous Indian fighter, and military titles were familiar in the family. Robert T. Lytle, father of William Haines, was a lawyer, one of the popular orators of the democratic party, and served a term in Congress.

At the age of sixteen, the youngest of the class, William Haines Lytle graduated with first honors from Cincinnati College. The next five years he read law and broadened the generous foundation of his liberal education. He volunteered and was promoted to captain of a company in a regiment that went to Mexico too late for active service. After his return he practiced law, and for two terms was a member of the Ohio Legislature, for a time being speaker of the House. He was commissioned major-general of the Ohio Militia by Governor Chase, and at the outbreak of the Civil war was directed by Governor Dennison to establish a training camp for volunteers at Cincinnati. In June he was made colonel of the Tenth Infantry, Ohio Volunteers, which after the Battle of Carnifex Ferry was called the Bloody Tenth. Lytle himself was wounded and disabled there. The soldiers idolized him, and one of them said, "There are no men but would battle to the death if led by Colonel Lytle." Except for the periods of inaction caused by wounds, he was in the service constantly until his heroic end on September 20, 1863. His record as a soldier is epitomized in General Rosecrans official report of the Battle of Chickamauga:

"This brave and generous young officer, whose first wounds were received while fighting under my command at Carnifex Ferry (where he fell desperately wounded at the head of his regiment), was also badly wounded and taken prisoner at the Battle of Perryville, where he repelled a desperate onslaught of the enemy.

"On rejoining the Army of the Cumberland, with his well earned rank of brigadier-general, he was assigned second in command to General Sheridan. When he fell gloriously on the field of Chickamauga. Ohio lost one of her brightest jewels, and the service one of its most patriotic and promising general officers."

This is an altogether illustrious record. But curiously enough, after the fame of the warriors of his generation has been dimmed, the badge of immortality may cling to him as a poet, perhaps more strictly for his authorship of a single poem. Lytle indulged his fancy for poetical composition from his early years in college, and something more than thirty titles, including some of his juvenile efforts, have been published. The highest in order of intrinsic merit and long standing popularity among the two generations since his death, was composed in July, 1858.

Antony and Cleopatra

I am dying, Egypt, dying!
  Ebbs the crimson life-tide fast,
And the dark Plutonian shadows
  Gather on the evening blast;
Let thine arm, Oh, Queen, enfold me,
  Hush thy sobs and bow thine ear,
Listen to the great heart secrets
  Thou, and thou alone, must hear.

Though my scarred and veteran legions
Bear their eagles high no more,
And my wrecked and scattered galleys
Strew dark Actium's fatal shore;
Though no glittering guards surround me,
Prompt to do their master's will,
I must perish like a Roman,
Die the great Triumvir still.

Let not Cæsar's servile minions
Mock the lion thus laid low;
'T was no foeman's arm that felled him,
'T was his own that struck the blow—
His who, pillowed on thy bosom,
Turned aside from glory's ray—
His who, drunk with thy caresses,
Madly threw a world away.

Should the base plebeian rabble
Dare assail my name at Rome,
Where the noble spouse, Octavia,
Weeps within her widowed home,
Seek her; say the gods bear witness,—
Altars, augurs, circling wings,—
That her blood, with mine comingled,
Yet shall mount the thrones of kings.

And for thee, star-eyed Egyptian—
Glorious sorceress of the Nile!
Light the path to Stygian horrors
With the splendors of thy smile;
Give the Caesar crowns and arches,
Let his brow the laurel twine,
I can scorn the senate's triumphs,
Triumphing in love like thine.

I am dying, Egypt, dying;
Hark! the insulting foeman's cry;
They are coming; quick, my falchion!
Let me front them ere I die.
Ah, no more amid the battle
Shall my heart exulting swell;
Isis and Osiris guard thee,—
Cleopatra, Rome, farewell!

Henry Holcomb Bennett

Henry Holcomb Bennett was born in the City of Chillicothe, December 5, 1863. His brother John Bennett, now a resident of South Carolina, has been successful among American literary men, having been a newspaper correspondent and editor, novelist and poet. His poems have been represented in several anthologies.

Henry H. Bennett, after graduating from Kenyon College in 1886, spent several years in the West. On returning to Chillicothe he followed journalism until 1897. As a feature writer he wrote a number of articles on the National Guard for the magazines, and military themes engaged his attention on a number of occasions. He studied art, was a landscape painter, was a skilled ornithologist, and used his art to illustrate several books of bird and nature studies. At the time of the Ohio Centennial in 1903 he took an active part in the celebration at Chilli-

cothe. He designed the tablet which was erected on the Ross County courthouse commemorating that as the site of the first capitol of Ohio.

Mr. Bennett died at Chillicothe April 30, 1924. He had been a more or less regular contributor of prose and verse to magazines. The poem that gained widest popularity and is reproduced here was first published in The Youth's Companion, and in spirit and content is worthy of a permanent place in the patriotic verse of our republic.

The Flag Goes By

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky:
Hats off!
The flag is passing by.

Blue and crimson and white it shines,
Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines.
Hats off!
The colors before us fly;
But more than the flag is passing by:

Sea-fights and land-fights, grim and great,
Fought to make and to save the State;
Weary marches and sinking ships;
Cheers of victory on dying lips;

Days of plenty and years of peace;
March of a strong land's swift increase;
Equal justice, right and law,
Stately honor and reverend awe;

Sign of a nation, great and strong
To ward her people from foreign wrong;
Pride and glory and honor,—all
Live in the colors to stand or fall.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums;
And loyal hearts are beating high:
Hats off!
The flag is passing by.!

Lucien Seymour's "Ohio"

The following poem is here reproduced because of its wide popularity. Other poems have been written on Ohio, but this one seems thus far to have caught the popular ear. It was published anonymously for a time, but this did not seem to disturb the modest author. His identity was finally established and confirmed by his own admission. So far as known these are the only verses from his pen that have been published. His name is Lucien Seymour. He was born on a farm near Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1853. Later his parents moved into that city, where he attended the public schools. For a time he was a student in Racine College at Racine, Wisconsin. All his life he has pursued a business career. In 1900 he was elected grand secretary of the Ohio Royal Arcanum, and served in this capacity five years. While in this position he wrote the following verses:

Ohio

The sun never shone on a country more fair
Than beautiful, peerless Ohio.
There's life in a kiss of her rarified air,
Ohio, prolific Ohio.
Her sons are valiant and noble and bright,
Her beautiful daughters are just about right,
And her babies, God bless them, are clear out of sight—
That crop never fails in Ohio!

Our homes are alight with the halo of love,
Ohio, contented Ohio;
We bask in the smiles of the heavens above—
No clouds ever darken Ohio.
Our grain waves its billows of gold in the sun,
The fruits of our orchards are equalled by none,
And our pumpkins, some of them, weight almost a ton—
We challenge the world in Ohio!

Our girls are sweet models of maidenly grace,
In this modern Eden, Ohio.
They are perfect in figure and lovely in face,
That's just what they are in Ohio.
Their smiles are bewitching and winning and sweet,
Their dresses are stylish, yet modest and neat,
A Trilby would envy their cute little feet,
In beautiful, peerless Ohio.

When the burdens of life I am called to lay down,
I hope I may die in Ohio.
I never could ask a more glorious crown
Than one of the sod of Ohio.
And when the last trump wakes the land and sea,
And the tombs of the earth set their prisoners free,
You may all go aloft, if you choose, but for me,—
I think I'll just stay in Ohio.

Daniel Decatur Emmett, Author of Dixie

A Scotch patriot of the olden time declared, "If a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation;" and a noble American woman, Frances E. Willard, declared, "No names are deathless save those of the world's singers."

If this ascription of power and immortality seems somewhat sweeping and a little too poetically generous, the fact remains that music, affecting as it does the emotional in man, and touching all its keys, exerts a distinct influence on individual and national destiny; and the simple songs that find their way to the universal heart shall survive long after the singer has departed, and his very name, to the millions who have felt the spell of his genius, has ceased to be even a memory. The popular melody is one of the avenues through which the human soul finds expression. It has its charm "to soothe the savage breast," it has likewise its stimulus to action. With pæans on their lips men "have crowded the road to death as to a festival." In our annals the song writers deserve a place. From lullaby to battle hymn they help to mold character and build the state.

In 1815, when Ohio was but twelve years old, when Columbus was a mere village, and the state capitol was still located at Chillicothe, in the

little town of Mount Vernon, Ohio, was born Daniel Decatur Emmett. His father, a blacksmith, who had come from Virginia, had been a soldier in the War of 1812. Young Daniel grew up with little opportunity for education. At that time there were no free public schools. He was fond of music and early learned to play upon the violin. In his old age he once said to the writer that he could scarcely remember when he did not compose tunes. He did this before he could read and write musical notes.

Old Dan Tucker was one of his early productions. It is said that he had a dog that he called Tucker, and when he wished to christen the tune he compounded the name by which he was familiarly known with that of his faithful canine companion—hence Dan Tucker, or Old Dan Tucker. In the words, which have many variations, Old Dan Tucker figures as a colored man who did many grotesque things:

"Old Dan Tucker, he got drunk,
He fell in the fire and kicked out a chunk."

At the age of seventeen Emmett entered the Regular Army as a musician. Here he took lessons under a gifted bandmaster. He was stationed for a time at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. After leaving the army he was a member of several bands. In the summer he usually traveled with the circus, and in the winter played in the theatres of New York City.

It was here in the autumn of 1859 that he composed his famous lay, Dixie's Land or as it is familiarly called Dixie. The circumstances under which it was composed have been stated by Emmett himself. Late one Saturday evening, after the performance at the music hall, Mr. Jerry Bryant came to him and asked him to write for rehearsal Monday a "walk-around," or "hooray song," of the plantation type. It must have a good tune. It did not matter so much what the words were. The song should be "catchy" and contain phrases that the boys would readily pick up and repeat on the streets. Emmett remarked that the time was unusually short but that he would do his best.

That night he undertook to compose a tune, but failed. He stated to his wife what he expected to do and said he feared he had undertaken too much. She urged him to persevere and told him that after a night's rest he should have the room all to himself the day following; that she knew he would make a song that would please his employers. He had always done so and he would not fail this time. She would be his audience, and if the song suited her, it would be acceptable to the crowds that came to hear it.

Early in the morning he picked up his violin and began work on the tune. It was a cold and dreary day. The rain was falling. As he looked out of the window into the chill and comfortless street, he involuntarily repeated the expression, familiar to showmen in the winter time, "I wish I was in Dixie's Land." Emmett had previously traveled much through the South, and it was very natural that this expression should rise to his lips on such a day. Taking up the violin again, he began to hum the words and play. After some hours of patient endeavor, he completed what he thought would fill fairly well the requirements. He first composed the chorus, which was never changed. He next wrote a stanza. The song was written before the Civil war with no thought that it would ever become famous. The stirring music and the two lines in the chorus

"In Dixie's Land we'll take our stand
To live and die in Dixie"

appealed especially to the southern people at the outbreak of the war and made this the battle-song of the Confederacy.

We need not repeat the words here. They are familiar. The song has had an interesting history. It was on the lips of the Southern legions as they bore arms on many a hard fought field. After the fall of Richmond, when President Lincoln returned to Washington, a crowd called with a band to tender congratulations and a serenade. Several members of the cabinet were present. In closing his brief remarks Mr. Lincoln said: "I see you have a band with you. I should like to hear it play Dixie. I have consulted the attorney general, who is here by my side, and he is of the opinion that Dixie belongs to us. We have captured the song with the Confederacy. Now play it."

The band responded with spirit to the evident satisfaction of the President. Someone has said that this was among the first of his kindly, conciliatory expressions toward the South.

Dixie has become a song of all sections of our common country, and is greeted with tumultuous applause in the national conventions of both the republican and democratic parties. It cheered the boys in blue as they marched to the front to battle for the liberation of Cuba, and later in the camps and overseas in the World war. Wherever its stirring notes are heard it attracts instant attention and calls forth generous applause. It has an "indescribable something" that stirs men's souls. It is one of the most truly national of all our songs. It is known in all sections. The words and music were composed by an American. The author was Daniel Decatur Emmett, an Ohioan.

In his eightieth year Emmett made a tour through the South with the Al G. Field minstrels and was accorded in many cities an enthusiastic reception. It was Emmett who organized the Virginia Minstrels in 1843, the first negro minstrel troupe of America.

His later days were spent in a neat but humble little home near Mount Vernon, not far from his birthplace. Here he passed peacefully away in his eighty-ninth year on the evening of June 28, 1904. A large concourse of people with bowed heads stood about his final resting place as the band softly played his immortal Dixie.

Benjamin Russell Hanby, Author of Darling Nelly Gray

In close communication with the City of Columbus to the north is the neat and orderly Village of Westerville. We have only to visit the place, however, to find that it is not a part of the capital city—that it is pervaded by a spirit peculiarly its own—that it is dominated by the wholesome and elevating influence of Otterbein College.

Sixty-seven years ago, among the students in attendance at this institution was a genial and vivacious youth by the name of Benjamin Russell Hanby. He was born in Rushville, Ohio, January 22, 1833. In college his standing was good in his classes, he took an active interest in the work of the literary societies, was fond of music, a good singer and popular with teachers and fellow students.

His father, Bishop Hanby, was strongly opposed to slavery. The son entertained similar views on that question, and while he was still a student gave expression to his sentiments in that sweetly pathetic song, Darling Nelly Gray. The music teacher of the university heard it while it was yet in manuscript form and was so favorably impressed that she urged him to send it to a publisher. This he did. Months passed, and supposing that it had been consigned to the critic's waste basket, Hanby no longer expected to hear from the publisher. One day he was much surprised to learn through some friends that his song had been published and in some places was already accorded a popular reception. In a Columbus music store he purchased the first printed copy that he had seen. The publishers had lost his address and failed to notify him when the song was issued. One dozen copies were sent to him and this was the only compensation that he ever received.

The song had a phenomenal sale. It was published in many forms

and the tune was arranged for band music. The publisher must have made a small fortune out of it; Hanby had the obscure notice accorded to the song writer and what to a man of his taste and sensibility must have been far greater—the satisfaction of knowing that he had reached the popular heart and conscience in the support of a worthy cause.

Of the many songs that were written to advance the anti-slavery cause, Darling Nelly Gray alone retains a measure of its old-time popularity. The melody and words survive because of their intrinsic beauty.

Hanby wrote many other songs that were for a time quite popular. They cover a wide range. He was very fond of children and many of his compositions were written for them. He spent some years in the ministry, but finally decided to devote his entire time to musical composition. After a brief illness he died at the age of thirty-three years. A tablet was recently erected to his memory at Otterbein University. In the beautiful cemetery, not far away, a monument fittingly marks his resting place. Nor poet, nor minstrel in all this Middle West has found a place more fitting his lowly mansion of dreamless repose.

Will L. Thompson, Author of Gathering Shells from the Seashore

While the songs of Emmett and Hanby have long been familiar in every American community and are known and appreciated in other lands, it is somewhat disappointing to learn that the authors realized practically no compensation for them. In contrast to their experience it is pleasing to relate that genius is not always without financial reward.

In the prosperous City of East Liverpool, Ohio, lived a song writer who wrote much and so carefully managed the sale of his publications that he made them all pay. His name was Will L. Thompson. His first venture was a financial success. Rightly concluding that four of his songs had merit, he took them in manuscript form to a well known Cleveland publisher and offered them all for $100. He was told that the price was too high for an unknown author; that such material could be had in abundance free of charge; that the four pieces were not worth more than $25. After thinking over the matter for some time, the young composer decided to hold his manuscripts. Later he went to New York City on a business trip for his father, and while there arranged for the publication of his songs, determining to undertake the management of sales himself.

One of these songs, Gathering Shells from the Seashore, almost immediately attained great popularity. For some months the presses were kept running night and day to supply the demand. In less than a year the Cleveland publisher and dealer, who had refused to pay $100 for the manuscript of the four songs, had turned over to the author, as commissions on sales handled through him, more than $1,000. Mr. Thompson succeeded so well in the music business that he was sometimes referred to as the "millionaire song writer." This, he declared, was extravagant, but he admitted that he had prospered financially.

In addition to Gathering Shells from the Seashore, he wrote other popular songs. Among them are Drifting with the Tide, Come Where the Lilies Bloom, My Home on the Old Ohio, and God Save the Union. He wrote many sacred songs. Of these the best known and the one most likely to live longest is Softly and Tenderly Jesus Is Calling. It has been included in many popular selections and has been translated into almost every language in which Christian music is sung. It has been published in the Hawaiian tongue and has enjoyed the favor of those sturdy latter day Puritans—the Boers of South Africa.

The life experience of these song writers of Ohio have differed widely, but each has added to the sum of human joy and has aided in extending the fame of the Buckeye State.

SEALS OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND OHIO

The origin of the seal of the Northwest Territory is involved in obscurity. The seal itself seems to have disappeared long ago. The earliest mention of its use is made in Govenor St. Clair's proclamation of July 26, 1788. Hon. William H. English, of Indiana, with the aid of the authorities at Washington, including President Benjamin Harrison, examined many impressions of the seal on old documents, and had made a sketch which he considered "an exact reproduction in every respect of the original."

In regard to the design, Mr. English says: "A study of this historic seal will show that it is far from being destitute of appropriate and expressive meaning. The coiled snake in the foreground and the boats in the middle distance; the rising sun, the forest tree felled by the ax and cut into logs, succeeded, apparently, by an apple tree laden with fruit; the Latin inscription, *Meliorem lapsa locavit,* 'he has planted a better than the fallen,'—all combine forcibly to express the idea that a wild and savage condition is to be superseded by a higher and better civilization."

The first constitution of Ohio, which was adopted November 29, 1802, and went into effect March 1, 1803, made general provision for a state seal without specifying its form. The origin of its essential features is given as follows:

For some time after the admission of Ohio into the Union, Secretary of State William Creighton used his private seal for state papers; but one night, early in the spring of 1803, he, Governor Edward Tiffin, and U. S. Senator Thomas Worthington, with perhaps a few others, met at Adena, the home of Worthington near Chillicothe, to discuss state affairs. They talked through the night and among other things considered the matter of a state seal. Before separating, they stood for a moment on the lawn south of the house, just as the sun rose slowly behind the Mount Logan range. Looking with admiration on the morning scene spread out before them, Creighton said: "The rising sun of the new state!" He then made the suggestion for the great seal of Ohio. The arrows and the sheaf were afterthoughts. This is the legend as it has been handed down by the Creightons and the Worthingtons.

The addition of the canal boat made some changes necessary. To get such a view, one must look across Mount Logan from the range of hills just west of Chillicothe. It is doubtful, however, whether there was any effort to make the seal an actual picture. The hills have always been conventionalized, and in the first seal the river was indicated only by a row of trees.

It might be added that in some devices two or more sheaves of wheat appear and that great liberties have been taken with the bundle of arrows, as will be seen in one of the illustrations.

The law describing the seal was passed March 25, 1803. It prescribed the following device:

"On the right side near the bottom a sheaf of wheat, and on the left a bundle of seventeen arrows, both standing erect; in the background and rising above the sheaf and bundle of arrows, a mountain over which shall appear a rising sun, the state seal to be surrounded by these words: 'The Great Seal of the State of Ohio.'"

About two years later this law was repealed. The constitutional provision requiring a state seal remained in force, but there was no specific legislation on the subject until 1866.

In commenting on the omission in our laws, Judge Rush R. Sloane says:

"What a singular oversight in legislation! Is it not remarkable that in this long period of years some of the state officials, the codifiers of the statutes, or the members of the Constitutional Convention of 1851,

among whom were many of the ablest lawyers of the state, should not have discovered it?

"We can understand now that it was because there was no law which required a particular form or device, that there were so many different devices used upon the seals of our state during this long period of years. In the absence of any act or statutes upon this subject, any one who was aware of the repeal of the act of 1903 could secure a seal according to his caprice or interest; and this evidently was the result, as we find that about the time of the inauguration of the canal system in Ohio, the canal or river with the canal-boat upon it first appeared on our state seal. The mountain as it was designated in the act of 1803 has never appeared on any of the seals of the state, nor has it figured in the coat of arms of the state, so far as I have been able to discover; but on the seal provided under the act, as well as the seals and coats of arms of later statutes, in conformity to the practice under the former and the language of the latter, it has always been 'a range of mountains,' which is more appropriate to Ohio, as the first-born of the Ordinance of 1787.

"It is useless to attempt to give a description of all these devices, which had their origin in individual taste and not in any statute. You will see on most of them the date '1802' or '1803' in cardinal numbers. On some you will see a broadhorn floating on a river; and, later, the canal-boat and canal."

Judge Sloane does not refer to the traditional origin of the seal. He seems to accept the view advanced by other writers to explain that the range of mountains represents the Alleghanies, over which came the pioneers; that the river is the Ohio in the valley of which they laid the foundation of the new state, fittingly symbolized in the rising sun.

The act of 1866 provided for an elaborate coat of arms, and the following motto to be inscribed on the seal: "Imperium in imperio,"—an empire within an empire, or a government within a government, a sentiment that gave offense to many people and led to the repeal of the law in 1868 and the substitution of the present act which differs but little from the law of 1803.

No motto is now provided for either the seal or the coat of arms of the state. Ohio is therefore without a motto.

Ohio State Flag

Perhaps the only state flag with a historical tradition behind it is that of Texas. Texas was an independent republic before it became a member of the Union. As a tribute to those who won independence from Mexico, the "Lone Star" flag was retained, though waving to the breeze beneath the Stars and Stripes. Some other states have adopted flags, chiefly as a symbol of state loyalty, and, as has been suggested, for similar reasons that prompt a state seal.

The first Ohio state flag was displayed at the Ohio building at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in the summer of 1901. It was designed by John Eisemann, architect, and approved by the Exposition Commission. It had no legal status, however, until the following year. On April 1, 1902, W. S. McKinnon, speaker of the house of representatives and a member of the Ohio Pan-American Exposition Commission, introduced a bill authorizing and describing the flag. This became a law May 9th of the same year. Following is the essential text of the law:

"The flag of the State of Ohio shall be pennant shaped. It shall have three red and two white horizontal stripes; the union of the flag shall be seventeen five-pointed stars, white, in a blue triangular field, the base of which shall be the staff end or vertical edge of the flag, and the apex of which shall be the center of the middle red stripe. The stars shall be grouped around a red disc superimposed upon a white circular

'O.' The proportional dimensions of the flag and of its various parts shall be according to the official design thereof on file in the office of the Secretary of State.

"In the design placed on file in accordance with the above law, the dimensions are summarized as follows:

"A rectangle that will include the flag is thirteen parts long and eight parts wide. In other words, it is one and five-eighths as long as it is wide. The red stripes are each one part in width. The two white stripes occupy equal portions of what is left of the flag. The blue triangular union measures eight parts from base to apex. The red disc is two parts in diameter; the width of the white ring about it is one-half part. The distance from the apex of the blue field to the apex of the triangular cut of the tail of the flag is two parts. The stars are grouped as in the cut of the flag.

"The symbolism of the flag is in part somewhat fanciful and obscure. The designer has explained it substantially as follows:

"The triangles formed by the main lines of the flag represent the hills and valleys, as typified in the State seal, and the stripes the roads and waterways. The stars, indicating the thirteen original states of the Union, are grouped about the circle which represents the original Northwest Territory, and that Ohio was the seventeenth State admitted into the Union is shown by adding the four more stars. The white circle with its red center, not only represents the initial letter of Ohio, but is suggestive of its being the 'Buckeye' State."

In design this standard resembles the Cuban flag. The field and the stripes in form and number are essentially the same. Change red to blue and blue to red, remove the stars and substitute for the disc and circular "O" a single star, and we have the pennant form of the Cuban flag. This similarity is historically fitting. A United States senator from Ohio introduced the resolution that made the people of Cuba free and independent. Ohio's sons rendered distinguished service on land and sea. An Ohio president conducted the Spanish-American war to a triumphant conclusion.

OHIO IN THE WARS OF THE NATION

CHAPTER I

THE WAR OF 1812

"Now tell us all about the war
And what they killed each other for."

This is a subject that belongs to the general history of the United States rather than to that of any particular state, but since the war was more extensively fought in Ohio than any of the other contests in which the nation has engaged, it may not be out of place to consider briefly its causes. Especially is this warranted in view of the fact that recent research inclines to the conclusion that Ohio, and what was then the West, had much to do in precipitating the war.

In an informing and carefully written monograph on "Western Opinion and the War of 1812," Mr. John F. Cady sums up the causes of the War of 1812 as follows:

"The real grievances which the United States Government had for declaring war were, of course, Britain's Orders in Council and her impressment of seamen; but the new factors, which at this time were responsible for turning the country toward war, were the reports of the Henry mission to New England, the intrigues among the Indians which sent Western opinion pell-mell toward war, and the fact that an energetic war-like minority led by Western men was able to capture the leadership in congress. Had it not been that Foster, the British minister, acquainted only with New England Federalist and the Eastern republican sentiment failed utterly to appreciate the intensity of the war spirit in the West the declaration of war, at least at this particular time, might have still been avoided."

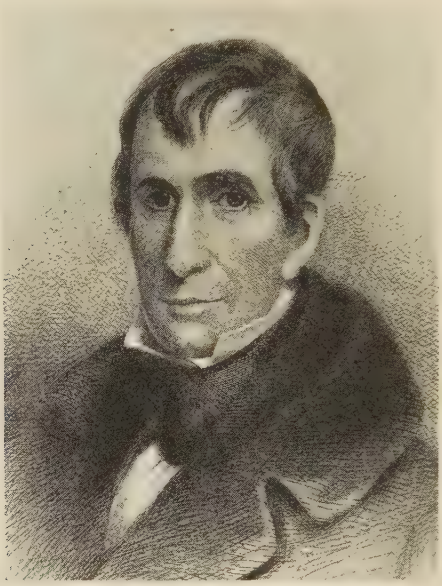
The "Orders in Council" in this instance were the orders of the British government virtually prohibiting the Americans from trading with the French, with whom Great Britain was then at war. They aroused great opposition in the United States and resulted in retaliatory embargo acts that virtually destroyed for a time American commerce on the seas. These "Orders of Council" were finally revoked conditionally June 23, 1812, after the United States had declared war against Great Britain, but before the news of that act had reached London. This concession came too late to modify the resentments of America.

The impressment of seamen was an irritant of long standing. Great Britain claimed the right to board and search American vessels and to seize and impress into her service seamen who had been, or who were supposed to be her subjects, insisting that "Once an Englishman, always an Englishman." This, of course, was humiliating to a nation whose independence had been acknowledged and was in direct conflict with the American theory of naturalization set forth in the Constitution. For years it had been the cause of irritation between the two nations. The treatment of the merchant marine of the young republic on the high seas by Great Britain has long been considered the only important cause of the war. So careful a writer as Roosevelt so regarded it. In his "War of 1812" he says:

"Any innocent merchant vessel was liable to seizure at any moment; and when overhauled by a British cruiser short of men was sure to be stripped of most of her crew. The British officers were themselves the judges as to whether a seaman should be pronounced a native of America or of Britain, and there was no appeal from their judgment. If a cap-

tain lacked his full complement there was little doubt as to the view he would take of any man's nationality. The wrongs inflicted on our seafaring countrymen by their impressment into foreign ships formed the main cause of the war."

The Henry Mission to New England aroused much excitement when it was revealed. The retaliatory act of the United States that resulted in the temporary destruction of American commerce were bitterly opposed in New England. John Henry was an Irishman, a naturalized American citizen, at heart something of a reactionary, whose favorite pastime was writing articles against "Republican institutions, which he detested." A rather rare combination in one person. His writings attracted the attention of the governor-general of Canada, Sir James H. Craig, who invited him to Montreal, from which place he was sent to



William Henry Harrison

Boston in 1809 to determine the attitude of New England toward a separation from the other states. He spent about three months on this mission and reported to the governor-general that he found much sentiment in favor of such a separation. A number of letters passed between him and the governor-general. He later reported that withdrawal from the Union was unpopular with the masses in New England, but that prominent leaders there favored it. He did not name them. He afterward went to England to demand pay for his services. He was coolly treated and referred to the new governor-general, the successor to Sir James H. Craig, who had resigned. This angered Henry and he turned over all the papers and information in his possession to the American Government. This was at a time when hostility to Great Britain in this country ran high and the revelation sent resentment up to fever heat.

It is to be noted, however, that, while the eastern seaboard suffered most from interference with commerce on the high seas and the impressment of seamen, that section of the country opposed the war; while the West and South which were farthest removed from the maritime aggression were clamoring most loudly for an appeal to the "God of battles" and their representatives in Congress included the majority that actually precipitated the war. There was, of course, cause for this. There had been continual friction between the Indians on the western border and the white settlers. The victory of Wayne at Fallen Timbers

and the treaty at Greenville in 1795 brought about a peace that was temporary—an armistice in the long drawn out border wars. After the close of the Revolution a number of posts in the northwest portion of the territory transferred to the United States were still held by the British. The Americans believed, not without cause, that Great Britain was secretly encouraging the Indians in their hostile attitude. Every isolated Indian outrage was charged to British influence. The continued plying at intervals of the tomahawk and scalping knife raised the resentment of the pioneer settlers to a high pitch.

There were other contributory causes. The desire of the early settlers in the Ohio Valley to possess the land made them restive on the claims that they already occupied. Lord Dunmore in one of his reports to his home government expressed surprise at the disposition to rove about in quest of land that he found among the American pioneers. "They do and will remove," he said, "as their avidity and restlessness incite them. They acquire no attachment to place, but wandering about seems engrafted in their nature; and it is a weakness incident to it, that they should forever imagine the lands farther off are still better than those upon which they are already settled." Again he reported, "They do not conceive that government has any right to forbid their taking possession of a vast tract of country, either uninhabited, or which serves only as a shelter to a few scattered tribes of Indians, nor can they be easily brought to entertain any belief in the permanent obligation of treaties made with those people, whom they consider as but little removed from the brute creation."

Though his lordship may have stated this a little too strongly, there can be no doubt of the actual existence of the characteristic he describes. The pioneers, in spite of the ample tracts that they already possessed, were land hungry and the prospect of coming into possession of larger areas of cheap virgin lands in the possession of the Indian tribes in the United States and of the British government in Canada had its appeal to the West. We have evidence of this in the message which Governor Return Jonathan Meigs read before the Ohio General Assembly. In fact, between the lines of that message, elsewhere published in full, we can read pretty clearly the causes of this war. In the following paragraph the hope was held out that there would be opportunities for acquiring vast tracts of fertile land when the Indian titles to them should be extinguished. On this subject the governor said:

"Yet through an apparent cloud in the western horizon, a brighter light of future prospect may be reasonably anticipated, nor do I deem the time far distant when the western and northern boundary lines of the state shall be designated as provided by a law of the United States, passed at the last session of Congress—and when a great portion of the Indian titles within them shall be extinguished and territorial indemnification acquired from these heathen remnants of those mighty hosts which have warred upon us without reason or provocation."

The battle of Tippecanoe on the banks of the upper Wabash, November 7, 1811, must be numbered among the immediate causes of the war which it so closely preceded as to be almost a part of it. In this battle the Indians made a midnight attack and inflicted heavy losses upon the Americans, although it resulted in a triumph for William Henry Harrison and his little army. There were captured in this engagement many arms that had been furnished by the British. The publication of this fact had a wonderful influence in hurrying the United States into a declaration of war.

Among the leaders of the West whose voices were continually raised in behalf of such a declaration were Henry Clay and Gen. William Henry Harrison. They and their followers have sometimes been called the "war-hawks" of the time.

In view of these facts it is a little singular that the author of the "Winning of the West" should have ascribed so little importance to

the West itself in bringing on the War of 1812. While the search of American ships and the impressment of seamen were old offenses that were irritating to Americans, it is not at all probable that they alone would have brought on the war.

For Ohio the War of 1812 was the culminating phase of a struggle that had been going on for years. This was a struggle for the extension and protection of the western frontier. At the close of the French and Indian war in 1763 the western boundary of British territory within what is now the United States was "fixed irrevocably by a line drawn along the middle of the Mississippi River from its source to the River Iberville, and from thence by a line drawn along the middle of this river and the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the sea." By treaty with the Indians at Fort Stanwix in 1768, however, they were secured in possession of their lands north and west of the Ohio River and the territory south of that river and west of the Tennessee. For a time

Historic Turkey Foot Rock Along Maumee River Before Removed From Original Location

this treaty hald back the tide of western migration, practically to the limits established. The war for independence took from the Indian allies of Great Britain additional lands and transferred to the United States the British title to the territory as far west as the Mississippi River.

But many of the provisions for the treaty of 1783 were not carried out for fully a dozen years. The posts along the great lakes were still in possession of English garrisons, and the British fur companies carried on an extensive business with the Indians from the south as well as the north at Detroit. There is considerable evidence that the British officials and fur traders encouraged the Indians to believe that their best interests lay in resisting the advance of American settlements.

While the United States had nominal title to the country east of the Mississippi and south of the Great Lakes, this title conflicted with the aboriginal title of the Indians to the land. In all the early settlements west of the Ohio River, there was an encroachment upon the Indian land. From the banks of the Ohio River the settlers pushed out into the interior faster than the Indians receded. The outlying districts consequently were always in danger of destruction and massacre and the government never had at its disposal the force capable of policing the border. One fact proved over and over again in the history of the West is that it was impossible for Indians and whites to live near neighbors. Thus even without the active influence of the British in

Canada, and in spite of some of the early treaties between the government and the Indian tribes, there remained a constant possibility of friction and hostility as the tide of settlement moved into the Northwest Territory.

Under the direction of St. Clair and Wayne, a cordon of posts was established throughout what is now Western Ohio. Then on August 20, 1794, at the battle of Fallen Timbers, on the banks of the Maumee River, General Wayne inflicted a defeat upon the Indian tribes that for some years secured the peace and security of the frontier of the Ohio settlements. The treaty of Greenville of 1795, concluded by General Wayne, established a part of the present western boundary line of Ohio as

TECUMSEH

the dividing line between the country of the whites and red men. About the same time as the result of the Jay treaty, of 1794, definite steps were made to carry out the provisions of the treaty of 1783 between the United States and Great Britain. As a result of this treaty, the British evacuated the northwestern posts in 1796, Wayne's army taking possession of Detroit while the British garrison and the Indian traders moved across the river to Malden.

In 1800, with William Henry Harrison as the territorial delegate in Congress, the Northwest Territory was divided, the western half becoming the territory of Indiana, of which Harrison was appointed governor in 1801. Soon after the eastern division came into the Union as the State of Ohio.

But Indiana Territory was still Indian country. Up the Wabash Valley moved regular processions of Indians from the South and West to trade at Fort Malden, the British post on the east side of the Detroit River. Governor Harirson had his seat at Vincennes, where he could witness these processions of Indians passing north and coming south

from Malden. North of Vincennes he established Fort Harrison on the the site of the present Terre Haute. Still further north, near the present City of Lafayette, Tecumseh and his brother The Prophet had established Prophetstown, and in their wild visions of a leadership in an Indian empire, this became a center for disaffection on the part of all the Indians in the western country. Between Prophetstown and Malden there was continuous intercourse. This intercourse was interpreted by Harrison as a menace to the peace and security of the frontier. The great bulk of Indiana lands had not yet been "ceded" by the Indians and as in the case of Ohio, the advance of settlement made hostilities inevitable.

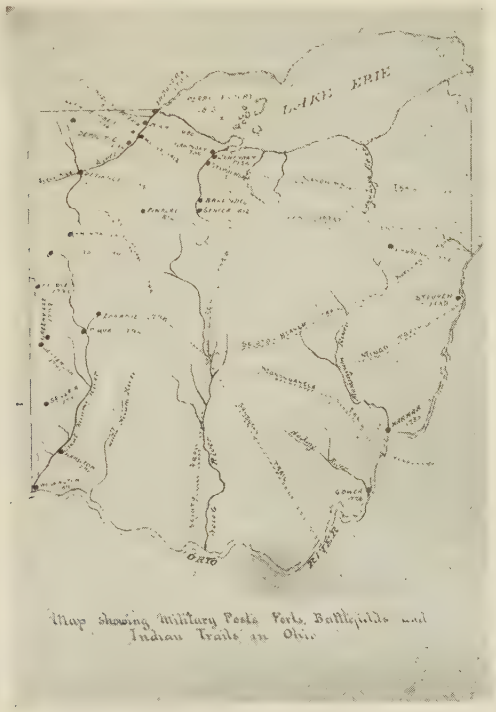
To curb the rising prestige of Tecumseh and his followers, Harrison in 1811 collected a force of men, including some regulars and also Kentucky volunteers, and in September began a march up the Wabash. It was a military demonstration and took place in Indian country to which the Indians had their right of possession. The culmination of the expedition, as is well known, occurred at the junction of the Tippecanoe with the Wabash, where on November 7, 1811, the Indians made an early morning attack on Harrison's camp. The Americans held their ground and with the coming of light drove off Tecumseh and his warriors. The consequences of the battle of Tippecanoe are important. It did for the Wabash country what Fallen Timbers did for the Maumee, permanently impairing the leadership of Tecumseh, and extended the frontier to Lake Michigan and the Mississippi.

Throughout the West it was generally believed that Tecumseh was secretly supported and encouraged by the British authorities in Canada. That was one of the many counts in the indictments against England, leading up to the formal declaration of war and marking the beginning of the second conflict with Great Britain. President Madison in a special message in March, 1812, reviewed the many indignities suffered by the United States from England and urged military preparation to meet the coming crisis. On June 1, 1812, he asked Congress to recognize the fact that England had created a state of war and the formal declaration of war followed on the 18th of June. The West at that time had the dominant influence in the Government and the West was strongly for war. Before the actual outbreak of hostilities plans had been made for an invasion of Canada and in the execution of these plans Ohio had a prominent part. The governor of Ohio was Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., whose father was one of the original settlers at Marietta. He had had some military experience and he lost no time in mobilizing several regiments of state militia in which citizens of the best families enrolled. These three regiments were assembled at Dayton in May, 1812. The first from the Scioto Valley was under Col. Duncan MacArthur; the second from the Miami Valley was under Col. James Findlay; and the third from Eastern Ohio was under Col. Lewis Cass. For the command of the army of operation in Ontario, President Madison selected Governor William Hull of Michigan Territory, who had been an officer in the Revolutionary war, but had had no active military experience for thirty years and was then old and unfitted for the rigors of a campaign through largely wilderness country.

General Hull took command of the Ohio troops at Dayton on May 25, 1812, and he was on his way to the Maumee River when Congress declared war. On arriving at Toledo Bay he sent some of his baggage on to Detroit by boat. The British captured this boat, and all his papers, containing his military plans, fell into the hands of the enemy. Moreover, the British commander at Fort Malden was apprised of the declaration of war two days earlier than General Hull, who arrived with his army at Detroit, July 5. He had in his command between 1,000 and 1,500 men, practically all of them western frontiersmen and eager to fight.

General Brock at Fort Malden had a force of inferior numbers,

though he was soon reinforced by Tecumseh and his Indian allies. While Hull refused the advice of his subordinate officers to take the aggressive, Brock was exercising every ingenuity to play upon the timidity and fears of his opponents. After building up his force of Canadians and Indians, Brock finally took the aggressive and on the 15th of August opened fire on Detroit. The next day, to the lasting mortification of his soldiers, Hull made a complete surrender of his entire army. It was a complete reversal of the plans and hopes of the western country. Instead of invading and capturing Canada, the British forces almost without striking a blow held all the outlying American posts north and west of the Wabash Valley. On the day before Hull's surrender, the British and Indians had murdered the



Map showing Military Posts Forts, Battlefields and Indian Trails in Ohio

garrison at Fort Dearborn (Chicago). The surrender of Hull had exposed all Northern Ohio to incursions of the enemy.

All eyes now turned toward William Henry Harrison as the man of the hour. Governor Scott of Kentucky swept aside technicalities and appointed Harrison to the command of the state troops raised to wipe out the disgrace of Hull's surrender. At the head of these troops Harrison proceeded north. When just north of Dayton he received word from Washington that General Winchester had been appointed to the chief command, but that he himself had been raised to the rank of brigadier-general. He was disappointed, but his men were even more chagrined. As immediate action seemed necessary and without awaiting the arrival of orders from General Winchester, Harrison proceeded to the relief of Fort Wayne, then being besieged by the Indians. By this prompt action another bloody massacre was doubtless averted.

General Harrison, under orders from his superiors, turned over his command to Winchester without a murmur, although it was known that he had much more experience in Indian fighting than had his successor. Few men understood the dusky native of the forests as did Harrison. Gen. James Winchester was a Tennesseean and a Revolu-

tionary officer, but little known among the frontier men of this section. In charge of several thousand troops, most of whom were from Kentucky, he entered upon an extensive campaign in Northwest Ohio.

General Winchester dispatched some spies down the Maumee, but the first detachment consisting of five men was waylaid and killed by the savages. He advanced cautiously in order to provide against surprise. He discovered indisputable evidence of the recent retreat of British troops at one or two places along the Maumee not far from Defiance. In their haste, the British threw one cannon into the river which was later recovered and employed in the campaign. The march along the Auglaize was made under the most distressing conditions. The rain descended in torrents. The flat beach woods were covered with water and the horses sank up to their knees in mud at almost every step. Fort Jennings was built on this marsh by Colonel Jennings as a protection for supplies. Fort Amanda was also erected by Colonel Poague and named by him in honor of his wife. It was in the usual quadrangular form with a blockhouse at each corner. Late in September the position of the two officers was reversed and General Harrison was given the supreme command of the northwestern army.

When General Harrison received the notification of his appointment, there were about 3,000 troops at Fort Barbee (St. Marys), a considerable number of which were cavalry. The cavalry were under the command of Gen. Edward W. Tupper. This army was set at once in motion for Defiance with three days' rations. They arrived at Fort Jennings the first night, notwithstanding a severe rain, and camped there without tents until morning. Receiving word here that the enemy had retreated, a part of the troops were sent back to Fort Barbee. General Harrison continued down the Auglaize with his cavalry. General Harrison planned a three column march into the enemy's country. The right wing of his army was to be composed of three brigades from Virginia and Pennsylvania, together with some Ohio troops, and was to proceed down the Sandusky River. During their march they erected Fort Ferree at Upper Sandusky, Fort Ball on the site of Tiffin and Fort Stevenson at Lower Sandusky. General Tupper's command was styled the center and was to move along Hull's trail by the way of Forts McArthur, Necessity and Findlay. The main command devolved upon General Winchester, and was known as the left wing. It included the United States troops and six regiments of Ohio and Kentucky militia. These troops were to superintend the transportation of supplies to the new Fort Winchester in readiness for the advance movement and they were instructed to possess the corn and other crops that had been abandoned as soon as possible. General Harrison had suggested to General Winchester that two regiments of infantry be sent southward to be near the base of food and clothing supplies and that General Tupper with all the cavalry, almost 1,000 in number, should be sent down the Maumee and beyond the rapids to disperse any of the enemy found there. They were to return to Fort Barbee by way of the Tawa towns on the Blanchard River. These orders were never executed. One reason was the scarcity of powder and food, which made so long an excursion almost impossible. Another was the ill feeling between Generals Winchester and Tupper and the weakening of Tupper's force by the withdrawal of some troops whose enlistment had expired. General Tupper was eventually dismissed from his command by Winchester, who gave it to Colonel Allen, under whom the troops refused to march. Instead of leading his command down the Maumee River and then to St. Marys, as he was ordered to do, General Tupper went directly across the country to Fort McArthur. For this act charges of insubordination were placed against him and his arrest was ordered. At the trial, a year later, he was acquitted.

When the troops under General Winchester reached the confluence of the Auglaize and the Maumee rivers, they found Fort Defiance in

ruins. General Harrison, who had by this time joined the army, drew a plan for a new fort a dozen times as extensive as Fort Defiance. This new fort was named Fort Winchester by General Harrison in deference to the superseded commander. For a considerable length of time this fortress was the only obstruction against the incursions of the British and the Aborigines in Northwestern Ohio.

Fort Winchester was completed on October 15, 1812. Nevertheless a large number of the troops continued to camp outside the enclosure. Most of the soldiers were provided only with summer clothing and it was well into the winter before any heavier outfitting was received. Army life was certainly deprived of its glamour. The rations were constantly short. Some days they consisted only of beef and other days only of flour, or some hickory nuts were gathered near the camp. The absence of salt was also greatly felt. It is no wonder that sickness increased because of the inadequate food and the thin clothing worn by the soldiers. Their weakened condition rendered the men an easy prey to pestilence. Three or four deaths a day with the constant succession of funeral rites, greatly depressed the soldiers. Hunger drove many away from the camp in search of food. The delay of contractors and the inclemency of the weather both contributed to delay, so that a fall campaign against Detroit became absolutely impossible, much to the regret of the commander-in-chief.

General Harrison from his headquarters at Franklinton, now Columbus, was kept fully informed and he in turn advised the department, but communications were slow and the war department was so demoralized that supplies did not reach this outlying fortress. No other troops operating in this part of the state had to endure such hardships as befell this army in the fall and early winter of 1812. The difficulties of transportation were so great because the mud became almost impassable.

In January, General Winchester finally started down the Maumee. This was contrary to the instructions of General Harrison, who had ordered him southward to Fort Jennings in order to protect supplies. On the 10th of January, 1813, General Winchester reached a point opposite the site of the battle of Fallen Timbers. He had with him an army of 1,300 men. Here he established an improvised encampment and storehouse. A number of messengers arrived at his camp from Frenchtown (now Monroe) representing the danger to which the inhabitants were exposed from the hostility of British and Indians and almost tearfully begged for protection. These representations excited the sympathies of the Americans and turned their attention from the main object of the campaign, causing them to overlook to a great extent proper military precaution.

Col. William Lewis was first dispatched to the relief of Frenchtown with 550 men on January 17. A few hours later Col. John Allen followed with 110 men and overtook the others at the mouth of the river. Marching along the frozen borders of the bay and lake they reached there on the afternoon of the following day. Attacking the enemy who were posted in the village, they gained possession of it after a spirited engagement. Learning that the savages were collecting in force, General Winchester became alarmed and started from the Maumee Rapids on the 19th, with all the troops that he could detach to the relief of that settlement, in all about 250 men. They arrived there on the the 20th inst. Had General Winchester followed the advice of those wiser than himself, a disaster might have been prevented. Having lived for so many months, however, in primitive surroundings, after a life of luxury, he relaxed himself in the good home of Colonel Navarre, where he was established and was not as vigilant as he should have been. He left his troops in open ground, and took no precautions against surprise. Peter Navarre and his brothers, who were acting as scouts, reported that a large body of British and Indians was approaching and would attack him that night. Other information of a

PLAN ILLUSTRATING THE BATTLES OF THE MAUMEE

Explanations.—The map shows about 8 miles of the country along each side of the Maumee, including the towns of Perrysburgh, Maumee City and Waterville.

Just previous to the battle of the Fallen Timbers, in August, 1794, Wayne's army was encamped at a locality called *Roche de Bœuf*, a short distance above the present site of Waterville. The battle commenced at the *Presque Isle* hill. The routed Indians were pursued to even under the guns of the British *Fort Miami*.

Fort Meigs, memorable from having sustained two sieges in the year 1813, is shown on the east side of the Maumee, with the *British batteries* on both sides of the river, and above the British fort, the position, of *Proctor's encampment*.

similar nature was brought in, but he was unmoved by these reports. He seemed to be under an evil spell. As a result an attack was made upon him in the early morning of the 22d.

The British and their dusky allies approached entirely undiscovered. General Winchester attempted to rejoin his troops, but was captured by an Indian and led to Colonel Proctor. Winchester was persuaded to order his troops to surrender, but the gallant Major Madison refused until the third request was received. Several hundred of his men were killed in battle or afterwards massacred and the dreaded Indian yell was heard on every side. The remainder of his troops were taken prisoners and marched to Amherstburg. Most of them were afterwards released upon parole. General Winchester was kept as a prisoner for more than a year.

Surrender was doubtless induced by the statement of the British commander that an Indian massacre could hardly be prevented in case of continued resistance and a promise of help to all the wounded. But the promise was not kept. Only thirty-three of the Americans escaped death or captivity. This great disaster of the River Raisin was most lamentable, but it was not without its good results. "Remember the Raisin" became a slogan that spurred many to enlist in the army and perform valiant service for their country.

It had been with the intention of prosecuting a winter campaign for the recovery of the Michigan territory and Detroit that General Harrison dispatched General Winchester to the Maumee Rapids. As soon as the news of the unauthroized advance toward the River Raisin by that commander reached General Harrison at Upper Sandusky, he apprehended the threatening danger and hastened to the Maumee River in advance of his troops. Upon his arrival at Camp Deposit (Roche de Boeuf) the day following the disaster, he ordered a detachment under General Payne to follow Winchester in order to render any needed aid. They had not proceeded far until several fugitives were overtaken who reported the total defeat of General Winchester's command. A council was quickly held and the entire body decided to return to Camp Deposit, excepting a few scouts who were to render all possible aid to stragglers who were escaping. At a council held at this post it was determined that the position was on the wrong side of the river and was too exposed to be successfully maintained against a powerful enemy. The troops therefore set fire to the blockhouse and retired towards the Portage River about half way on the road to Lower Sandusky, where they fortified a camp and awaited the advancing reinforcements.

About the first of March in 1813 word reached Fort Meigs that General Proctor had ordered the assembling of the Canada militia and the Indian allies early in April, preparatory to an attack on Fort Meigs. To encourage the Indians he had assured them of an easy conquest and had promised that General Harrison should be delivered to Tecumseh himself. That Indian chief had an unquenchable hatred for the American commander since the battle of Tippecanoe. The mode of attack, so it was reported, would be by constructing strong batteries on the opposite side of the river to be manned by British artillerists, while savages would invest the fort on that side of the river. It was thought that "a few hours' action of the cannon would smoke the Americans out of the fort into the hands of the savages," as one of the officers expressed it.

The forces within Fort Meigs had been seriously weakened at this time by the expiration of the term of the enlistment of many of the Virginians and Pennsylvanians, who had already started for their homes. Not more than 500 effective soldiers remained. In fact, it was a very difficult task, because of the irregularity and short time of the enlistment, to maintain an efficient body of soldiers and also supplies owing to the difficulties of transportation in the winter season. The Legislature passed an act adding $7 a month to the pay of any of the 1,500

Kentuckians already in the service who would remain until others were sent to relieve them. General Harrison forwarded messages to the troops that were known to be advancing, urging them to hasten, as their presence was badly needed at Fort Meigs. As soon as the ice broke, advantage was taken of the high water to transport supplies down the river to Fort Meigs from the supply depots farther up the Maumee and the Auglaize.

The Canadian militia assembled at Sandwich on the 7th of April, pursuant to call and on the 23rd of that month General Proctor's army, consisting of almost 1,000 regulars and militia, embarked at Malden on several vessels and sailed for Fort Meigs, being convoyed by two gunboats carrying artillery. The savages, amounting to fully 1,500, crossed the Detroit River and made their way to the rendezvous on foot, although a few sailed the lakes in small boats. The vessels arrived at the mouth of the Maumee River on the 26th inst., and a few days later the army landed near the ruins of Fort Miami, about two miles below Fort Meigs and on the opposite side of the river. The effective force at Fort Meigs at this time numbered about 1,100 soldiers, which was wholly inadequate to cope with such a large, well trained and far better equipped army. General Harrison himself had arrived on the 12th with considerable reinforcements. Most of the savages immediately crossed the river and began to invest and harass Fort Meigs at every possible point, filling the air with their hideous yells and the firing of musketry both day and night.

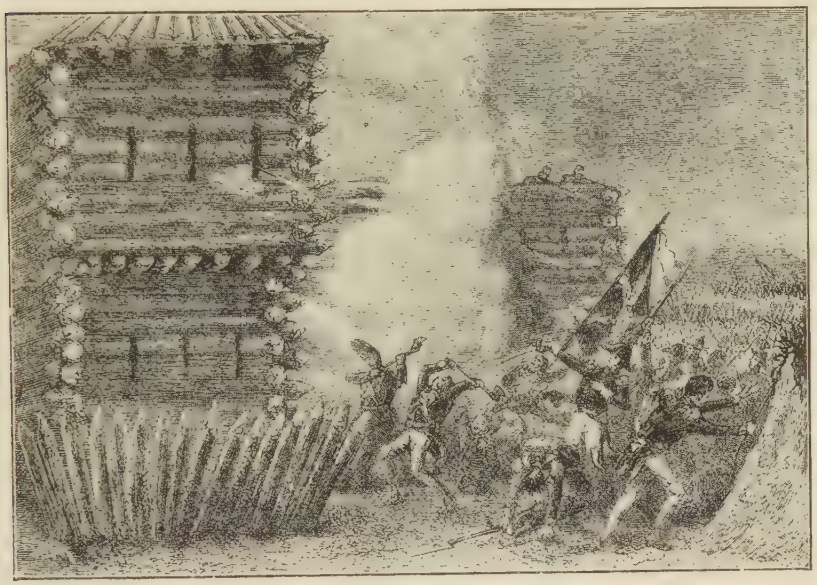
Excessive rains hindered the British in planting their cannon as they wished. At times as many as 200 men and several oxen would be engaged in the work of pulling a single twenty-four pounder through the mud. At first the work was carried on only by night, but a little later, owing to the impatience of the commander, the work was continued by day, although some of the men were killed by shots from Fort Meigs. By the 30th of April they had completed two batteries nearly opposite Fort Meigs. The British fired almost incessantly with their cannon at Fort Meigs on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of May. Little damage was done to the fort and the casualties were inconsiderable. Two Americans were killed on the first day and one man so severely wounded that he died of tetanus ten days later. No fewer than 500 balls and shells were thrown on the first day of the siege, so it was estimated.

A demand for the surrender of the fortress by General Proctor was answered by a prompt refusal, General Harrison saying: "Assure the general, however, that he will never have this post surrendered to him upon any terms. Should it fall into his hands, it will be in a manner calculated to do him more honor and to give him larger claims upon the gratitude of his government than any capitulation could possibly do."

On the evening of the 4th of May news arrived that General Greene Clay with 1,200 Kentuckians in eighteen flat boats had reached the head of the Grand Rapids. By orders of General Harrison this force was divided, 800 men under the command of Colonel Dudley being ordered to proceed down the river on the side of the British batteries, while the remainder under General Clay himself was to come up on the Fort Meigs side. The latter movement, with the aid of a sortie from the garrison, was executed with complete success. Colonel Dudley also executed his task gallantly and successfully reaching the British batteries unobserved. The Americans rushed forward and spiked eleven of the largest guns, hauling down the enemy's flag. However, the Kentuckians whose enthusiasm was difficult to restrain, becoming infuriated when the Indians fired upon them, dashed out from the batteries in pursuit and ran into the ambuscade which had been prepared for them near the site of the old courthouse in the Village of Maumee. All order of battle was lost, fighting being hand to hand, each man for himself. Of the 866 men who landed with Colonel Dudley, only 170

escaped to Fort Meigs, Colonel Dudley himself being killed. The Dudley massacre was the third great loss suffered by the American armies of the Northwest in the first year of the War of 1812. Those who were made helpless by wounds were slain and scalped by the savages and the prisoners who were taken to the fort were treated with unmerciful cruelty, unchecked by the British officers. Tecumseh himself was far more humane than his white allies. Learning of the atrocities being committed, he is reported to have fallen into a great rage, rebuked the British commander Proctor and with a great show of authority compelled his followers to desist from their bloody work.

Tecumseh was a great warrior and a native of Ohio, born near the present City of Springfield. Inimical as was Tecumseh toward the Americans, insatiable as was his hatred of personal courage, he was excelled by none. In oratory few were his peers, but in humanity he stood out in striking contrast to the customs of his own tribe, one of the



Attack on Fort Stephenson

most savage of all. He was never guilty of wanton bloodshed and ever used every effort to restrain his followers from all deeds of cruelty and torture in dealing with their captives. All honor to a chieftain of that kind. In his opposition to Americans he was simply endeavoring to save and protect his own people in their ancestral rights and this is the measure of patriotism even among our own people.

On the whole the situation favored the Americans. The strength of Fort Meigs was unimpaired. The main body of the Indians, tired of the long siege, withdrew from the British command. There was no immediate prospect of fulfilling the promises made to Tecumseh and his brother the Prophet. Baffled at every point by the Americans, Proctor on May 9 raised the siege and departed. General Harrison at once repaired and strengthened the defenses of this post. Fort Meigs remained the key to the American defenses of the Northwest. It was particularly effective in the defense of Ohio. As long as it was garrisoned by the Americans, the British could not successfully invade the state. In July, Proctor started another expedition against Fort Meigs, but after two days, having failed to draw out the garrison by strategy, he again withdrew.

After leaving Fort Meigs for the second time, a part of the British

army sailed around through Lake Erie and up the Sandusky River to Fort Stephenson, where was enacted the most thrilling drama of the war on Ohio's soil. Fort Stephenson was a small post, just large enough for about 200 men, located on the site of the modern City of Fremont. Nine miles south, also on the Sandusky River, was Fort Seneca, General Harrison's headquarters. Anticipating an attack from the British, up the Sandusky, Harrison decided that the defenses of Fort Stephenson could not stand against artillery. The commander at Fort Stephenson was a young Kentuckian, Maj. George Croghan, then in his twenty-second year and a nephew of Gen. George Rogers Clark. His orders from General Harrison were to the effect that with the approach of British troops with cannon, he should destroy the post and retreat. When on the 29th of July, Harrison received word that Proctor and Tecumseh had abandoned the siege of Fort Meigs and were on their way to the Sandusky River, he immediately dispatched a messenger to Major Croghan to abandon Fort Stephenson. The bearer of this message was delayed and Major Croghan, aware of the presence of Indians around, replied that he had determined to maintain his position. Accordingly when on August 1, 1813, General Proctor with a force of 1200 British and Indians appeared, Major Croghan and his little band of 160 men had the seemingly impossible task of opposing his further advance. To Proctor's demand for the surrender of the fort, the reply of Croghan was: "When the garrison surrenders there would be none left to massacre, as it would not be given up while there is a man able to fight." The British opened their attack with artillery and under the cover of night advanced their guns to some woods only about 250 yards from the fort. The Americans had only a single cannon, "the Betsy," and during the first day it was fired occasionally, changing its position from time to time for the purpose of creating the impression that the fort had several cannon. The enemy had concentrated their fire on the northwest angle so that it was evident that this was the main point of their intended attack. Croghan therefore removed his six pounder to the blockhouse, skillfully masking its position so that it could not be seen by the attacking forces. Late in the afternoon came the assault against the northwestern angle. The Kentucky riflemen poured in a deadly fire but the advance did not halt until it reached the ditch before the stockade. Then when the ditch was filled with men ready to leap through the dismantled angle, the masked porthole was opened and the six pounder at a distance of only thirty feet poured such destruction upon the British regulars that few were fortunate enough to escape. A second attempt was made and again the single cannon spread destruction among the assailants. In a brief half hour, the British lost twenty-seven lives, including two officers and the total loss of the British and Indians was 150, while the little garrison lost one man and seven were slightly wounded. The British troops fled to the woods for shelter, followed by their Indian allies, and in the early morning of August 3, Proctor repulsed for the second time, on the soil of Ohio, sailed down the Sandusky River, leaving his military stores and his dead to the Americans.

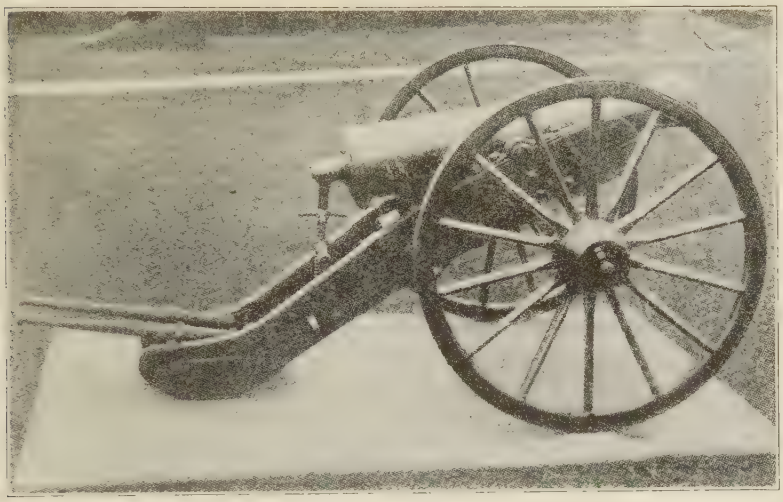
The defense of Fort Stephenson has always ranked as one of the most brilliant incidents in American military annals. General Harrison in his official report, said:

"It will not be among the least of General Proctor's mortifications to find that he has been baffled by a youth just past his twenty-first year." The cannon which played such an important part in the defense of Fort Stephenson, after the war was sent to the government arsenal at Pittsburg, but about 1851 at the request of the citizens of Fremont, it was sent back to the scene of its memorable exploits and the famous war relic has since been carefully preserved in the city of Fremont.

During these days of varied success and failure on land, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, had been gathering and building a fleet at Erie;

and by the end of August, 1813, the British Commodore Leo on Lake Ontario and Commodore Barclay on Lake Erie, both felt the naval battles for the mastery of the lower and the upper lakes were imminent. By shutting off supplies for Amherstburg, Perry had reduced the garrison of Fort Malden to a condition of dire distress. In a letter to the home government, Prevost acknowledges the critical situation in which American supremacy on Lake Erie would place Upper Canada. On the 10th of September, 1813, Perry, who was then less than twenty-nine years of age, with a fleet of nine vessels (most of which he had built out of green timber and had lifted on rafts over the shallows of Erie harbor,) fought near Put-in-Bay the British fleet of six vessels, that were his match in respect to guns and men. That night he sent to Harrison the laconic message: "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

The naval battle of Put-in-Bay virtually restored the Northwest to the United States and the work left for Harrison was soon accom-



"Old Betsey"
The famous cannon used in defense of Fort Stephenson

plished. On September 27th, Perry ferried the American army across to Amhertsburg where the soldiers landed to find Fort Malden deserted; Proctor had fled an hour before. The cowardly Englishman had promised Tecumseh that he would surely make a stand on the Thames and on October 3d, the two armies met near that river. Harrison, accompanied by Commodore Perry, and General Cass, directed the battle and, at the first onset, the 800 British greeted by the cry: "Remember the River Raisin," gave way before the American cavalry and surrendered as fast as they could throw down their arms. Proctor escaped in his carriage. Afterwards a court martial having found him guilty of misconduct but not of cowardice, the Prince Regent reprimanded the court for mistaken leniency and Proctor, like Hull, was retired in disgrace.

In the midst of the fight Tecumseh was killed by a bullet fired by one of the party led by Col. Richard M. Johnson and for years the query, "Who killed Tecumseh?" was one of the country's conundrums. The battle of the Thames was notable at least for the Americans who took part in it. Perry, who died six years later, left a name illustrous in the history of the United States Navy; Harrison became President; Johnson, Vice President of the United States and Cass was immediately appointed governor of Michigan and later

became Secretary of War, Minister to France, a presidential candidate and finally Secretary of State.

The battle of Lake Erie was the last engagement of the war of 1812 that occurred within the territorial limits of Ohio. After the subsequent battle of the Thames, there remained no serious menace from either British or Indians to the peace and security of the Ohio settlement. Officially, the war did not end until the declaration of peace on December 24, 1814. But for more than the year the Ohio and Indiana frontiers had been safe. The armies were broken up in the autumn of 1813, and for them the war was over. Harrison, who had been made a Major-General in the Regular Army, found so little left for him to do that he resigned his commission in May, 1814. Still earlier Governor Meigs had resigned his office March 25, 1814, to become Postmaster-General in President Madison's cabinet.

In 1913, at Put-in-Bay, was held a national celebration to mark the centennial of Perry's victory. This celebration was attended by President Taft and other high officials of the United States as well as by notable Canadian delegates who came in a spirit of fraternity. The Perry victory monument is an imposing shaft, visible for scores of miles on every side, a fitting memorial to the heroism and achievements of Commodore Perry and his gallant sailors whose exploit was one of the remarkable naval battles of the age.

The Ballad of James Bird

Perry's victory on Lake Erie stands out pre-eminent among the naval exploits of the War of 1812. And this is true, not only by virtue of the comparative importance of the battle and its results, but because it exhibits in an unusual degree the elements of intrepidity, patriotic fervor and personal valor that captivate the imagination, live in legend and story and song, and make up what we are pleased to call the poetry of war. In spite of Cooper's criticism of the young commander and the contention of Roosevelt that the battle was not a remarkable achievement —that greater things had been accomplished by McDonough on Lake Champlain—the commanding figure of Perry, as he passes from the shattered Lawrence to the Niagara in a frail boat through a storm of bullets and grape-shot, stands forth undimmed and undiminished in its original lustre and heroic proportions. The premonitory silence of the approaching fleet; the daring advance of the commander's ship; the roar of the cannon; the fierce onslaught of the circling line of the enemy; the shattered hull, the splintered masts and the reeking deck of the Lawrence, where valor strove desperately to keep aloft the stars and stripes and the banner inscribed, "Don't give up the ship;" the reckless bravery of Perry as he bore the latter from his flagship and raised it over the Niagara; the striking of the colors of the Lawrence; the fierce renewal of the combat; victory snatched from the jaws of defeat; the thunders of floating armaments forever silenced on our northern "Inland Seas!" In the short space of a few hours we have here, on the romantic waters of the West, in action and fortune, an event dramatic and kaledioscopic, that lives in ballad and history and sheds lustre on the "men behind the guns," the young commander and the young Republic.

The battle of Lake Erie is doubtless destined to more enduring fame because, while it stirs the blood of those who defend and glorify war, it was followed by a precedent confirmatory of the views of those who would silence the war drums and furl forever the battle flags of the nations. The terms of peace that followed the battle provided that our northern border should not be guarded on either side by forts or fleets. The parties to the compact have found in mutual respect and good will an ample defense, while the peace advocates point to it as a practical demonstration of the virtue of their cause.

But whatever the significance of the battle to present to future generations, it may not be without interest to know that for many years following the war of which it was a part, this event was known along the borders of the lake, not alone through the valiant deeds of Perry and the far reaching results of his achievements, but even more widely through the tragic fate of one who fought beside him under the broken masts and on the slippery deck of the Lawrence.

To many of the citizens of Ohio in the four or five decades following the second war with Great Britain, the history of their own and other lands was largely a matter of legend and story. Exploits of personal daring and courageous sacrifice to an untimely and relentless fate, related through the medium of rhyme and song, appealed to their sympathetic nature and their untutored poetic fancy. Many of them knew of the battle of Lake Erie only through the ballad of "James Bird." Corn huskings, apple cuttings, log-rollings and even quilting bees of the long ago not infrequently closed with the rendition of the quaint, pathetic old song.

The author of the ballad for almost a century was not publicly known. Doubts were sometimes expressed as to its historic basis. The statement was sometimes even made that it was wholly imaginary. About ten years ago the authorship was established beyond a doubt and its substantial historic accuracy was fully verified.

The ballad was written by Charles Miner[1] of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, journalist, early anti-slavery advocate, congressman and author. It was while he was editing The Gleaner that he wrote the ballad. A descendant of the author prefaces it with the following note:

James Bird, a boy from Exeter, just across the river from Wilkes-Barre, was a volunteer in the War of 1812; fought bravely on the Lawrence, in Commodore Perry's battle of Lake Erie; was severely wounded, but refused to leave the deck, and was promoted for gallantry to be orderly sergeant of marines. When Perry was ordered to the seaboard, Bird deserted his post, not his country, in order to rejoin his loved commander, and was arrested at Pittsburg, court marshalled, refused time to appeal to Perry, convicted and shot. Here is the story as told by Mr. Miner and wept over by generations of readers:

The Ballad of James Bird

Son of freedom, listen to me,
And ye daughters, too, give ear,
You a sad and mournful story
As was ever told shall hear.

Hull, you know, his troops surrendered,
And defenceless left the west;
Then our forces quick assembled,
The invaders to resist.

Amongst the troops that marched to war[2]
Were the Kingston volunteers,

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[1]Charles Miner was born in Norwich, Connecticut, February 1, 1780. In 1797 he moved to the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, and to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1802. He was a member of the state House of Representatives, 1807-1810, and was reelected in 1812. He moved to West Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1816. He was elected as a federalist to the nineteenth and twentieth Congresses (March 4, 1825, to March 3, 1829). He returned to Wilkes-Barre in 1834, where he lived the remainder of his life. He edited the Federalist and the Gleaner while in Wilkes-Barre; the True American in Philadelphia; the Chester and Delaware Federalist and the Village Record in West Chester. He was author of "The History of Wyoming."

[2]Other versions have improved this line to read:
"Among the troops that marched to Erie"

Captain Thomas then commanded
To protect our west frontiers.

Tender were the scenes of parting,
Mothers wrung their hands and cried,
Maidens wept their swains in secret,
Fathers strove their tears to hide.

There is one among the number,
Tall and graceful is his mien,
Firm his step, his look undaunted,
Scarce a nobler youth was seen.

One sweet kiss he snatched from Mary,
Craved his mother's prayer and more,
Pressed his father's hand and left them
For Lake Erie's distant shore.

Mary tried to say "Farewell James,"
Waved her hand but nothing spoke,
"Good-bye Bird, may heaven preserve you,"
From the rest a parting broke.

Soon they came where noble Perry
Had assembled all his fleet;
Then the gallant Bird enlisted,
Hoping soon the foe to meet.

Where is Bird? The battle rages;
Is he in the strife or no?
Now the cannon roars tremendous;
Dare he meet the hostile foe?

Aye, behold him! see him, Perry!
In the selfsame ship they fight;
Though his messmates fall around him
Nothing can his soul affright.

But behold! a ball has struck him;
See the crimson current flow;
"Leave the deck" exclaimed brave Perry;
"No!" cried Bird, "I will not go."

"Here on deck I took my station,
Here will Bird his cutlass ply;
I'll stand by you gallant captain,
Till we conquer or we die."

Still he fought, though faint and bleeding,
Till our stars and stripes arose,[3]
Victory having crowned our efforts
All triumphant o'er our foes.

And did Bird receive a pension?
Was he to his friends restored?
No, nor ever to his bosom
Clasped the maid his heart adored.

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[3]It is claimed that the original read:
"Till our stars and stripes waved o'er us."
It is not probable, however, that with a good ear for rhyme Miner would have written such a line.

But there came most dismal tidings
From Lake Erie's distant shore;
Better far if Bird had perished
Midst the battle's awful roar.

"Dearest parents," said the letter,
This will bring sad news to you;
Do not mourn your first beloved,
Though this brings his last adieu.

"I must suffer for deserting
From the brig, 'Niagara,'
Read this letter, brothers, sisters,
'Tis the last you'll hear from me."

Sad and gloomy was the morning,
Bird was ordered out to die;
Where's the breast not dead to pity
But for him would heave a sigh?

Lo! he fought so brave at Erie
Freely bled and nobly dared;
Let his courage plead for mercy,
Let his precious life be spared.

See him march and bear his fetters;
Hark! they clank upon the ear;
But his step is firm and manly,
For his heart ne'er harbored fear.

See him kneel upon his coffin,
Sure his death can do no good;
Spare him! spare! O God they shoot him!
Oh! his bosom streams with blood.

Farewell Bird, farewell forever;
Friends and home he'll see no more;
But his mangled corpse lies buried
On Lake Erie's distant shore.

A quotation from The Gleaner of April 28, 1815, conveys the information that at the commencement of the War of 1812 a company of men from Kingston, Pennsylvania, under the command of Captain Thomas volunteered their services to the government. After the surrender of Detroit by General Hull large reinforcements were wanted and the Kingston volunteers were called to duty. They responded with enthusiasm and remained in the service under the command of General Harrison until the close of the campaign in upper Canada. Among these volunteers was a young man by the name of James Bird, aged about twenty years; he was born in Exeter, where his parents were living in 1815. Bird enlisted with the marines while at Erie and on September 10, 1813, served on board the Lawrence under the immediate command of Commodore Perry.

There seems to be no longer room for doubt as to the character of the service rendered by Bird in this memorable battle. In The Gleaner of November 26, 1813, less than three months after the battle, a letter from Mr. Carkhuff, one of the Kingston volunteers, was published in part as follows:

"James Bird, son of Mr. J. Bird, of Exeter, was on board the Lawrence with the gallant Perry on the glorious tenth of September. The battle raged—many a poor fellow fell around him—Bird did his duty like a hero. Towards the close of the engagement a canister shot

struck him on the shoulder as he was stooping to his gun. He was instantly covered with blood and his officer ordered him below. He ventured to disobey, preferring to do duty while he had life to abandoning his post. But the blood flowed so fast that another order was issued to go below. He ran down—got a hasty bandage on the wound, came again on deck, and although his left arm was useless, yet he handled cartridges and performed the utmost service in his power with his right, until the stars and stripes waved gloriously, victorious over the foe."

There seems no reason to doubt the truth of this. The official report of the battle states that Bird was among the seriously wounded on the Lawrence. His comrade would have no motive in making a misstatement to his friends, and the friends of Bird at home. The old ballad does not exaggerate his soldierly conduct.

Learning that Bird's parents had received a letter from him in which he stated the misfortune into which he had fallen, Charles Miner called to see him. In the absence of the father the mother showed him the letter, the essential portions of which follow:

"Dear Parents,

"I take my pen in hand to write a few words to you which will bring bad news; but do not lament, nor make sad moans for the loss of your first beloved and dearest son James.

"Dear parents, brothers and sister, relations and friends, I do write to you a most sad and dismal letter, such as never before came from any of your beloved children. I have often sat down and wrote a few lines to you with pleasure; but I am sorry at present to let you know my sad and deplorable situation. I am the most miserable and desolate child of the family.—Dear Parents, let my brothers and sister read this letter, for it is the last they can ever receive from my hands, for by the laws of our country I am doomed and sentenced to death for deserting from the marines on Lake Erie, and am now confined on board the United States brig, Niagra.

"And O! loving parents, my time is but short here on earth. I have but a few moments to make my peace with my maker,—I leave you only for a short time here on earth, I leave you only for a short time here in this most troublesome world; but I hope that by constant prayer we shall meet in the world above to part no more.

* * * * * * *

"I remain your most affectionate and beloved son until death; so Amen, This from me. James Bird."

November the 9th, 1814.

Soon afterward an official letter was received by the parents stating that Bird was executed November 10, 1814.

Such was the story of James Bird as told in the old home neighborhood where the earlier years of his life had been spent. The feelings produced here by the announcement of his execution were doubtless faithfully expressed by Mr. Miner in his paper. At the conclusion of his visit to the home of Bird he said:

"If you, reader, had been there, I think you would have agreed with me that the public ought to reap great and certain benefits from a war that creates so many causes of private grief. I do not mean to complain of any officer, or of any man, but I could not help thinking that the bravery and good conduct of Bird in the battle might have pleaded for his pardon. Hull gave up a whole army, yet he was pardoned. Brack murdered poor Dixon, but Brack was not sentenced to die. Bird had performed more service than either, and his crime was much less injurious or malignant, but there was no pardon for him. It was the fortune of war. Indeed, war is a cruel monster, at least I thought so when I reflected on the death of the brave Bird and saw his mother's tears."

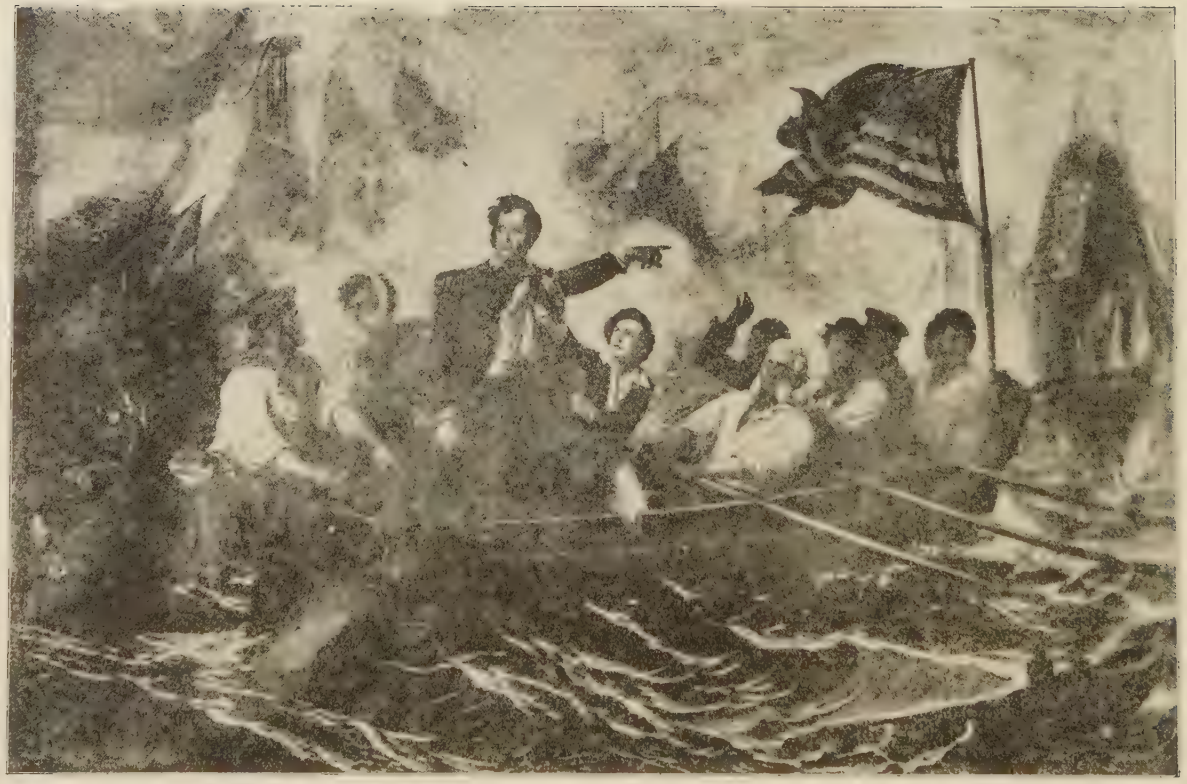
The story as related in Erie and Pittsburg, probably based upon the statements of those connected with the army presents Bird in a different light. Sergeant James Bird, we are told, went to Erie with a brigade of volunteers from Pennsylvania and was detailed with a squad of men to guard stores in a small blockhouse near the mouth of Cascade Creek, where Perry was building the larger vessels of his fleet. Some of the stores were carried away, and an investigation showed that it was done with the knowledge and assent of Bird. He and his men resisted arrest, but were soon subdued. Lieut. John Brooks, knowing Bird to be a man of courage, wished him to join the marines. It was very difficult to find men for the naval service; Bird and his men were told that their offenses would be overlooked if they would enlist. This they did, and Bird served gallantly through the battle on the Lawrence and was severely wounded. Afterward, when the squadron was preparing for the Mackinaw expedition Bird was again detailed to guard the government stores. His wayward nature reasserted itself, and with John Rankin, one of the guards, he deserted. A little later, Charles M. Reed, a young student on his way to school at Washington, Pennsylvania, stopped at a tavern in Butler and there saw and recognized the deserters. Resuming his journey, young Reed soon met Sailing-master Colwell, whom he knew, and reported them. They were promptly placed under arrest and taken back to Erie. While the squadron was sailing to Detroit, they, with a sailor by the name of John Davis, who had committed a similar offense, were tried by courtmartial on board the Niagara and condemned to death. It is further stated that efforts were made to have Bird's sentence commuted to imprisonment, because of his gallantry in the battle of Lake Erie, but without success. The President refused to extend clemency to Bird on the ground that, "having deserted from his post while in charge of a guard, in time of war, he must therefore suffer as an example to others."

It is scarcely necessary to point out that portions of the foregoing accounts do not harmonize. It appears that the men were courtmartialed on the Niagara and executed while the vessel was on its way to Detroit. This would have left no opportunity in those days for the President of the United States to pass upon the case. Besides, the letter that Bird wrote to his parents bears the date of the day before his execution. It is not at all probable if he had been under sentence of death for any considerable time that he would have delayed writing home until the day before the limit fixed for his earthly career. The statement that he deserted his post "in order to rejoin his loved commander" is evidently traditional. There is nothing in the letter of Bird or the various versions of his story that were published soon after his execution to sustain it.

In this connection we should not forget that stern measures of discipline were the order in the army in the early part of the last century. Bird for a similar offense would not today meet the same fate. He gave up his life to the spirit of the times in which he lived. The service that he performed on the flagship of Perry perpetuates his memory, and with those who have read his story will ever plead in mitigation of his offense.

Battle of Lake Erie

The surrender of General Hull at Detroit inaugurated a struggle for the possession of the upper lakes, especially Lake Erie. The British and the Americans promptly began the construction of war vessels, and their small flotillas of boats gradually grew into the two fleets that were to decide which power was to be supreme in the Northwest. The British shipyard at Malden, opposite Detroit, rang with the sounds of preparation and raised the hopes of the industrious red-coats commanded by Proctor and the picturesque savages under the great Tecumseh. Far



Perry at the Battle of Lake Erie

to the east, on the opposite shore of the same lake, in the protected harbor of the little town of Erie, the Americans, under the zealous and enterprising young officer, Oliver Hazard Perry, were even surpassing the enemy in the race of building fleets. The shipyards of our time make those of 1813 seem pigmy affairs, and the "oak leviathians" of that day were frail structures compared with modern iron monsters of the deep. But the soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812 were not unlike their fellows of other times, for the martial and patriotic spirit is much the same in all generations.

At the little port of Erie, were only the materials that nature afforded out of which to create a fleet—the unhewn timber of the primeval forest. Ship-builders, sailors, naval stores, guns and ammunition were to be transported over bad roads from distant points. After months of labor at the mouth of Cascade Creek, the last of the fleet was launched and Perry found himself, July 10, in command of the following vessels and armament: The brig Lawrence, twenty guns; brig Niagra, twenty guns; brig Caledonia, three guns; schooner Ariel, four guns; schooner Scorpion, two guns and two swivels; sloop Trippe, one gun; schooner Tigress, one gun; schooner Porcupine, one gun, and schooner Somers, one gun. The first of the list was the commander's flag-ship.

Much difficulty was experienced in enlisting marines to man these vessels, and the consequent delay was irritating to the eager commander. "Think of my station," he wrote, "the enemy in sight, the vessels under my command more than sufficient and ready to make sail, and yet obliged to bite my fingers with vexation for want of men."

The arrival of Capt. Jesse Duncan Elliott, second in command, with 100 men early in August enabled the little fleet to venture with assurance on the open waters of the lake. It reached Sandusky August 17, where General Harrison met Perry on board the Lawrence to arrange for the fall campaign. Perry then cruised leisurely about the lake on the look-out for the enemy, while General Harrison was assembling his army to be transported across to Malden.

September 10, 1813, dawned peaceful and cloudless. Shortly after the mists had cleared away from the horizon the sentinel in the maintop of the Lawrence called out, "Sail ho!" and a little later in the distance off Put-in-Bay was seen by those on deck the British fleet, steadily advancing under a gently rising breeze. Perry prepared at once for action. Amid cheers from the crew he hoisted from the masthead of the Lawrence a blue banner with the words of Lawrence, the dying captain of the Chesapeake, in large white letters, "Don't give up the ship." The line of battle was formed, Perry in his ship boldly leading the advance and outsailing the other vessels in his eagerness to open the fight.

At ten o'clock the wind shifted to the southeast. This gave Perry the advantage of the weather-gage and wafted his vessel directly toward the enemy. The breeze, at no time high, sank at intervals to a dead calm. Two hours elapsed before a hostile sound floated over the shimmering waters. A dead quiet pervaded the vessels, broken at times only by the word of command, the shrill call of the boatswain's whistle "or a murmuring whisper among the men as they stood in groups around their guns, with lighted matches, eagerly watching the movements of the foe."

The British commander, Robert H. Barclay, who had fought and lost an arm under Nelson at Trafalgar, had drawn up in perfect alignment and faultless battle array the vessels of his squadron; the ship Detroit, nineteen guns, one pivot and two Howitzers; ship Queen Charlotte, seventeen guns and one Howitzer; brig Lady Prevost, thirteen guns and one Howitzer; brig Hunter, ten guns; sloop Little Belt, three guns; schooner Chippewa, one gun and two swivels.

As the vessels approached, officers and men seemed to realize that this was to be no drawn battle, that a crisis was at hand. "This is the

most important day of my life," said Perry to Purser Hambleton, as his ship led proudly toward the enemy.

The sun had not yet reached the meridian in the peaceful September sky, with the foe a mile and a half distant, when the clear challenge of a bugle floated over the waters from the Detroit, followed by lusty cheers from the entire British fleet. A puff of smoke from the enemy's flag-ship, a roar, a splash of spray, as the ball struck short of the Lawrence! A second shot from the same source went crashing through the ship, and before the remaining vessels could come to Perry's assistance the long guns of the British were centered with deadly effect upon his flag-ship. The shorter range of his guns made it for a time impossible for him to reply. His vessel had been struck many times before he fired a shot. At closer range the battle raged furiously until the Lawrence lay on the waters a dismantled wreck, "her rigging shot away, her spars battered into splinters," and all of her guns but one dismounted. Her decks, slippery with blood, were strewn with the dead and dying. One mast remained aloft and from it floated the stars and stripes. Perry, with the aid of a few men who were still able to assist, dragged forward the remaining gun and fired the last shot at the exulting foe.

In this desperate situation he resolved to hurry to the Niagara and bring her into action. Descending into a small boat with four sturdy seamen, he was rowed swiftly through a storm of bullets and grape-shot on his dangerous way. The boat was struck, an oar was shattered and the iron rain scattered spray over the oarsmen, but in the stern Perry stood upright, carrying the pennant and inscribed banner of his flag-ship, until he stood on the deck of the Niagara and the motto, "Don't give up the ship," floated again in the freshening breeze.

On the Lawrence, the fire of the enemy still wrought awful carnage, and before the despairing gaze of the dying the colors went down in token of surrender. This was greeted with a wild shout from the British as they reached eagerly forward to grasp the laurels of victory. But the American cause was not lost. Captain Elliott left the Niagara to bring into action the smaller vessels, while Perry, assuming command, bore down swiftly on the enemy's battle line, and reserving his fire for close range, poured in destructive broadsides as he passed the Detroit and the Queen Charlotte that had become entangled, while from his guns on the other side he raked the decks of the Lady Prevost and Little Belt. The other ships of his fleet, following the Niagara, completed the work of destruction. Defeat was changed to victory. The British ships struck their colors as the flag of the young republic arose again on the single mast over the shattered deck of the Lawrence, and there, beneath its folds, was realized the later day sentiment of an American poet:

"Each dying wanderer of the sea
Shall look at once to heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy splendors fly
In triumph o'er his closing eye.

As soon as the battle was over, Perry went to the cabin of the Niagara and wrote to General Harrison his famous dispatch, "We have met the enemy and they are ours: two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop."

The formal surrender occurred on the Lawrence. Commodore Barclay was so severely wounded that he could not be present in person to tender his sword. A subordinate officer was deputized to do this. Perry asked that the sword be returned and afterward visited the British commander on the Detroit. A life long friendship sprang up between the two men. In the battle the British lost forty-one killed and ninety-six wounded. The loss of the Americans was twenty-seven killed and ninety-six wounded. On the Lawrence, of 101 reported fit for duty on the morning of the battle, the loss in killed and wounded was eighty-three.

An evening calm followed the battle. The sun declined and sank from his westward running "lane of fire" across the waters; the full moon rose to relieve the darkness with her mellow and soothing light, and over the starry flags of the silent fleet beamed the brighter stars in the arching canopy of night. On the decks of the vessels that had borne the heat of the fray, in low and solemn tones were read the burial rites, as the slain sailors, each in his hammock and winding sheet, with a cannon ball to make his final resting place secure, were consigned to the silent chambers of the deep.

The following day was devoted to repairing the vessels, clearing away the wreckage of the battle, caring for the wounded and preparing for the obsequies of the dead officers. The forenoon of the 12th was clear and beautiful. The waters of Put-in-Bay had "forgotten their undulations and the leaves hung motionless" in the sombre woodland along the shore. In the peaceful light of that mild autumnal morning came the boats with their flashing oars striking time to a martial dirge as the neatly dressed sailors rode to an open space on the landing, bearing the leaders who should lead no more. On the vessels at anchor with flags at half-mast the minute-guns at intervals broke the silence and woke echoes along the rocky coast. In the little glade at the water's edge a procession of British and American officers, at peace now, walking side by side and followed by Perry with bowed head, paid the last tribute of respect as their comrades were laid in new-made graves and the farewell volley reverberated through the wild recesses of the dim old forest.

On the afternoon of this mystery veiled and decisive combat, as the thunders of the guns rolled over the sunlit waters of Erie, they smote the ears of the inhabitants of the little town of Sandusky with "anxious fear and wonder." On the issue of the unseen battle hung their fate. A victory for Perry meant for them peace, security and an end to the dread alarms of war. The triumph of the foe meant desolating incursions of the British and the savage excesses of Tecumseh and his painted warriors.

On the other side of the lake the roar of the conflict echoed ominously as the British General Proctor and his red allies listened in silence. A deeper silence at length told that the struggle had ended. Through the portals of a lurid sunset, day passed into twilight and darkness, but no fleet courier brought tidings of victory. Later the gloomy result was suspicioned by Tecumseh, as clearly set forth in the following passage from his speech to Proctor:

"Listen, father! Our fleet has gone out; we know they have fought; we have heard the great guns, but know nothing of what has happened to our father with one arm. Our ships have gone one way, and we are very much astonished to see our father tying up everything and preparing to run away the other, without letting his red children know what he means. You always told us to remain here and take care of our lands, which made our hearts glad! Our great father, the King, is the head, and you represent him. You always told us you never could draw your foot off British ground; but now, father, we see you drawing back without seeing the enemy. We must compare our father's conduct to a fat animal that carries his tail on his back, but when affrighted, drops it between his legs and runs off."

The battle brought to the victors the results anticipated. One by one the British forts on the lakes fell into the hands of the Americans and hostile arms no longer vexed Erie's broad expanse and forest fringed borders.

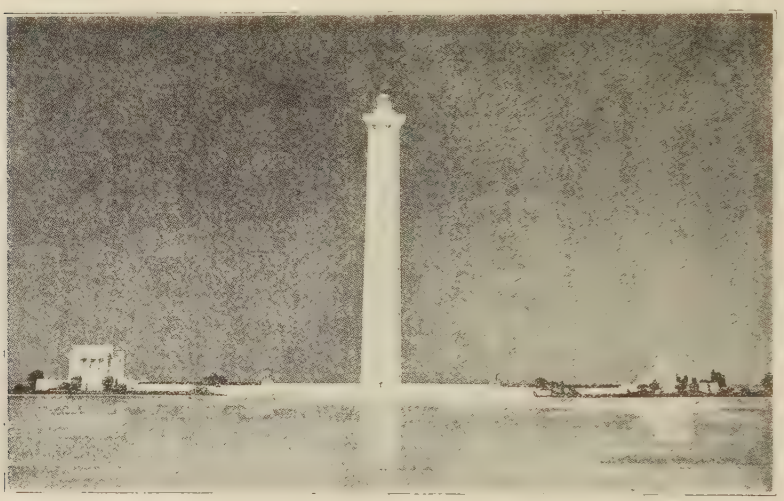
Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial

This beautiful and impressive monument has been declared by some admirers "the most interesting in the world." It is certainly by far

the most dignified and imposing within the limits of Ohio. It was erected with funds appropriated by the national and state governments as follows: Federal Government, $240,000; Ohio, $126,000; Pennsylvania, $50,000; Michigan, $25,000; Illinois, $30,000; Wisconsin, $25,000; New York, $30,000; Rhode Island, $25,000; Kentucky, $25,000; and Massachusetts, $15,000. Total, $591,000. This is the contribution that went into the building of the memorial itself. Additional appropriations were made for the centennial celebration of Perry's Victory which was held at the time of the dedication of the monument.

This stately structure cannot be better described than in the language of the report of the Ohio commission, which was doubtless written by its secretary, Webster P. Huntington, who was from the inception of the memorial to its conclusion the moving spirit in this patriotic enterprise:

"It stands on what is virtually an isthmus connecting the two larger sections of South Bass Island, overlooking the islands of Lake Erie



PERRY'S VICTORY MONUMENT, PUT-IN-BAY

spread out in a beautiful panorama in all directions, and the scene of Perry's Victory off West Sister Island. A gigantic white Doric column, 350 feet high from the water's edge, 45 feet in diameter at the base, and 35 feet in diameter at the neck, with an overhanging spectators' gallery in the form of a massive square of the same dimensions as the diameter of the base, stands upon a granite plaza 67 feet square and 12 feet above the water level. It is the highest monument in the world, excepting only the Washington monument, and the highest and most massive column ever attempted by the memorial builders of any age. The spectators' gallery is surmounted by a great bronze tripod supporting an immense glass globe, which at night is illuminated with 100 incandescent lights and glows with a brilliancy visible many miles at sea. The memorial has been seen with the naked eye, in the daytime, at a distance of thirty-five miles. The spectators' gallery will comfortably accommodate two hundred visitors in the open air at one time. From this point the visitor beholds a scene of unrivalled beauty. To the north lies the mouth of the Detroit River and in the distance the shadowy mainland of Canada; to the west the mouth of the Maumee River and the waters which were the scene of the battle of Lake Erie, and beyond the site of Toledo; to the east a gleaming billowy expanse toward Cleveland, relieved by the presence of numerous verdant islands; and to the south Sandusky in plain view flanked by the peninsulas of Marblehead and Cedar Point. From this eminence the islands of Put-in-Bay, Gibraltar,

Middle Bass, North Bass, Kelly's Island, and numerous others, appear to be laid out at the feet of the beholder like beautiful landscapes in miniature. At sunrise or sunset the view is beautiful beyond description.

"The main approach to the Memorial is from the waters of Put-in-Bay Harbor, whence Commodore Perry went forth to meet the British foe in the Battle of Lake Erie. A flight of granite steps 67 feet wide ascends to the plaza, and entrance to the rotunda of the Memorial is obtained through four bronze doors marking the diameters of the column. The rotunda is faced with Indiana limestone and the floor is three feet below the terrace level, four short flights of steps leading down to it. The floor is of Tennessee marble with a centerpiece and border in color; beneath it, at a spot which will be appropriately marked, repose the remains of three British and three American officers killed in the Battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, which for a hundred years lay buried on the shores of Put-in-Bay Island and were disinterred by the Commissioners of the Interstate Board and re-interred in the present Memorial with impressive ceremonies, on September 11, 1913. The ceiling of the rotunda takes the form of a dome. No artificial lighting is required by day. At night a bronze and alabaster light, suspended from the center of the dome, gives a beautiful radiance to the interior. On the walls are carved in stone a dedicatory tablet, and around the rotunda the names of the American vessels engaged in the historic battle which the Memorial commemorates, and the names of the killed and wounded on board each of them.

* * * * *

"Ascending to the second floor of the Memorial, flights of granite steps between glistening walls of white tile rise from the entrance opposite to the entrance through which the visitor enters on the harbor side. On this floor are bronze tablets containing the names of all the men engaged with the American fleet in the Battle of Lake Erie, a total of 508 names, taken from the government records of those who received prize money for participation in the battle. Thus the Commissioners of the Interstate Board have immortalized in stone and bronze all those who in any degree, by loss of life or otherwise, contributed to one of the greatest naval achievements in history. On the second floor also is the elevator which carries visitors to the spectators' gallery at the top, an ascent of some 320 feet, in one minute."

This Memorial was dedicated with impressive ceremonies on September 10, 1913, the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie. Hon. James M. Cox, governor of Ohio, presided. Addresses were delivered by former President of the United States William H. Taft; Dr. J. A. Macdonald, of Toronto, for the Dominion of Canada; Hon. Emory A. Walling, of Erie, Pennsylvania; Hon. R. B. Birchard, lieutenant governor of Rhode Island; and Rev. A. J. Carey (colored), of Chicago.

The Memorial was completed and opened to the public June 13, 1915. It is maintained by the Government of the United States. A fee of 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children is charged those who ascend "to the spectators' gallery of the Memorial by means of the elevator." This is sufficient to meet expenses of maintenance.

CHAPTER II

THE WAR WITH MEXICO

To the national forces engaged in the war with Mexico in 1846-48, Ohio furnished about 7,000 officers and men, in addition to those who served in the navy. This force constituted about one-eighth of the entire land forces. In the actual test of hard campaigning through a semi-tropical country and in the fighting on battlefields, Ohio men won their full share of the military honors of that conflict. Unlike, however, the situation in the War of 1812, Ohio's direct interests were not involved, and there was no threat to the peace and security of her borders from Mexico. The war was fought 1,000 miles from the Ohio River.

Modern historical criticism is pretty well agreed that the war of Mexico was the culmination of a period of national territorial expansion, resulting in the rounding out of what an older school of history called "The Manifest Destiny" of our country. The two popular slogans of the presidential campaign of 1844 were: "The Annexation of Texas" and "Fifty-four Forty or Fight." The democrats proposed to carry out the long delayed plan of making the Republic of Texas a state of the Union and also made some capital out of the popular but somewhat remote issue of claiming what was known as the Oregon country as far north as the latitude of 54°, 40′ against the rival claims of Great Britain. Polk was elected on this platform and accepted the policy of expansion with sincerity and determination. However, in 1846 the northwestern boundary of the United States was fixed at the 49th parallel of north latitude and Oregon Territory was organized in 1848. The incorporation of Texas into the Union was a cause close to the heart of President Tyler and in the closing hours of his administration, in March, 1845, he had the satisfaction of signing a joint resolution by Congress providing for annexation. President Polk, as a study of his private papers has disclosed, had even more extensive plans for territorial expansion. He was not only convinced of the justice of the acquisition of both Oregon and Texas, but determined to find means of adding to the United States, California, New Mexico and parts of other provinces of Northern Mexico. Thus there were preparations for the eventuality of war throughout 1845. In June of that year General Taylor was ordered to the western boundary of Texas and in the spring of 1846 he and his army were in the country just north of the Rio Grande near Matamoras.

Mexico had never formally accepted the independence of its Texas province and throughout the era of the Texas republic from 1836 to 1845, repeated invasions had been made across the Rio Grande by Mexican armies. At the time there was an influential war party in Mexico quite ready to plunge the country into hostilities with the United States over the annexation of Texas. But President Polk was not less earnest in advancing war measures. He was engaged in the preparation of a special message to Congress, asking that armed measures be taken to collect the long accumulated debts from Mexico, but before the message was finished, the news arrived that a party of General Taylor's army had been attacked on the Texas side of the Rio Grande and defeated in an engagement on April 24, 1846. On the 11th of May, two days after the news arrived, President Polk communicated to Congress his famous message containing the words: "Mexico has proclaimed that hostilities have commenced and that the two nations are now at war. War exists."

Two days later, Congress passed a formal declaration of war. The war that followed consisted of three or four phases or campaigns. General Taylor's army, after the battle of Buena Vista, subdued the Mexican provinces south of the Rio Grande. Colonel Kearny led an expedition from the Missouri River, starting in the summer of 1846, to New Mexico, and after the capture of Santa Fe went on to California. The cooperation of the naval forces with the volunteers under Fremont and Kearny quickly overcame all resistance in California. The vital campaign of the war was under the command of Gen. Winfield Scott, who built up an expeditionary force at New Orleans, crossed the gulf, landed near Vera Cruz in March, 1847, and then proceeded directly to the interior, over the unhealthy tropic lowlands. Six months later, on September 13, he assaulted the fortress of Chapultepec and the following day raised the stars and stripes over the Halls of the Montezumas. On February 2, 1848, was signed the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, as a result of which the United States acquired the territory now embraced in the states of New Mexico, Arizona and California.

From a military standpoint the Mexican war was a brief and glorious achievement. However, even at the time, there were men who denounced its purpose on the basis of international morals. It has not been successfully defended by historians. For one thing, it was a partisan undertaking, chiefly favored by President Polk and the democratic party, particularly the southern democratic party. The whigs generally were opposed. The two great Ohio whigs, Corwin and Giddings, denounced the war at every turn. It is claimed that a hostile speech on the war by Corwin in 1847 did much to ruin the brilliant opportunities of his political career. Giddings, who was equally bold in his opposition, did not lose the favor of his constituency. Corwin's compromising attitude on the question of slavery in the years immediately preceding the Civil war perhaps did more to detract from his popularity than his attitude toward the war with Mexico.

While there was much opposition to the war in this state, Ohio, as noted at the beginning of this chapter, was very staunch in furnishing its quota of armed troops and in less than two weeks after the President called for volunteers, 3,000 Ohioans were marching toward the rendezvous. This rendezvous was Camp Washington near Cincinnati. Before June, 1846, forty companies were assembled from all over the state. Many who appeared were disappointed, because the full quota of the three regiments had been filled. Altogether Ohio raised five infantry regiments, fifteen independent companies of infantry, five companies for the Fifth United States Infantry and one company of United States mounted riflemen—aggregating approximately 7,000 officers and men, about one-eighth of the volunteer forces of the United States in the Mexican war and a like proportion of the navy.

A brief resume of the service record of the principal commands from Ohio is here presented as derived from the official roster and other sources.

The First Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Washington, near Cincinnati, June 23, 1846. The companies composing the organizations were recruited as follows: Companies B and C, May 30, 1846, at Dayton; D, June 1, 1846, at Portsmouth; F, June 6, 1846, at Lower Sandusky. The remaining companies were recruited at Cincinnati as follows: Company A, May 30, 1846; E, May 27, 1846; G, June 5, 1846; H, May 30, 1846; I, May 30, 1846; K, June 4, 1846. The field officers of the regiment were: Colonel, Alexander M. Mitchell; lieutenant-colonel, John B. Weller; major, Thomas L. Hamer. Luther Giddings was made major of the regiment on the promotion of Hamer to brigadier-general July 1, 1846. General Hamer died at Monterey, Mexico, December 2, 1846.

After its formation the regiment embarked for Mexico on the steamer *New World* and passed Vicksburg July 6th, on its way to New

Orleans. It reached Point Isabel, Texas, later and proceeded to Camargo. It commenced service under General Taylor and arrived before Monterey August 19th. It took part in the operations against that town. Colonel Mitchell and Adjutant Armstrong were wounded in the advance and Lieutenant Matthew was killed. Monterey capitulated September 21, 1846, and Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Hamer wrote to Governor Mordecai Bartley under date of October 12th, praising this regiment highly for its soldierly conduct in the battle of Monterey. In his letter he said among other things, "If the war goes on, we shall all be in it before long, and you who are at home need have no fear of our troops sustaining the honor of Ohio." Little did the brave and brilliant Hamer realize that he would be "out of it" before the army was far from the "Walls of Monterey."

The regiment was ordered March 4, 1847, from Monterey to Camargo as a convoy to a wagon train two miles in length. One mile from Ceralbo the escort was attacked by Mexican cavalry under generals Urrea and Romero. This led to confusion in the wagon train and the capture of forty wagons, which were at once burned by the Mexicans. One of these containing ammunition exploded and killed a number of the captors. After a sharp engagement the Mexicans were driven back and the regiment proceeded with the wagon train. Two privates and fifteen teamsters were killed in this action. The regiment was mustered out of service June 11-15, 1847. The losses in its period of service were twenty-four killed and forty-two died of disease, a total of sixty-six men.

The Second Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Washington June 22, 1846. The companies composing this regiment were recruited as follows: Company A, June 1, 1846, at Chillicothe; B, May 27, 1846, at Mt. Vernon; C, June 6, 1846, at Hillsboro; D, June 3, 1846, at Logan; E, June 1, 1846, at Athens; F, May 23, 1846, and K, May 26, 1846, at Columbus; G, May 29, 1846, at Lancaster; H, June 2, 1846, at Newark; I, June 1, 1846, at Circleville. The field officers of the regiment were: Colonel, George W. Morgan; lieutenant-colonel, William Irwin; major, William Wall.

The regiment left Cincinnati July 9, 1846. Upon arrival in Mexico, General Taylor ordered it to garrison Camargo, the supply depot of his army. The regiment guarded supply trains enroute to the army and did escort duty between Camargo and Monterey.

During the battle of Buena Vista, General Taylor left the battle field for Saltillio and sent a message to Colonel Morgan, at Ceralvo, to concentrate the regiment at that place and march to Monterey. On their way hither firing was heard in the direction of Marin. When they reached that town they found it practically deserted. Later the regiment resumed the march to Monterey and met the enemy for the first time near Aqua Frio. After an "animated action" of four or five hours the enemy retreated. The Americans lost three soldiers and one friendly Mexican killed, one mortally and one slightly wounded. The regiment proceeded by way of Saltillio and established a permanent camp on the battle field of Buena Vista. It was mustered out of service at New Orleans June 21-23, 1847. Its loss while in service was six killed, two drowned and sixty died of disease.

The Third Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized June 23, 1846, at Cincinnati. The companies composing this organization were enrolled as follows: Company A, May 27, 1846, and C, May 28, 1846, at Mansfield; B, June 1, 1846, at Coshocton; D, June 2, 1846, at St. Clairsville; E, June 1, 1846, at Wooster; F, June 3, 1846, at Tiffin; G, May 28, 1846, at Norwalk; H, May 29, 1846, at Zanesville; I, May 27, 1846, at Steubenville; K, May 30, to June 12, 1846, at Massillon. Its field officers were: Colonel, Samuel R. Curtis; lieutenant-colonel, George W. McCook; major, John S. Love.

The regiment embarked on the steamboats *Tuscaloosa* and *New Era*

for New Orleans and arrived in that city July 10, 1846. Here they remained for a short time at Camp Jackson, which they left on the brig *Orleans,* and arrived at Brazos Island, Texas, July 24th. Thence they proceeded to Matamoras, arriving on August 8th at Fort Brown, opposite that city. Two companies were left in Fort Brown as a garrison and the remainder of the regiment established Camp McCook on the opposite side of the river on Mexican soil. Under General Taylor the regiment saw active service under Ceralvo and Cadereyta. After remaining for a time in camp on the battle field of Buena Vista, it started on its homeward journey. It was mustered out of service at New Orleans June 18-24, 1847.

The regimental loss during the year's service was sixty-four men killed and died of disease.

The Fourth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized in Cincinnati June 22, 1847. The companies composing it were recruited as follows: Company A, May 1 to 19, 1847; F, April 29, 1847; H, May 15, 1847, and I, April 30, 1847, all at Cincinnati; B, May 8, 1847, and E, May 10, 1847, at Columbus; C, May 4, 1847, at Lower Sandusky; D, April 26, to May 29, 1847, at Ganges; G, May 6, 1847, at Millersburg; K, May 4, 1847, at Dayton. Its field officers were: Colonel, Charles H. Brough; lieutenant-colonels, Melchior Werner and Augustus Moore; major, William P. Young. Lieut.-Col. Melchior Werner resigned September 10, 1847, and was succeeded by Capt. Augustus Moore. The regiment left Cincinnati July 1, 1847, for Mexico. It crossed the gulf on the steamer *Telegraph,* landed near the mouth of the Rio Grande River, marched to Matamoras and garrisoned that town until September 4, 1847, when it proceeded to Vera Cruz, arriving there eleven days later.

On October 12, 1847, the regiment entered Pueblo to rescue Colonel Childs and his command, who was besieged by the enemy. The siege was raised and the Mexicans withdrew to Atlexco. The regiment followed with other American troops and participated in the battle of Atlexco, October 19, 1847. In this engagement the Mexicans lost 219 killed and 300 wounded, while the American loss was only one killed and one wounded. The American artillery in this engagement did effective work. The regiment later returned to Pueblo, where it was on garrison duty for about eight months. The loss in its brief term of service was seventy-six men—four killed in battle, one died of wounds received and seventy-one of disease. The regiment was mustered out of service from July 15 to 24, 1848, at Cincinnati.

The Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry[1] was organized to take the place of the Second Regiment, which had been mustered out of the service. The companies comprising this organization were recruited as follows: Company A, July 31, 1847, and I, August 7, 1847, at Cincinnati; B, July 15, to September 16, 1847, at Newark; C, August 10, 1847, at Batavia; D, July 10, 1847, to August 31, 1847, at Columbus; E, August 27, 1847, at Somerset; F, July 31, 1847, at Lancaster; G, August 3, 1847, at Mount Vernon; H, July 24, 1847, at Circleville; K, July 16 to August 28, 1847, at Chillicothe.

It was at first planned to recruit the original Second Regiment and Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin was authorized to effect the reorganization. It was soon found, however, that only a very small portion of the men would again enter the service. It was then decided to organize a new regiment. This was effected September 1, 1847, at Camp Wool, Cincinnati. The field officers were: Colonel, William Irwin; lieutenant-colonel, William A. Latham; major, William H. Link.

On September 10th the regiment embarked for New Orleans, where it arrived two weeks later. There it embarked on three sailing vessels

[1]While it was intended that this regiment should be known as the "Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry," the records of the War Department show that it was mustered in and mustered out as the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

and arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, October 4, 1847. It was ordered to march into the interior with other regiments, a company of cavalry and six pieces of artillery, to guard 1,000 wagons and 2,000 pack mules, loaded with ammunition, provisions and clothing and bound for the City of Mexico. That city when it was reached was in the possession of the Americans and negotiations for peace were in progress. A portion of the regiment was ordered to Rio Frio, about twenty-five miles east of the City of Mexico, where a number of the soldiers were killed in skirmishes with guerillas in the mountain district.

After peace was declared in June, 1848, the regiment returned to the United States and was mustered out of service July 24 to 26, 1848.

Seventy-four men lost their lives in skirmishes with the guerillas and from disease.

There were fifteen independent companies, which were each known by the name of its captain. Captain Duncan's independent company of mounted volunteers performed valuable service on the Rio Grande route, with headquarters most of the time at Ceralvo, Mexico. Captains Kenneally's and Riddle's independent companies also rendered important service in Mexico. Company B of the United States Mounted Riflemen, commanded by Capt. Winslow F. Sanderson, was recruited at Columbus, Norwalk and Wooster in May, June and July, 1846, and served in the expedition from Vera Cruz to Mexico. It was mustered out at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, August 28, 1848.

The Fifteenth United States Infantry was organized by act of Congress to serve during the Mexican war. Its field officers were: Colonel, George W. Morgan; lieutenant-colonel, Joshua Howard; majors, Leslie H. McKenney and Frederick B. Mills. Major Mills was killed August 20, 1847, at San Antonio, Mexico. The regiment was recruited in April and May, 1847, and was mustered out at Cincinnati August 13, 1848.

The following companies were recruited in Ohio: Company B, at Toledo, Lower Sandusky and Defiance; C, Norwalk; D, Dayton; H, Cleveland; I, Millersburg.

This regiment served on the Vera Cruz route, participated in battles under General Scott, and lost heavily, especially at Chapultepec and in other operations against the City of Mexico.

There were also a number of Ohioans in the naval operations, several of whom later in the Civil war achieved high rank, including Rear Admirals Worden, Rowan, Stembel, Schenck and Commodore Ransom. Among Ohioans who were junior officers in the Mexican war and later gained the highest fame as military commanders were Lieut. U. S. Grant, Lieut. William T. Sherman and Lieut. Don Carlos Buell. To this list might be added William H. Lytle, the poet soldier who rose to the rank of brigadier-general and fell on the field of Chickamauga, and Irvin McDowell, who became a major-general in the Civil war.

The Ohioan of highest rank who lost his life in the Mexican war was Gen. Thomas L. Hamer, who died at Monterey, December 2, 1846. He had entered the army as major in the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry. As the most popular democrat of Ohio, he was the idol and ideal of his party. He served in the Legislature and in Congress and was a great lawyer and eloquent orator. At the first call of the President, he organized the first regiment raised in Ohio, and before reaching the seat of war, President Polk commissioned him a brigadier-general. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Monterey. Lieutenant Grant, who was in the same battle, owed his West Point cadetship to Hamer, a fact that is recorded in General Grant's personal memoirs.

Victor Gilbreath

The war with Mexico, like all others, had its side-lights, its personal triumphs, privations and tragedies among the men in the ranks. Of

course, for the most part these are lost to history. Occasionally, however, through some accidental circumstance these are lifted to the public view and endured with a degree of enduring fame not usually accorded to the central figure of the story.

The War of 1812 had its James Bird; the war with Mexico had its Victor Gilbreath. The former was made famous through a ballad that became a folk song a century ago; the latter has found an enduring place in literature through a lyric by one of the greatest of American poets, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Just why Longfellow chose "Victor Galbraith" as a subject worthy of his pen does not seem to be a matter of record. The poem appeared in *Putnam's Monthly Magazine* in 1855, without comment or explanatory note. The editor of the latest Cambridge edition of Longfellow's poems contains only this note:

"Victor Galbraith was a bugler in a company of volunteer cavalry and was shot in Mexico for some breach of discipline. It is a common superstition among soldiers that no balls will kill them unless their names are written on them. The old proverb says: 'Every bullet has its billet.'"

Victor Gilbreath has often been thought an imaginary character. The fact that he was a real personage and a native of Ohio is ample warrant for this sketch, especially since the site of the humble home in which he was born at Middletown, this state, is marked by a monument erected by the local lodge of one of the prominent fraternal orders of the United States.

There has been issued in printed form, with a cut of Victor Gilbreath's birthplace on the front cover, a neat pamphlet containing what purports to be a true story of "Victor Galbraith." It is well written, in popular style. The opening paragraphs are an index to the entire story.

The terrors of the siege had subsided, the soldiers had departed, the plains of Monterey no longer resounded with the roar of musketry, the clash of arms or the wild alarms of cruel war.

The forces of General Ampudia were scattered in flight. The city had surrendered to the army of General Taylor, which now pursued its onward course to greater conquests and more glorious achievements.

The land was desolate, the ravages of war having left its trail of ruin. The blackness of despair threw a shadow of gloom over city and country far and near.

The birds had left their accustomed haunts and fled afar; the stillness of life cast a depressing influence over all. Monterey was indeed a stricken city. But while suffering from its wounds the proud spirit of the native, though subdued, was not broken. He would hide his scars, he would efface the marks that told of disaster, that no trace of the invader's heel should mar the environment of the Castilian in the land of the Montezumas.

The substance of the story as related in the pamphlet is to the effect that "Victor Galbraith," a musician and a lover of music, because of his association with a lady minstrel of Portuguese birth, who came from the City of Monterey, with a harp to play and sing for the American soldiers, was supposed to have been a spy and that Victor Gilbreath had imparted to her army secrets which she reported to the enemy. On this false charge he was courtmartialed, found guilty of treason, and executed. This is the basis of the romantic story as related by the author of the pamphlet.

The true story is somewhat different. To begin with, the central figure of this tragic event was not Victor Galbraith or Victor Gilbraith, but Victor Gilbreath—an immaterial variant, but worthy of note in this connection. He was born in Middletown, Ohio, about the year 1823. The late Governor James E. Campbell stated that his mother was a pupil in the school attended by Victor Gilbreath and that he had frequently

heard her speak of him; that she said he was a harmless, good natured sort of fellow, but that she did not quite understand why the great Longfellow should write a poem about him.

The Gilbreath family moved to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, in 1841. Victor was a tailor by trade and, because of his musical talent and social qualities, became a general favorite with the young people of the place. The instrument of which he was especially fond was the flute.

Early in 1843 the family moved to Galena, Illinois. Here the drink habit into which he had fallen grew upon him and new associates led him to gambling. At the opening of the war with Mexico, Albion T. Crowe, of Galena, organized Company F of the First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers for service. Gilbreath wished to join the company and was urged to do so by Captain Crowe against the protests of Gilbreath's mother, who feared that his drink habit would prove his ruin in the army. Crowe, who knew his failing, promised to look carefully after him and see that no harm came to him because of his infirmity. So long as he was under Captain Crowe all went well.

The company was discharged at Camargo, and Gilbreath reenlisted as bugler in Capt. Gaston Means' company of volunteer cavalry. And now his troubles began, which later reached a tragic culmination. Though good natured when sober, Gilbreath was violent when under the influence of drink. His new captain made no allowance for this and evidently considered him a disturbing element, which he undoubtedly was when intoxicated, rather than a real menace to the life of his captain. The result was that he was courtmartialed, found guilty of habitual drunkenness and threatening the life of his captain, and the order was issued for his execution. He did not deny the charges of which he was found guilty, but truly stated that he had committed the offenses only when he was under the influence of drink.

The romantic story of the lady minstrel has little foundation in fact. Gilbreath was not executed for "revealing army secrets" or for "treason." The execution "under the walls of Monterey" on December 27, 1847, seems to have been not only a tragic but a gruesome affair. He fell before the firing squad, we are told, and was placed in his coffin, which was left uncovered." Before the hour of burial, his comrades were horrified to see him arise with the blood streaming from his wounds and call for a drink of water. This was given him, after which he pleaded to be shot and relieved of his pain. A second volley from the firing squad was effective. Perhaps it should be added here that, sobered by his impending fate, Victor Gilbreath met death with firmness and composure.

The poem by Longfellow, so far as it relates to the execution, is a vivid description of what actually occurred. By special permission from the publishers it is here quoted in full:

VICTOR GALBRAITH

Under the walls of Monterey
At daybreak the bugles began to play,
    Victor Galbraith!
In the midst of the morning damp and gray,
These were the words they seemed to say;
    "Come forth to thy death,
    Victor Galbraith!"

Forth he came, with a martial tread;
Firm was his step, erect his head;
    Victor Galbraith!
He who so well the bugle played,
Could not mistake the words it said;
    "Come forth to thy death,
    Victor Galbraith!"

He looked at the earth, he looked at the sky,
He looked at the files of musketry,
Victor Galbraith!
And he said, with a steady voice and eye,
"Take good aim; I am ready to die!"
Thus challenges death
Victor Galbraith.

Twelve fiery tongues flashed straight and red,
Six leaden balls on their errand sped;
Victor Galbraith
Falls to the ground, but he is not dead;
His name was not stamped on those balls of lead,
And they only scath
Victor Galbraith.

Three balls are in his breast and brain,
But he rises out of the dust again,
Victor Galbraith!
The water he drinks has a bloody stain;
"Oh kill me, and put me out of my pain!"
In his agony prayeth
Victor Galbraith.

Forth dart once more those tongues of flame,
And the bugler has died a death of shame,
Victor Galbraith!
His soul has gone back to whence it came
And no one answers to the name,
When the sargeant saith,
"Victor Galbraith!"

Under the walls of Monterey
By night a bugle is heard to play,
Victor Galbraith!
Through the mists of the valley damp and gray
The sentinels hear the sound, and say,
"That is the wraith
Of Victor Galbraith!"[2]

In concluding his contribution on the subject of this sketch, the writer of the pamphlet to which reference has been made says:

"And now the grave has closed over all who acted a part in that eventful day, the curtain of oblivion is drawn on the scene and Victor Galbraith, whose bugle blast echoes down the passing years, through the poet's narrative of his tragic death, is held in remembrance only through the traditions that cluster around his name in the old home town.

"The stone on which his name is inscribed and which marks the location of the paternal roof, is one that the government rejected in the erection of the federal building, hard by the old homestead, and it therefore becomes a fitting monument to one who had mistakenly suffered the same treatment from his native country as that of the stone erected to his memory.

"His grave, unknown and unmarked in the fields of Mexico, the rejected stone mid the scenes he knew and loved stands the only monument to his memory, and the traveler on his way over the Dixie High-

[2]This poem is here printed by permission of the publisher, Houghton, Mifflin Company.

way, seeking places of historic interest, as he stands over the stone beside the Elks' temple in Middletown, will recall the pathetic story of Victor Galbraith, sleeping peacefully in an unknown grave on the plain of Monterey."

Victor Gilbreath did not "mistakenly" suffer. He was the victim of a habit that then found little restraint in the army and he died under a discipline that was not tempered by the mercy of later times.

CHAPTER III

THE CIVIL WAR

At the opening of the Civil war there was a difference of opinion as to its leading cause and object. Many insisted that it was brought on by the states rights theory advanced by leaders of the South, who claimed that a state had a right to secede from the Union. This "idea" had been liberally taught throughout that section. It seriously threatened the integrity of the Union in the administration of Andrew Jackson when the tariff was the cause of dissension and threats of South Carolina to withdraw from the Union.

The belief that a state had such right was not confined wholly to the South. In New England, when the United States was entering upon the second war with Great Britain, intense opposition was expressed to the attitude of our government and threats of separating from the Union were heard in the shadow of Faneuil Hall. In the agitation that preceded the Civil war, a "peaceful separation" had many adherents north of Mason and Dixon's line, and the radical wing of the abolitionists adopted as their slogan "No union with slave-holders."

Prior to 1860, when the states were not so interdependent commercially and socially as they are today, "states rights" was the favorite resort of those who grew restive under national laws or administrative acts that seemingly ran counter to their interests. It is not at all probable, however, that any general belief in states rights alone would have led the South to seek by force of arms to sever the Union.

Some asserted that slavery was the cause of the war. It was natural, of course, for the more pronounced anti-slavery advocates to make this claim. Many of them had for years predicted this result. From the Quaker prophet, Jedediah Dicks, who early in the last century warned his followers in the South to flee from their homes to the Northwest Territory in order to escape the terrors of an internecine war over slavery, to Thomas Morris and Thomas Corwin in the United States Senate and John Brown on the scaffold, predictions of bloodshed as a result of slavery were not infrequent. In the opening days of the war Charles Sumner, in the classic eloquence of which he was master, said:

Slavery is the ruling idea of this rebellion. It is slavery that marshals these hosts and breathes into their embattled ranks its own barbarous fire. It is slavery that stamps its character alike on officers and men. It is slavery that inspires all from general to trumpeter. It is slavery that speaks in the word of command and sounds in the morning drum-beat. It is slavery that digs trenches and builds hostile forts. It is slavery that pitches its wicked tents and stations its sentries over against the national capital. It is slavery that sharpens the bayonet and runs the bullet—that points the cannon and scatters the shells, blazing, bursting with death. Wherever this rebellion shows itself, whatever form it takes, whatever thing it does, whatever it meditates is moved by slavery; nay, the rebellion is slavery itself, incarnate, living, acting, raging, robbing, murdering according to the essential law of its being.

Are these radical views warranted? Millions did not think so at the time. Among them was the "silent man of destiny," Ulysses S. Grant. In his "Personal Memoirs" he makes very clear the opinions that he held at different times on this subject. His father evidently was an anti-slavery advocate, but the son did not take interest in the agitation. At West Point where anti-slavery views were not popular it is probable

Ohio's Jewels

that in common with other cadets he acquired an aversion to the agitation. Service in the Mexican war, which was denounced by anti-slavery leaders, did not materially change his views. He did not see any danger in a war to extend slave territory in the Southwest. He tells us that in the campaign of 1856, when Fremont was the candidate of the republican party that threats of southern leaders to withdraw from the Union in case of Fremont's election led him to vote for James Buchanan. This was the only presidential vote that he cast prior to the Civil war. He did not consider worthy of attention the statements made by prominent republicans to the effect that the Union could not permanently endure half slave and half free. History seemed to refute this. Had it not already endured eighty years with slavery in the South and a portion of that time with slavery in the North? His attitude, so far as he manifested any interest in the matter, was opposed to anti-slavery agitation.

It is therefore interesting to note the change that his views had undergone at the time when he was making his last brave fight with death at Mount McGregor and writing his remarkable "Memoirs." This is his final judgment:

The cause of the great War of the Rebellion against the United States will have to be attributed to slavery. For some years before the war began it was a trite saying among some politicians that "a state half slave and half free cannot exist." All must become slave or all free, or the state will go down. I took no part myself in any such view of the case at the time, but since the war is over, reviewing the whole question, I have come to the conclusion that the saying is quite true.

The view of General Grant as finally expressed is now very generally accepted. If this view is correct, the part of Ohio in the anti-slavery controversy becomes especially important to the student of history. For this reason much space has been given in this work to the anti-slavery movement in this state.

From what has already been written it is seen that the slavery question was up for consideration in some form in the Northwest Territory and the first state admitted from it almost from the date of the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787. There were periods of agitation and compromise and comparative quiet, to be followed by some new eruption that widened the breach between the contending parties. The position of Ohio between the slave states and British America—the land of freedom for the fugitive slave—made it an inviting field for the agents of the Underground Railroad. Levi Coffin, the reputed "president" of this enterprise conducted his operations chiefly from Ohio. Not only was Ohio an inviting field for slaves following the north star on their way to Canada, but it had the appeal of propinquity to which men of the South who could not live at peace with themselves in the slave states. Quakers and others conscientiously opposed to slavery came to Ohio to get away from that institution and many of them could not look on without concern while slave hunters roamed the state in pursuit of the "panting fugitive."

The early attitude of Ephraim Cutler has been fully noted as has also the courageous position of Thomas Morris in the United States Senate. He was the first representative from Ohio to boldly voice in Congress his hostility to slavery. Shortly afterward he was followed in the lower House by Joshua R. Giddings from an Ohio district, who continued the warfare in Congress against that institution. Later Chase and Wade were the spokesmen for universal liberty in the Senate of the United States. John G. Birney, though born in the South, waged his effective warfare against slavery in Ohio. Most of the men who went with John Brown to Harper's Ferry were born in Ohio. Among them was John Henri Kagi from Bristolville, Trumbull County, whose influence was more potent than is generally recognized. The warfare between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces in Kansas was largely transported thither from the State of Ohio. Kagi was there and bore

a prominent part in the conflict of arms that distressed that territory and attracted the attention of the whole country. Not only did he take part in the actual fighting but he exercised an influence much greater as correspondent of the New York Tribune, the New York Evening Post, the National Era and papers of the West and Middle West. This correspondence was under an assumed name and was voluminous. For a time Kagi was the real voice of "bleeding Kansas." Verily if slavery was the cause of the Civil war, Ohio had a conspicuous part in preparing the way for the universal application of the principle proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence and included in the Ordinance of 1787.

When on April 12, 1861, the announcement was made in the Ohio State Senate that Fort Sumter had been fired upon. "There was," says General Jacob D. Cox, who was then a member of that body, "a solemn and painful hush but it was broken in a moment by a woman's shrill voice from the spectators' seats, crying 'Glory to God!' It startled everyone, almost as if the enemy were in the midst. But it was the voice of a radical friend of the slave, who after a lifetime of public agitation believed that only through blood could freedom be won." The General then states that the woman was Abby Kelly Foster who had long campaigned against slavery in Ohio and other states and who was quick to realize that in firing on the flag, slavery had signed its death warrant.

No state could claim a greater share in the winning of the war for the Union than Ohio. In Lincoln's war cabinet, two Ohio men were among his most capable advisors, Chase as secretary of the treasury and Stanton as secretary of war. After repeated trials of other leaders, Lincoln finally found in two Ohio sons, Grant and Sherman, the commanders who could fight and could lead the Union army to ultimate victory.

Without these four leaders of first magnitude, Ohio might still be proud of the galaxy of names which shone with greatest splendor in the events leading up to and in the course of the war. Among them were Ewing, Corwin, Giddings, Wade, John Sherman, the war governors Dennison, Tod and Brough. Of the military leaders properly credited to Ohio, either as residents of the state or as native sons, the list of generals, major-generals, brigadier-generals is an astonishingly long one, including such names as Sheridan, Buell, Custer, McPherson, McDowell, Rosecrans, Garfield and many others.

Ohio was represented by every shade of opinion and conviction as well as by every diversity of talent and achievement. The great martyr of the anti-slavery movement was John Brown, who came to Ohio when five years of age, while sixteen of his twenty children were born there. In contrast to John Brown was Vallandigham, in whom focused the leadership of the forces opposed to the vigorous prosecution of the war and whose name an entire generation of Ohio people immediately after the war would have gladly forgotten.

The brilliant character of individual actors should never be allowed to obscure the tremendous value and volume of services rendered by the people of the state as a whole. In the course of the war nearly 350,000 men went from Ohio to the service of the United States. Of the troops in the field 11,237 were killed or mortally wounded and 13,354 died of disease.

President Lincoln made his first call for 75,000 men for three months on April 16, 1861, and within twenty-four hours troops began to arrive at Columbus, the Lancaster guards having the distinction of being the first to report. By April 18th, there were enough companies to make up the first and second volunteer infantry regiments. Ohio's quota in the first call was 13,000 and 30,000 responded. Sixteen days after the President's call, there were offers of volunteers from Ohio, sufficient to meet the full national requirement of 75,000 men.

The enlisted men from Ohio during 1861 numbered more than

U. S. Grant

100,000 and at the end of that year were in the field forty-six regiments of infantry besides twenty-two regiments complete or nearly complete in camp, and thirteen regiments in process of organization. Of cavalry there were four regiments, a squadron and four independent companies in the field, twelve batteries of artillery.

Up to December 31, 1863, Ohio troops in the federal service totaled more than 200,000. The state had furnished 129 regiments of infantry, twelve regiments of cavalry, one regiment and twenty-six batteries of light artillery and two regiments of heavy artillery besides miscellaneous companies and organizations and some eight thousand white and colored soldiers that had been recruited in Ohio for other states.

In the first movement of federal troops into southern territory, McClellan's West Virginia campaign, in the spring and early summer of 1861, the invading forces comprised seventeen Ohio regiments of infantry besides some artillery and cavalry. Ohio troops were also engaged in the Kentucky and Missouri campaigns of the same year. But it was not until the battle of Shiloh in April, 1862, that Ohio really experienced the grim realities of warfare. In that battle 22½ per cent of the Union forces, nearly 15,000, were from Ohio and the killed and wounded from the state were 1,955, or 15 per cent of the Union losses, in that, one of the great battles of the war. The participating regiments from Ohio were the 1st, 6th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 41st, 46th, 48th, 49th, 53rd, 54th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 64th, 65th, 68th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 76th, 77th, 78th and 81st infantries, the 5th Cavalry, 5th, 8th and 14th independent batteries and batteries A and B of the first light artillery.

Nothing like a detailed account of the movements of Ohio troops during the war can be attempted in this chapter. But some idea of the vital part played by Ohioans in the winning of the war is afforded by a brief summary of the activities of Ohio troops for the year 1864, during the concluding great campaigns of the rebellion. Says Ryan in his "Ohio in Four Wars:"

"In March, April and May, the 48th, 56th and 96th Ohio Volunteer Infantry participated in the disastrous Red River expedition under General Banks. Other Ohio troops were in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the James and with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. But the greatest glory of the year can be credited to Ohio for the participation of her soldiers in the battles around Atlanta and in Sherman's March to the Sea. In all of these brilliant campaigns the men from Ohio figured conspicuously. In the operations of the armies of the Cumberland, the Tennessee and the Ohio, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, the State of Ohio attributed eighty-six regiments and sixteen batteries. Ohio commanders were the principal leaders in the battles of the Atlanta campaign. The roll is one, indeed, of glory and honor; Major General William T. Sherman was commander-in-chief. Major General J. B. McPherson was commander of the army of the Tennessee; Major General David S. Stanley, commander of the 4th army corps; Brigadier General Jacob D. Cox, commander of the 23rd army corps; Manning F. Force, John W. Fuller, William B. Hazen, Mortimer D. Leggett, Thomas J. Wood and Charles R. Woods were division commanders; R. N. Adams, Samuel Beatty, John R. Bond, P. E. Burke, John S. Casement, Charles Candy, George P. Este, William H. Gibson, C. G. Harker, Theodore Jones, Wells S. Jones, Isaac M. Kirby, Daniel McCook, N. C. McLean, John G. Mitchell, Emerson Opdycke, Sidney Post, B. F. Potts, J. W. Reilly, James S. Robinson, Robert K. Scott, John R. Sprague, Silas A. Strickland, Jacob E. Taylor, F. Van Derveer, Charles C. Walcutt, G. F. Wiles and William B. Woods were brigade commanders."

"When General Sherman set out on his historic march from Atlanta to the Sea and through the Carolinas, the following Ohio regiments formed a part of his magnificent organization: 5th, 11th, 14th, 17th,

20th, 21st, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 37th, 38th, 39th, 43rd, 46th, 47th, 51st, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 57th, 61st, 63rd, 66th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 73rd, 74th, 76th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 89th, 92nd, 94th, 98th, 105th, 108th, 113th, 121st, 174th, 178th, 180th and 181st Infantries; 1st Ohio Squadron and 5th, 9th and 10th Ohio Cavalry; 1st Ohio Light Artillery; Battery C and 15th Ohio Battery."

Of Ohio men high in the councils of the nation during the struggle over slavery, the first to be mentioned is Thomas Ewing, who was sent by the whigs to the United States Senate for the term 1831-1837. While in the senate he presented a memorial for the abolition of slavery. He became secretary of the treasury in 1841 under Harrison and in 1849 was the first to fill the office of secretary of the interior after the creation of that cabinet position. In 1850 he left the cabinet to enter the senate again as the successor of Thomas Corwin. During his second term he opposed the fugitive slave law, Clay's compromise bill and advocated the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He was a delegate to the peace congress of 1861. Thomas Ewing was the foster father of William T. Sherman, who grew up in the whig home from the age of nine years and through Mr. Ewing was appointed a cadet at West Point. The young soldier subsequently married Ellen Ewing.

The uncompromising anti-slavery sentiment of Ohio was best reflected by Joshua Giddings and Ben Wade, both of whom lived in the old Western Reserve section of the state. Giddings had been prominent in the debates in Congress over the compromise measures of 1850. His congressional service came to an end in March, 1859, but he continued to exercise a strong influence in the early events of the war. He edited a paper, the Ashtabula Sentinel. He opposed the formation of a Union party in Ohio in 1861. Ben Wade, his fellow townsman and close friend, was in the United States Senate from 1851 until 1869 and was leader of the anti-slavery minority. Wade was present on the battle field of Bull Run. He strongly recommended the appointment of Edwin M. Stanton as secretary of war and he labored earnestly for a vigorous prosecution of the war, being the chairman and foremost spirit of the joint committee on the conduct of the war during 1861-62. He urged the passage of a confiscation bill and in 1862 reported a bill to abolish slavery in all the territories.

Of more conciliatory temper was Thomas Corwin, whose career in national affairs was also drawing to a close and whose last speech in Congress was made January 21, 1861, when he urged the compromise measures formulated by the House committee of thirty-three of which he was chairman. These proposals recommended a constitutional amendment safeguarding slavery in the states, the strengthening of the fugitive slave law, and the admission of New Mexico as a slave state. The compromise was extremely liberal to the South, and it is said that Lincoln would have been satisfied with such an adjustment. Ohio was one of the two states that gave assent to the amendment and that reflected the spirit of conciliation among Ohio people in general at the time.

Another powerful figure in Congress from Ohio was John Sherman, who had been elected in 1854 as an anti-Nebraska republican. He was one of the committee that investigated the border conditions in Kansas. In 1859 he came within two votes of being elected speaker of the House, his defeat being laid to his opposition to the extension of slavery. On March 23, 1861, he succeeded Mr. Chase in the United States Senate. He became a recognized authority on finance and scrutinized all government expenditures closely. His influence was invaluable in sustaining and defending the President's war measures. He raised and equipped what was known as the Sherman brigade of volunteer soldiers.

Lincoln's first cabinet contained the name of Salmon Chase as secretary of the treasury. Chase had been elected to the United States

Senate in 1849 by a fusion of democrats and free soilers. He had opposed the compromise measures and the fugitive slave law and subsequently the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He was Ohio's favorite son for the republican nomination for President in 1860, getting forty-nine votes in the convention. His friends were responsible for Lincoln's nomination over Seward. His management of the finances of the government during the first three years of the war has received the highest praise. In his first report in December, 1861, he recommended a national currency with a system of national banking associations, these recommendations being carried out in the issue of "greenbacks" which were made legal tender. The establishment of the national banking system is also credited to Chase. He resigned as secretary of the treasury June 30, 1864, and in the following December became chief justice of the United States Supreme Court and in that capacity presided at the impeachment of President Johnson.

Lincoln's great secretary of war was Edwin M. Stanton, a native of Steubenville, Ohio. He had practiced law in Ohio for a time, but in 1848 had removed to Pittsburg and after 1857 in order the better to attend to his practice before the Supreme Court had moved to Washington. He was originally a democrat, was an anti-slavery man, though his hostility to that institution was qualified by his view of the obligations imposed by the Federal constitutions. He first became a figure in national affairs when in December, 1860, he was appointed attorney general in President Buchanan's cabinet and contributed to the new vigor manifested by the Buchanan administration in the three months before the inauguration of Lincoln. In the cabinet he took a firm stand for the Union and indignantly opposed Secretary Floyd's proposition to withdraw the United States forces from the southern ports including Sumter. On January 15, 1862, President Lincoln called Mr. Stanton to the head of the War Department.

"Stanton made a great war minister bringing to his task an indomitable spirit, overpowering energy and hatred of all sorts of corruption."

Stanton began a vigorous military policy. His impatience with the inactivity of McClellan was one of the causes that led to that general's subsequent retirement. He was also instrumental in the promotion of Grant after the victory at Fort Donelson and in the autumn of 1863 he placed Grant in supreme command of the three armies operating in the Southwest. Lincoln said that he never took an important step without consulting his secretary of war. Rhodes, in the "History of the Civil War" gives the following picture of Stanton:

"The Stanton of tradition is a stern man, standing at a high desk, busy and careworn, grumbling, fuming and swearing, approached by every subordinate with fear, by every officer except the highest with anxiety, by the delinquent with trepidation. The Stanton of the official records is a patient, tactful, unobtrusive man, who bearing a heavy responsibility, disposes of business promptly, who takes a firm grasp of many and varied facts and conditions and adapts himself to circumstances, keeping always in view the great result to be achieved. No one accustomed to affairs can go through the correspondence of the summer of 1864 without arriving at a high opinion of Stanton's executive ability. He was patient and considerate with those to whom patience and consideration were due but when he believed himself in the right, he was unyielding and resolute. He was wise in his conduct of affairs, but it is surprising that on top of the trials of three years he and Lincoln were not crushed by the disappointments and cares which fell to their lot from May to September, 1864."

The first of Ohio's war governors was William Dennison. He was born at Cincinnati in 1815; was a graduate of the Miami University, was admitted to the bar in 1840 and served in the state senate as a whig and was one of the founders of the republican party in Ohio. He was elected governor in 1859, his term of service for the two years,

1860-61. Upon him developed the primary responsibility in carrying out his injunction, "Ohio must lead in the war." For the magnificent response made by Ohio to the Government's early call for troops, Governor Dennison deserves a large share of credit. He believed in carrying on the war vigorously and aggressively. It was mainly at his suggestion and urging that the West Virginia campaign was instituted in the spring of 1861, this being the first considerable invasion of the South. It was undertaken partly as a means of defending Ohio from the threat of similar invasions by the Confederates. Governor Dennison appointed George B. McClellan, a former regular army officer and then president of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, living at Cincinnati, major-general of Ohio state troops and it was General McClellan who commanded the Ohio soldiers in the West Virginia campaign.

EDWIN M. STANTON

A forceful executive is seldom popular with all classes. That was true of Governor Dennison. As Daniel J. Ryan says:

"Every dissatisfaction that prevailed was charged upon him. Every disappointed place seeker, every grafting contractor, every ambitious politician whose purposes he thwarted, helped to arouse popular discontent. It was soon seen that the opposition thus fomented was an insuperable objection to his renomination. And yet no chief executive exercised his great duties and met his heavy responsibilities with more purity of purpose, integrity of execution or wiser patriotism. The very honest and courageous manner in which he discharged his duties brought upon him the brutal condemnation of public opinion.

"Yet at this distance, when all the conditions can be calmly viewed, he can well be appreciated and his administration credited as fully equal to any of the 'War Governors' for sagacious ability and wise accomplishments. Unlike Tod and Brough who followed him, he had to meet conditions that were new and alarming both to the government and the people. He solved many a problem that made official life easier for his successor and he met courageously new situations that he settled once and forever. They never could arise to plague or puzzle those who came after.

"During his term he organized twenty-three regiments for the three months' service and eighty-two for three years. He so thoroughly

pressed enlistments that Ohio raised 20,751 soldiers above her quota. He controlled and dispensed millions of dollars without any restraint save public duty and private honor. No reflection from any source was cast upon his integrity. He supervised the vast and numerous army contracts of the state with success and despatch, and no suspicion ever rested upon his conduct. His plan of occupying western Virginia and Kentucky resulted in the rescue of the one and the forced neutrality of the other. It was a bold and far seeing case of military wisdom."

Governor Dennison was permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention in 1864 and in October of that year was appointed postmaster general by Lincoln, thus being the third Ohio man in the war cabinet. He served until July, 1866.

In August, 1861, the republican executive committee sent out an invitation to, "all loyal citizens of Ohio who are in favor of the maintenance of the Government and of the vigorous and continued prosecution of the war" to meet and appoint delegates to a Union convention. Thus there came into existence the Union party, which for the period of the war supplanted the regular republican organization in Ohio. This non-partisan convention met on September 5. Most of the delegates were republican but there were also a number of "War Democrats." The platform though adopted unanimously, was an evident expression of the compromising spirit, containing as it did the following:

"That this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of opposition nor for any purpose of conquest or subjection nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the states, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several states unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

The nominee of this Union convention was David Tod of Mahoning County. He was born at Youngstown in 1805 and had been democratic candidate for governor in 1844 and 1846. In the election in 1861 he was chosen by a majority of over 55,000, the largest majority ever given a candidate for governor to that time. The two years of his term as governor in 1862-63, were the two years of the war when the hardest work fell upon all officials. But Governor Tod was equal to the occasion. His requests of the President and secretary of war were so few that they were granted with alacrity. President Lincoln said: "Governor Tod has aided me more and troubled me less than any other governor."

The election occurred five months after the war had opened but there had been no question from the beginning as to where David Tod stood. He had counselled peace through the recognition of national authority by the secessionist element but when Fort Sumter was fired on he no longer thought of peace. One of his first acts was to organize a company among his friends and neighbors, equipping the soldiers in part from his own means. He took the governor's chair January 1, 1862, and from that time forward made every effort to aid the imperiled Government.

Governor Tod's position was one of extreme delicacy and difficulty. With men's minds inflamed as they were and the uncertainties that had been thrown around the issue by the flood of eloquence and the rancor of partisanship, together with the unfortunate result of early campaigns, no border state was absolutely safe for the Union. Upon the governor depended to a great extent Ohio's attitude and even more of its usefulness. An illtimed or indiscreet word was likely to cause trouble, perhaps light fires of treason. On the other hand, a wavering vacillating policy would rob the state, no matter what its resources, of most of its power for good and endanger even its actual loyalty. Through all this David Tod conducted the State of Ohio with credit to it and to himself. His zeal for the welfare of Ohio soldiers was so intense that he some-

times indulged in communications that raised the ire of the military authorities, but they usually brought an answer in the provision of things needed for our men in the field. David Tod has been criticised for the severity with which he denounced seditious utterances, but in the light of history and a clear understanding of his motives it must be conceded that his measures were justified even in the case of the arrest of Vallandigham.

Leading one of the three greatest states in the Union side, Governor Tod naturally exercised a tremendous influence on national affairs. He was closely associated with Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania and Governor Andrew of Massachusetts in arranging the memorable Altoona Conference in the fall of 1862. President Lincoln had expressed his high approval of such a conference the purpose of which was to define the issues between the North and the South, and discourage the rising tide of feeling for compromise. The Altoona Conference was attended by the governors of eighteen states and it not only endorsed the war policy and the emancipation policy, but it urged the President to call for 100,000 men in addition to the 300,000 called out a short time previously.

The year 1862 had been discouraging, even a disastrous one to the cause. In the field the Confederacy had been generally successful and the news from the front had reacted in the elections. In that held in October, 1862, the democrats carried Ohio, electing their candidate for secretary of state who headed the ticket that year. They were successful in Indiana and Pennsylvania and elected Horatio Seymour governor of New York State. This democratic victory was unmistakably an indication of lack of confidence in the administration and created much apprehension at Washington.

Governor Tod had not been merely staunchly Unionist. He had been aggressively so. He had made enemies among the democrats and had alienated the weak-willed by his arrest of Vallandigham. There were complaints of hardships from the soldiers in the field and the time had come when the people were to crowd around the newspaper offices impatiently waiting for the list of the dead and wounded after each battle. No one knew what would be the attitude of many voters for the enthusiasm of the first days had vanished and the nation had been forced to face the war as the fearful tragedy it was.

After Lincoln's call in August, 1862, Ohio had to use extraordinary means to secure enlistment, beginning at that time the payment of bounties and in the end even resorting to the draft. Governor Tod believed that the chief influences operating to slow up enlistments came from the radical democrats. Consequently at the request of the governor a prominent democrat was arrested. This was the beginning of a number of military arrests made during the year and provoked a great deal of bitterness and controversy throughout Ohio. In the fall of 1862, while the democrats were generally victorious at the polls, there was one conspicuous exception. Clement L. Vallandigham was defeated for reelection to Congress.

Vallandigham had from the very first been a "conscientious objector" to any war for coercing the seceding states. The judgment of history was that he was thoroughly honest and sincere. His last speech in Congress was delivered January 14, 1863, and contained a bitter indictment of President Lincoln and his administration for their part in the prosecution of the war. The general opinion throughout the North was that the speech was tantamount to treason. The peace democrats or "Copperheads" as they were called, not only in Ohio but throughout the west, were under the spell of Vallandigham's brilliant leadership. The most sinister consequences of this movement, however, was the organized opposition to soldier enlistment. The first open and armed antagonism to the federal authorities in Ohio occurred in Noble County. Troops were finally sent there and a number of arrests made.

A more serious situation developed in Holmes County, in June, 1863, when nearly one thousand armed men fortified themselves and defied the draft. Again the troops were called out to suppress this miniature rebellion. In the meantime in April, 1863, General Burnside had issued his famous general Order No. 38, "ordering the arrest as spies and traitors of all persons found within our lines who commit acts for the benefit of the enemies of our country." It was in pursuance of this order on May 4, 1863, that Vallandigham was arrested at his home in Dayton. The arrest caused tremendous excitement and resentment among the radical democrats. A mob formed in Dayton and destroyed the Journal, the Union newspaper. Vallandigham was tried and found guilty by a military commission and President Lincoln on May 19, directed that he be sent beyond the Union lines and a few days later he was turned over to the Confederate General Bragg.

In this as in many other instances, President Lincoln showed a great shrewdness in refusing to make Vallandigham a martyr. Lincoln subsequently in replying to a memorial from New York democrats protesting against military arrests and violation of the executive power in general replied, with the Vallandigham case particularly in mind, using the words that have been so many times quoted:

"Long experience has shown that armies cannot be maintained unless desertions shall be punished by the severe penalty of death. The case requires and the law and the constitution sanction, this punishment. Must I shoot a simple minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert? This is none the less injurious when effected by getting a father, or brother or friend into a public meeting and there working upon his feelings till he is persuaded to write the soldier boy that he is fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked administration of a contemptible Government, too weak to arrest and punish him if he shall desert. I think that in such a case to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitutional but withal a great mercy."

Though Vallandigham was thus made an involuntary exile, it early became apparent that the democrats of Ohio would nominate him for governor in 1863. The Union party, as previously in the case of Governor Dennison, felt the necessity of finding some candidate less objectionable than Tod to the compromise element. Tod was sacrificed because he had been boldly defiant of treason instead of trying to pursue a middle and less efficient course. While he had shown a willingness to give himself unsparingly to the service of the state and nation during his term as governor, Tod, in the opinion of his biographer, made the greatest sacrifice when he refused to insist on renomination for a second term. He had been practically without opposition and the delegates from eighty-eight counties had been instructed to support him for nomination on the Union ticket. At the last moment, however, the republican leaders, counselled, it was claimed, by administration leaders at Washington, decided to nominate John Brough. Governor Tod[1] was present and made an address congratulating Brough and pledging his support, but to the end of his life, he cherished a sense of injustice at the hands of men and officials for whom he had done much and from whom he had every right to expect gratitude. In 1864 he was offered the position of secretary of the treasury as successor to Chase but he promptly declined the honor.

[1] Governor Tod had a winning personality and a saving sense of humor. General Wright tells us that one evening while the Governor was visiting the White House Mr. Lincoln said, "Look here, Tod, how is it that you spell your name with only one d. I married a Todd, but she spells her name with two ds. All of her relations do the same. You are the first Tod I ever knew who spelled his name with so few letters." Mr. Tod, smiling, replied, "Mr. President, God spells His name with only one d, and what is good enough for God, is good enough for me." It is said that Lincoln "used to repeat this story to some of his intimate friends with great hilarity."

In his biographical sketch of Governor Tod, published in the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, General George B. Wright explains how the campaign was quietly organized for Brough by the enemies of the governor who had failed to secure coveted appointments for their friends. William Henry Smith, then manager of the Cincinnati Gazette, engineered the campaign for Brough and brought to his support many of the newspapers of Southern Ohio. General Wright concludes his account of Governor Tod's failure to secure re-nomination as follows:

At the nominating convention Brough received 216 votes and Tod 193, giving Brough the nomination by twenty-three majority. As soon as the vote was announced, Governor Tod rose on the platform and heartily endorsed the nomination, pledging his earnest support of the ticket, which was given, up to the day of the election. This was regarded as a wonderful exhibition of the magnanimity by a candidate who, only a few hours before, felt confident of his nomination, as did many others. His speech was warmly applauded, and many who were present were moved to tears by Governor Tod's patriotic and earnest appeal for unity and harmony, and their disappointment at his defeat. And several who had voted for Brough said publicly, "We have made a mistake, we ought to have voted for Tod." The general feeling was then, and has been ever since, that a great injustice had been done to a most worthy citizen in not re-nominating him for a second term. But this was not a time of second term governors; Dennison was only given one term; Brough failed for a second term for precisely the same alleged reasons that had been urged against Governor Tod's renomination; and the next Governor, Gen. J. D. Cox, was only given one term; thus, in eight years the state had four governors.

Brough was not even named for re-nomination at the Republican State Convention in June, 1865, but Gen. J. D. Cox was nominated by acclamation.

John Brough, third of Ohio's war governors, was the son of an Englishman and was born at Marietta, September 17, 1811. While still governor of the state he died at Cleveland, August 20, 1865. In early life he was engaged in newspaper work. In 1838 he was elected to the lower House of the general assembly. In 1839 he was elected state auditor of Ohio, taking the office when the state was burdened with many liabilities. He devoted himself to the reconstruction of the financial system and when he retired from office in 1846 it was with a high reputation as a public official. He then bought a Cincinnati newspaper, changing its name to the Enquirer and became its editor.

In a carefully prepared contribution to the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly,[2] Mr. Osman C. Hooper has written the most adequate sketch of Governor John Brough that has been published. From it we learn that while Brough was personally opposed to slavery, he defended the right of the states to establish and perpetuate it under the constitution if they chose to do so. He was bitterly hostile to the abolitionists and helped to drive Senator Thomas Morris out of the democratic party because of his opposition to slavery.

Brough was unwavering in his loyalty to the Union. When it came to a choice between the perpetuation of slavery and the preservation of the Union he did not hesitate to unite with Abraham Lincoln in the resolution that slavery and secession should perish together. In this respect his position seems to have been identical with that of Governor Tod.

At the opening of the war, Brough was president of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. His business ability and his executive power had been demonstrated in this position and as auditor of the state. "Brough was," says his biographer, "aflame with zeal for the Union

[2]Vol. XIII, pp. 40-70.

cause and was invited to speak to his former fellowtownsmen at Marietta. He accepted the invitation and on June 10, 1863, delivered a stirring speech before the largest audience that had ever gathered in Washington County. In the course of that speech he arraigned some of his old party associates on the score of disloyalty, declared that slavery was destroyed by the very act of rebellion and earnestly appealed to all patriots, regardless of former party adherence, to unite against the insurgents of the South. His vigorous words reached every corner of the state and found repetition far beyond its borders. They were a trumpet call to duty and stayed the mental retreat as no other single incident of the year had done."

Brough's nomination for governor followed, and then began the Brough-Vallandigham campaign of 1863 which has had no parallel in the history of Ohio, if indeed of any other state.

It would be pleasing to record that our state never wavered in the support of Abraham Lincoln, but that in truth could not be said. The days that in a very special sense "tried the soul" of Lincoln were between September 22, 1862, and October 13, 1863. On the former of these two dates he issued what is generally called his "preliminary Emancipation Proclamation," in which he declared that if the Southern states in rebellion did not lay down their arms, he would, by virtue of the war power vested in him by the constitution, liberate all their slaves.

Lincoln had been elected on a platform pledged to oppose the extension of slavery into the territories. The proposal to end that institution where it already existed was new and at first encountered violent opposition, even in the loyal North. At the fall elections following the issue of the "preliminary Proclamation" New York, Pennsylvania, the President's state, Illinois, and our own Ohio registered their votes against his party and, of course, inferentially against his "emancipation policy." This placed the President in a most difficult position. The South in arms against him and winning victories on the field of battle; the North arrayed against him at the ballot box and organizing secret societies to destroy his administration and aid the enemies of the Republic. With threatening clouds on every hand growing darker with each passing day; with foes exulting in his discomfiture; with faltering friends advising that the promised Emancipation Proclamation be postponed, Abraham Lincoln moved onward in his course with conscience uncompromised and courage sublime to the accomplishment of his mission. On the first day of January, 1863, he issued his Emancipation Proclamation and linked his name with the immortals. The closing lines express the spirit and unfaltering faith with which this instrument was written:

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

The Proclamation was issued and upon his broad shoulders fell heavily the responsibility to make it good. Dark days were ahead. The summer and autumn brought the Vallandigham campaign. It is difficult for us at this day to understand how thoroughly the people of Ohio were aroused and how bitterly the contending parties hurled denunciation at each other. A single stanza from a popular song of the followers of Vallandigham gives but an inadequate glimpse of the spirit of the time:

We are coming, Abraham Lincoln,
From mountain, wood and glen;
We are coming, Abraham Lincoln,
With the ghosts of murdered men.
Yes! We're coming, Abraham Lincoln,
With curses loud and deep,

That will haunt you in your waking,
And disturb you in your sleep.

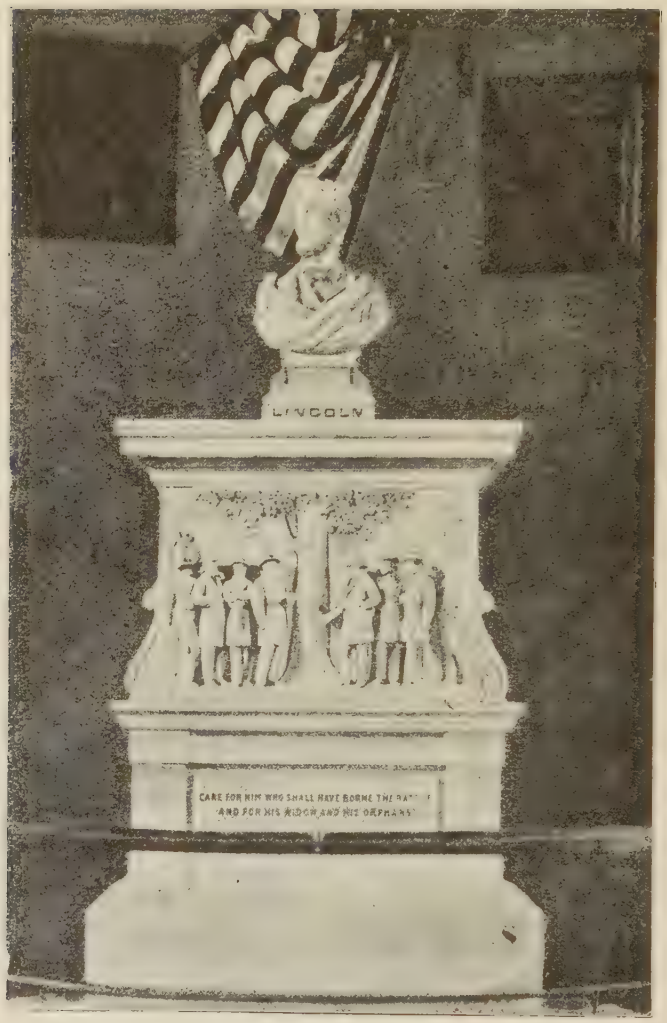
The fate of the nation turned upon the result of the election in Ohio. Lincoln and his followers felt this. The result at times seemed involved in doubt. Accounts of that campaign, even at this distance, have the power to grip the interest of the reader. No one can without a thrill picture Abraham Lincoln in Washington anxiously receiving from John Brough, candidate for governor in Ohio, the telegraphic returns of that fateful election. Early in the evening following the close of the polls the President was cheered with the assurance that Ohio had sustained him. At midnight he was further encouraged on learning that the majority was a substantial one. At 5 o'clock of the morning following, on receiving word from Brough that the majority was more than one hundred thousand, Abraham Lincoln poured forth his soul in that famous telegram: *"Glory to God in the highest; Ohio has saved the Nation."*

Ohio indeed had redeemed herself and by a decisive majority had rallied to the support of Abraham Lincoln and universal liberty in America. Today every Ohioan must read with pride the record of our state, in this fateful test, for liberty and union.

At the beginning of the campaign the North generally was depressed through the lack of success of its armies in the field. Vicksburg still held out while Lee had started his brilliant invasion of the North, which was turned back at Gettysburg in the early days of July at the same time that the fall of Vicksburg thrilled the country.

During the summer occurred Morgan's famous raid. In the summer of the previous year, General Morgan had threatened Cincinnati with attack and in August of the same year the Confederate General Kirby Smith had invaded Kentucky, exposing the northern part of that state and the Ohio River to immediate danger. Special alarm was felt for Cincinnati. Gen. Lew Wallace was assigned to defend that city. Governor Tod went in person and in response to his appeal volunteers rushed from their homes all over the state, their equipment earning them the title, "Squirrel Hunters." It was largely in consequence of this popular uprising to defend the borders of the state that General Smith retired. While the expedition of General Morgan in 1863 was not a military enterprise of first rank, it was one of the boldest raids of the entire war. It is linked with the political campaign of that year, because among various reasons assigned as the object of the raid, the most reasonable is that Morgan or his superiors believed that the friends and supporters of Vallandigham would take the opportunity to flock to the standard of the invader and bring about an overthrow of the state government. Morgan with his force of cavalry during June and July in 1863 fought their way in rapid progress across hostile Kentucky, across the Ohio River to Southeastern Indiana and turning east reached the Ohio line on July 13. In the meantime Governor Tod had called out all the organized militia of the southern counties for the defense of Cincinnati. Morgan in spite of the rising tide of opposition ahead of him and gathering on all sides, and with a large force of Federal troops in his rear, swept around Cincinnati and raced on through the southern counties until reaching Meigs County. There in attempting to cross the Ohio, his opponents closed in on him and in the fight that followed his troops were scattered, but Morgan himself with about twelve hundred men escaped and again and again eluding his pursuers, he made his last stand south of New Lisbon (now Lisbon) in Columbiana County, July 26, where the bold raider surrendered.

John Brough was inaugurated governor January 11, 1864. He declared then for an aggressive policy in the conduct of the war and during the eighteen months that followed until his death he proved



LINCOLN MONUMENT

himself laborious, patriotic, far sighted, clear in his convictions of duty, firm in their maintenance and fearless in their execution. His first measure was the enlistment of the state militia for the Ohio National Guard for one hundred days' service. This movement was originated by Governor Brough when he called the convention of war governors of the states, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. This conference was held at Washington and on April 21, 1864, the governors notified President Lincoln that they could furnish him 85,000 men for one hundred days without a dollar of bounty or a single draft. Ohio's share was 30,000 men, but as a matter of fact, many more responded to the call, enough to make five or six regiments over the quota. Consequently Ohio organized forty-one regiments and one battalion in the hundred days' service, a total strength of nearly 36,000 men. They garrisoned the defenses around Washington, thereby freeing 30,000 veterans who were transferred to Grant's army for the Wilderness campaign.

Brough promptly recommended that adequate provision be made for the relief of the families of the soldiers in the field. A tax was levied for this purpose and the funds derived were supplemented by private contributions in response to the earnest appeal of the governor. He manifested the same interest in the soldiers themselves. The relief agencies that had previously been organized were increased in number and made more efficient. "They were the ministering hands of the state and, while they were carrying comforts to the Ohio troops, they were also answering thousands of questions about them from the dear ones at home."[3] He was zealous in "his purpose to make Ohio soldiers in the field the state's special care. The hospitals, too, were brought under his inspection and the sick or wounded Ohio soldiers found in Brough the staunchest kind of a champion."

He suppressed every manifestation of disloyalty within the borders of the state with a stern and relentless hand. That species of dishonesty and corruption, which feeds and fattens at the public expense in time of war, found in him a vigilant and merciless foe.

Appointments among Ohio troops had made trouble for his predecessors and soon made trouble for Brough. "He early decided that he would promote regimental officers according to seniority of service therein, except in cases of intemperance. He would give every man a chance and leave it to the regiment to rid itself of incompetents. This set the governor at odds with the commanding officers of the regiments because it took away their power to recommend for promotion."[4] A man of such positive character was certain to make enemies in the discharge of the manifold duties that came to him in war time. There was another source of opposition:

Added to the resentful antagonism of the regimental officers was a certain unpopularity because of his brusqueness. Brough was no courtier. He was a plain, blunt, honest and determined man, with some personal habits which those who admired him for his integrity and sterling patriotism could not condone.[5]

Brough was the last of the Civil war governors of Ohio, each of whom was elected for but a single term. He died before his term expired, August 29, 1865, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Gov. Charles Anderson.

A list of Ohio's eminent commanders in the war was compiled by Gen. J. Warren Keifer, more than twenty years ago. It has been carefully revised and brought down to date by the editor of these volumes. The list follows:

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[3]Osman C. Hooper, Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, Vol. XIII, p. 65.

[4]Ibid, p. 67.

[5]Osman C. Hooper, Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, Vol. XIII, p. 67.

Ohio General Officers, with State and Dates of Birth and Death

(The * indicates a graduate of West Point; the † that the officer was major-general by brevet, usually for some special gallantry on the field of battle.)

Generals

Ulysses S. Grant, born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822, died July 23, 1885.

*William T. Sherman, born at Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1820, died February 14, 1891.

*Philip H. Sheridan, born at Albany, New York,[6] March 6, 1831, died August 5, 1888.

Majors-General

*Don Carlos Buell, born at Lowell, March 23, 1818, died November 19, 1885.

*George Crook, Montgomery Co., September 8, 1828; March 21, 1893.

*George A. Custer, Harrison Co., December 5, 1839; June 25, 1876.

James A. Garfield, Cuyahoga Co., November 19, 1831; September 19, 1881.

*Quincy A. Gilmore, Lorain Co., February 28, 1825; April 7, 1888.

*Alexander McD. McCook, Columbiana Co., April 22, 1831; June 12, 1903.

*Irvin McDowell, Columbus, October 15, 1818; May 4, 1885.

*James B. McPherson, Clyde, November 14, 1828; July 22, 1864.

*William S. Rosecrans, Delaware Co., September 6, 1819; March 11, 1898.

Robert C. Schenck, Warren Co., October 4, 1809; March 23, 1890.

*David S. Stanley, Wayne Co., June 1, 1828; March 13, 1802.

Wager Swayne, Columbus, November 10, 1834; December 18, 1902.

*Godfrey Weitzel, Cincinnati, November 1, 1835; March 19, 1884.

Majors-General Resident in Ohio but Born Elsewhere

Jacob D. Cox, born in New York, October 27, 1828; died August 4, 1900.

*William B. Hazen, Vermont, September 27, 1830; January 16, 1887.

Mortimer D. Leggett, New York, April 19, 1831; January 6, 1896.

*George B. McClellan, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1826; October 29, 1885.

*Ormsby M. Mitchel, Kentucky, August 28, 1810; October 30, 1862.

James B. Steedman, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1818; October 18, 1883.

Brigadiers-General of Ohio Birth

*William T. H. Brooks, born at New Lisbon, January 28, 1821; died July 19, 1870.

*William W. Burns, Coshocton, September 3, 1825; April 19, 1892.

Catharinus P. Buckingham, Zanesville, March 14, 1808; August 30, 1888.

†Henry B. Banning, Knox Co., November 10, 1834; December 10, 1881.

John Beatty, Sandusky, December 16, 1828; December 21, 1914.

Joel A. Dewey, Ashtabula, September 20, 1840; June 17, 1872.

†Hugh B. Ewing, Lancaster, October 31, 1826; June 30, 1905.

†Thomas H. Ewing, Lancaster, August 11, 1829; January 21, 1896.

[6] In infancy Sheridan was brought by his parents to Ohio. See sketch on another page.

*James W. Forsyth, Ohio, August 26, 1836; June 30, 1905.
†*Kenner Garrard, Cincinnati, 1830; May 15, 1879.
†*Robert S. Granger, Zanesville, May 24, 1816; April 25, 1894.
†*Charles Griffin, Licking Co., 1827; September 15, 1867.
†Rutherford B. Hayes, Delaware, October 4, 1822; January 17, 1893.
†J. Warren Keifer, Clark Co., January 30, 1836.
William H. Lytle, Cincinnati, November 2, 1826; September 20, 1863.
*John S. Mason, Steubenville, August 21, 1824; November 29, 1897.
Daniel McCook, Carrollton, July 22, 1834; July 17, 1864.
Robert L. McCook, New Lisbon, December 28, 1827; August 6, 1862.
Nathaniel C. McLean, Warren Co., February 2, 1815; June 28, 1884.
John G. Mitchell, Piqua, November 6, 1838; November 7, 1894.
†Emerson Opdycke, Trumbull Co., January 7, 1830; April 25, 1884.
A. Sanders Piatt, Cincinnati, May 2, 1821; March 16, 1908.
Benjamin F. Potts, Carroll Co., January 29, 1836; June 17, 1887.
James W. Reilly, Akron, May 21, 1828; February 29, 1896.
†James S. Robinson, Mansfield, October 14, 1828; January 14, 1892.
†Benjamin P. Runkle, West Liberty, September 3, 1836; June 28, 1916.
*Joshua W. Sill, Chillicothe, December 6, 1831; December 31, 1862.
John P. Slough, Cincinnati, 1829; December 16, 1867.
*William Sooy Smith, Pickaway Co., July 22, 1830; March 4, 1916.
Ferdinand Van Derveer, Butler Co., February 27, 1823; November 5, 1892.
Melanchton S. Wade, Cincinnati, December 2, 1802; August 11, 1868.
†Charles C. Walcutt, Columbus, February 12, 1838; May 2, 1898.
†Willard Warner, Granville, September 4, 1826; November 23, 1906.
†*Charles R. Woods, Newark, February 19, 1827; February 26, 1885.
†William B. Woods, Newark, August 3, 1824; May 14, 1887.

Brigadiers-General Resident in Ohio But Born Elsewhere

*Jacob Ammen, born in Virginia, January 7, 1808; February 6, 1894.
†Samuel Beatty, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1820; May 26, 1885.
†*Benjamin W. Brice, Virginia, 1809; December 5, 1892.
Ralph P. Buckland, Massachusetts, January 20, 1812; May 27, 1892.
Henry B. Carrington, Connecticut, March 2, 1824; October 26, 1912.
George P. Este, New Hampshire, April 30, 1830; February 6, 1881.
†Manning F. Force, Washington, D. C., December 17, 1824; May 8, 1899.
†John W. Fuller, England, July, 1827; March 12, 1891.
†Charles W. Hill, Vermont, July 7, 1813; November 27, 1881.
†August V. Krautz, Germany, January 5, 1828; September 4, 1895.
George W. Morgan, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1820; July 26, 1893.
William H. Powell, South Wales, May 10, 1825; ————, 1904.
*Eliakim P. Scammon, Maine, December 27, 1816; December 7, 1894.
Thomas Kilby Smith, Massachusetts, 1821; December 14, 1887.
†John W. Sprague, New York, April 4, 1817; December 23, 1893.
†*John C. Tidball, Virginia, June 25, 1825; ————, 1906.
†Erastus B. Tyler, New York, ————, 1822; January 9, 1891.
†August Willich, Prussia, November 19, 1810; January 29, 1878.

Of the foregoing list George A. Custer was killed in battle with the Indians. William H. Lytle, Robert L. McCook, Daniel McCook and Joshua W. Sill were killed in battle or died from wounds.

Of all the list, Gen. J. Warren Keifer at this date (1925) is the only one living.

In addition to this list Ohio furnished 150 officers who were raised by brevet to the rank of brigadier-general.

In commenting on this galaxy of officers from Ohio, Gen. J. Warren Keifer has said:

"But proud as we are of Ohio on account of her military chieftains * * * and of her still larger number of officers, holding lesser rank, but equally skillful, brave and meritorious, we are justly prouder of Ohio on account of her more than 340,000 enlisted volunteer soldiers and sailors of the Civil war.

The diversified industries of our state and the system of free labor which it had enjoyed from the beginning developed citizens who proved especially serviceable in the trying times of the great Civil war. The writer heard General Garfield years ago illustrate this fact by an incident that occurred under his command. He stated that trains were bearing Union soldiers toward the scene of action when one of the engines of the leading train suddenly slowed down and was found to be so seriously crippled that it could not proceed. While he and other officers were wondering what could be done a bronze faced soldier boy stepped forward and said, "General, I think I can repair that engine, I worked in the shop where she was made." "He went to work," said the general, "and in an hour we were thundering on to put down the rebellion." Diversified industry was then and has ever been a source of strength to Ohio; and free homes in possession of her sons have been a veritable citadel of liberty in peace and war.

Among the majors-general, Irvin McDowell had the misfortune to be the commander of the Federal forces in the first battle of Bull Run in July, 1861. His further usefulness as a commander was undoubtedly impaired because popular prejudice associated his name with that first great defeat to Union arms. McDowell was born at Columbus in 1818, was a graduate of West Point, distinguished himself at the battle of Buena Vista and at the beginning of the Civil war was made brigadier-general, May 14, 1861, and shortly after given command of the army of the Potomac. After Bull Run he was superseded by General McClellan. On March 14, 1862, he was promoted to major-general of volunteers, but after the fall of that year was relieved of field service.

Don Carlos Buell was born at Lowell, Ohio, in 1818, graduated from West Point in 1841; won distinction in the Mexican war and attained the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers in May, 1861. In November of that year he superseded General Sherman in the Department of the Cumberland, which was organized as the Department of the Ohio. He was the commander of the Federal forces in the Kentucky campaign early in 1862 and in March of that year was promoted to major-general. He and his divisions had a prominent part in deciding the battle of Shiloh. During 1862 Buell was driven out of Tennessee by the Confederate Bragg and compelled to retreat as far as Louisville, from which point he followed Bragg as the latter slowly retired. This campaign culminated in the battle of Perryville. Shortly after Buell was ordered to transfer his command to General Rosecrans.

William S. Rosecrans, another major-general from Ohio, was born in Delaware County in 1819, graduated from the military academy in 1842 and after leaving the army was an architect, civil engineer, coal operator and manufacturer at Cincinnati. At the beginning of the war he became an aide to General McClellan, was appointed chief engineer of Ohio, and soon after organizing Camp Chase at Columbus he was commissioned a brigadier-general in the regular army. He participated in McClellan's West Virginia campaign and on July 25, 1862, succeeded McClellan as commander of the Department of the Ohio, continuing the campaign which thwarted the Confederate attempts to gain a footing in West Virginia. He commanded the Army of the Mississippi in the battles of Iuka and Corinth in September and October,

1862, when he succeeded General Buell in command of the Department of the Cumberland, during which time he fought the battle of Murfreesboro and pushed the Federal salient to Chattanooga. During the last year of the war he was commander of the Department of Missouri at St. Louis. He received the brevet rank of major-general in the regular army for his services at the battle of Stone River or Murfreesboro.

Reference has been made to the defeat of Vallandighan for Congress in 1862. His successful opponent was Robert C. Schenck, who was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1809; was a lawyer by profession and had served as a whig in Congress from 1843 to 1851. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was one of the first brigadier-generals appointed by President Lincoln. He was at Bull Run, and after some successful operations in the Shenandoah Valley he was put in command of a division. At the second battle of Bull Run he was wounded and on September 18, 1862, was promoted to major-general. After the Gettysburg campaign he resigned his commission in December, 1863, to enter Congress and rendered effective service as chairman of the committee on military affairs. He was given the same committee during his next term.

Of Ohio's majors-general the one who achieved the greatest distinction after the war was James A. Garfield. At the beginning of the war he was a member of the Ohio Senate, being at the head of what was known as the "radical triumvirate," composed of himself, Jacob D. Cox and James Monroe, Cox subsequently becoming a governor of Ohio and secretary of the interior, while Monroe was in Congress. Garfield's first contribution to the war was a bill defining and providing punishment for treason. In August, 1861, he was commissioned by Governor Dennison as a lieutenant-colonel, his regiment, the Forty-second, including many of his old pupils at Hiram College. Later General Buell assigned him the command of a brigade and he performed the difficult tasks of driving the Confederate forces out of eastern Kentucky. In acknowledgment of this service he was commissioned a brigadier-general by President Lincoln. He was at Shiloh and subsequent operations before Corinth and in 1863 became chief-of-staff under General Rosecrans. For exceptional gallantry on the battle field of Chickamauga in September, 1863, he was promoted to major-general. Soon after at the request of President Lincoln he resigned from the army to take his seat in Congress as successor of Joshua R. Giddings.

Among Ohio's brigadiers-general individual reference can be made to only a few. Two of them were sons of Senator Thomas Ewing, whose influence as one of the older statesman has been noted. The family of fighting McCooks in the eastern part of the state furnished two brigadiers-general in addition to the major-general, Alexander McD. McCook.

Rutherford B. Hayes, who was born at Delaware in 1822, was commissioned a major of the famous Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers by Governor Dennison; was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the regiment in October, 1861, and was severely wounded in the battle of South Mountain in September, 1862. He was promoted to colonel October 24th. On recovering he took command of the regiment. He commanded a brigade in the spring of 1864 and gained distinction in the battles of Cloyd's Mountain, Berryville and Winchester during 1864. For his service at Cedar Creek in October, 1864, he won his commission of brigadier-general at the request of General McCook and in March, 1865, was breveted major-general of volunteers for his services in the campaign of 1864.

It should not be forgotten that William McKinley was a junior officer on General Hayes' staff and likewise a member of the famous Ohio Twenty-third Regiment. From this regiment came two men

who were presidents, one who became a United States Senator, several members of Congress and others who reached high places of honor and responsibility.

One of the last survivors of the notable list of Ohio's generals in the war was Joseph W. Keifer of Springfield, who was born in Clark County in 1836 and left a law practice to enlist on April 19, 1861. He was commissioned a major of the Third Ohio Infantry, took part in the West Virginia campaign and while with General Buell's army was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of his regiment in February, 1862. He became colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio in September, 1862. He was twice wounded at the battle of Winchester in June, 1863, and at the battle of the Wilderness in May, 1864, was again wounded but resumed the command of a brigade in time to participate in the Shenandoah Valley campaign that fall. He commanded the Third Division at Cedar Creek and for this service was breveted a brigadier-general. In March and April, 1865, his division had a prominent part in the final assaults upon the Confederate works at Petersburg and Richmond, and on the 5th of April his command aided in cutting off the retreat of Lee's army, forcing it to give battle at Sailor's Creek. He was breveted major-general "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign ending in the surrender of General Lee."

Union Camps and Confederate Prisons in Ohio

In the Civil war troops were inducted into the service of the United States at camps established in various parts of the state. Two of these were under the direct control of the United States: Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati; Camp Chase, near Columbus. Nine were organized for state troops: Camp Jackson, near Columbus; Camp Harrison, near Cincinnati; Camp Taylor, near Cleveland; Camp Goddard, near Zanesville; Camp Anderson, near Lancaster; Camp Putnam, near Marietta; Camp Wool, near Athens; Camp Jefferson, near Bellaire; Camp Scott, near Portland. Here the troops were enlisted, equipped, drilled and organized for the service.

There were two important prisons within the State of Ohio, where captured Confederate soldiers were kept while the war was in progress. The larger of these was at Camp Chase, a short distance west of Columbus. A detailed history of these was written and published by William H. Knauss, a Union veteran, in 1906. Accounts have also been written by different prisoners.

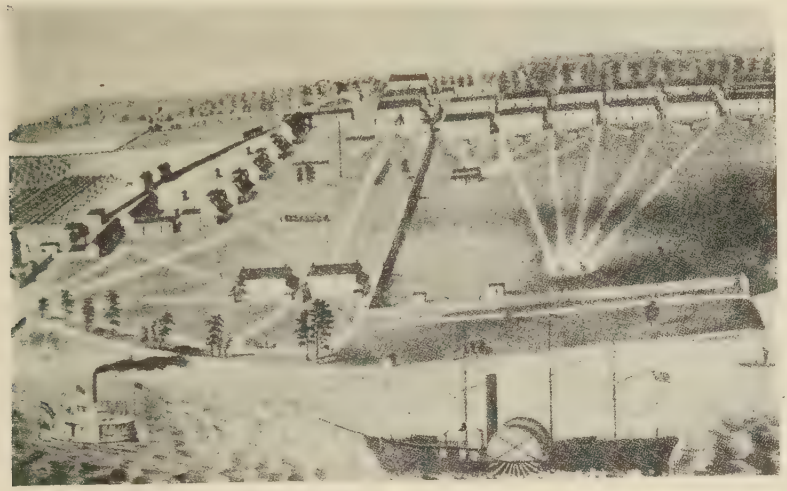
There is evidence that these prisoners were well kept and that much interest was manifested in them, especially at Camp Chase. Women of southern birth living in Columbus did much to care for those who were ill and to keep others in communication with their kindred in the South. Of course, all letters were carefully censored by the Union authorities.

While the health of these prisoners seems to have been generally good, the long list of those who died is a mute testimonial to the effect of prison life under the most favorable conditions. In the Confederate cemetery at Camp Chase there are buried 2,134 prisoners who died here. The bodies of 126 had been removed prior to 1906, making the total number buried here 2,260. The graves of these have been well kept, and on the first of June each year their friends hold memorial services here.

The other prison was on Johnson's Island in Sandusky Bay. The area of this island is about three hundred acres. After the necessary buildings were installed the first prisoners were brought here in April, 1862. The largest number confined here at any one time was slightly in excess of three thousand. They were coming and going as they were exchanged or transferred to other points. The entire number that

were confined here for a time in the history of the prison was about fifteen thousand.[7] To guard against their escape the gunboat *Michigan*, carrying eighteen guns, was stationed near the prison. It was the only armed vessel on the lake.

In the summer and autumn of 1864 a bold conspiracy was formed to capture this gunboat, liberate the prisoners, levy tribute on the port of cities of the lake, rush to Columbus, liberate the Confederate prisoners at Camp Chase and organize a campaign against the United States Government from the Northwest. The details as recorded by different writers do not agree in minor matters. Some leave the impression that Capt. John Yates Beall, a wealthy Confederate naval officer of Virginia, planned the enterprise. Others put forth Capt. Charles Cole, a Confederate officer under General Forrest, as the chief conspirator. The *Confederate Veteran* of July, 1900, makes the following statement, which is doubtless substantially correct:



United States Prison Quarters on Johnson's Island

"Jacob Thompson, formely secretary of the interior under Buchanan, Maj. C. H. Cole, of the Fifth Tennessee Regiment, Maj. Thomas C. Hinds of Bowling Green, Kentucky, and several others hatched a conspiracy for the liberation of all the Confederate prisoners in the North."

Captain Beall proceeded to Detroit and boarded the *Philo Parsons* at Sandwich on the Canadian shore, with three men. At Malden twenty men dressed as laborers boarded the boat with a heavy trunk without exciting suspicion. After the *Philo Parsons* had left Kelly's Island, September 19, 1864, the clerk in command of the vessel was confronted by four men with revolvers pointed at his head. The trunk was opened, the conspirators armed themselves and took possession of the boat. They then changed their course and proceeded to Middle Bass Island. When another vessel, the *Island Queen*, arrived, Beall's men boarded and took possession of her in spite of the resistance of her captain, G. W. Orr. The engineer of the *Queen* refused to obey the orders of his captors and was shot through the cheek.

The passengers, including thirty-five members of Company K of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, who had been mustered out of service and were unarmed, were permitted to go ashore. The *Island Queen* was then lashed to the *Philo Parsons*, taken in the direction of Johnson's Island, and when about three miles out was scuttled and sent adrift. The *Philo Parsons* proceeded to the

[7] The number of Confederate prisoners who died and are buried here is 206.

mouth of Sandusky Bay and Captain Beall eargerly watched for the signal from the gunboat *Michigan,* seen in dim outline in the distance.

Captain Cole was to entertain the officers and some friends on the *Michigan* that night, drug their wine and signal Beall when all was in readiness for boarding the gunboat.

Long and anxiously Captain Beall peered through the darkness. His followers were restive and anxious, too. A fear came over them that the plot had been discovered and the possibility of a very warm reception from the *Michigan* began to disturb them. The result, to the surprise of Captain Beall, was a mutiny among his followers. A written statement signed by most of them was a notice to him that they would proceed no further. Disgusted and disappointed he returned to Sandwich, discharged his crew, destroyed the vessel and escaped.

In the meantime interesting developments had been in progress at Sandusky. Captain Cole, who had been there for some time in the guise of the agent of a Pennsylvania Oil Company had made many friends without becoming an object of suspicion. Not only had he been on board the *Michigan,* but it is said that on one occasion he had accompanied the vessel in a cruise on the lakes. He and Beall had a conference shortly before the date set for the capture of the *Michigan.* Cole was to play the part already indicated, but when the evening arrived and the grand entertainment was about to begin a United States officer appeared and placed Cole under arrest. A commission found in his pocket from the Confederate authorities sealed his fate. The plot had been betrayed and the ambitious enterprise ended in a fiasco. The *Confederate Veteran* is authority for the statement that the "betrayor was Colonel Johnson, of Kentucky, a prisoner on Johnson's Island, who, siezed with remorse for the act, committed suicide shortly afterward." Cole was tried and sentenced to be shot on Johnson's Island, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. He was afterward pardoned and for many years lived on a ranch in Texas.

Captain Beall was captured December 16, 1864, at Niagara Falls. He was tried by a court-martial in New York City, convicted as a spy and hung February 24, 1865, on Governor's Island.

The Andrews Raiders

In the rotunda of the statehouse near the west entrance is a bronze tablet. At the top the artist represented a locomotive and tender. Under the cab window is the word "General"; on the tender the letters—"W. & A. R. R." The inscription underneath reads:

In Memory of the
ANDREWS RAIDERS
Big Shanty, Georgia
April 12th, 1862

Executed

James J. Andrews,
Flemingsburg, Ky.
George D. Wilson,
Co. B, 2nd Ohio Vol. Inf.
Marion A. Ross,
Co. A, 2nd Ohio Vol. Inf.
Charles P. Shadrack,
Co. K, 2nd Ohio Vol. Inf.
Samuel Slavens,
Co. E, 33d Ohio Vol. Inf.
Samuel Robertson,
Co. G, 33d Ohio Vol. Inf.
John M. Scott,
Co. F, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.
William H. Campbell,
Salineville, O.

Escaped October 16th, 1862

Wilson W. Brown, Engineer,
Co. F, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.
William J. Knight, Engineer,
Co. E, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.
John Reed Porter,
Co. G, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.
Martin J. Hawkins,
Co. A, 33d Ohio Vol. Inf.
Mark Wood,
Co. C, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.
John A. Wilson,
Co. C, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.
Daniel O. Dorsey,
Co. H, 33d Ohio Vol. Inf.
John Wollam,
Co. C, 33d Ohio Vol. Inf.

Exchanged March 18th, 1863

Jacob Parrott,
Co. K, 33d Ohio Vol. Inf.
Robert Buffum,
Co. H, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.
William Pittenger,
Co. G, 2nd Ohio Vol. Inf.
William Bensinger,
Co. G, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.
William H. Reddick,
Co. B, 33d Ohio Vol. Inf.
Elihu H. Mason,
Co. K, 21st Ohio Vol. Inf.

For sheer audacity the undertaking commemorated by this tablet is almost unsurpassed in military annals. Though it failed, it was an adventure that thrilled both North and South, and even yet it remains a story of daring that stirs the pulse wherever told. It exceeded in danger to the participants the well remembered exploit of Captain Hobson in sinking the Merrimac at the mouth of Santiago harbor to "bottle up" Cervera's Spanish fleet during the Cuban war.

Far from being an isolated act of audacity, the undertaking was linked up with one of the great military projects for breaking the resistance of the South. Lincoln and his military advisers early set themselves to the working out of a plan to "split the Confederacy in two." The seizing of the Mississippi River was only a partial solution of the problem. A more central highway than the Mississippi, through the very heart of the Confederacy, was the great valley extending southward from Harper's Ferry into Northern Georgia and Alabama. The countless battles fought in the northern end of this valley—the Shenandoah—attest its strategic importance. From the capital of the Confederacy ran a main line of railway down the valley. Near the south end of the valley in the vicinity of Chattanooga this line met another railway coming up from Central Georgia and Atlanta. Westward from this point ran still another main railway out through Northern Alabama and Mississippi. With them intact, supplies and troops could be moved quickly, and these quick movements more than once enabled the Confederates to concentrate their forces to beat back threatening campaigns on the eastern and western fronts.

The junction point of these three railways was therefore a key position. It was coveted by the Union leaders, while the Confederates suffered tremendous losses before they yielded it. The war was well into its third year before the Federals succeeded in dominating this strategic point.

The Andrews raid was an attempt to execute a daring plan to destroy temporarily this vital unit of railway communication. Obviously the wrecking of a railroad could have no great importance unless it was followed by the advance of an army in sufficient force to occupy the territory through which the railroad passed. Its immediate purpose, in fact, was to prevent a swift transfer of reinforcements until the Union forces could capture and establish themselves in Chattanooga. The success of the entire campaign, of which the Andrews raid was an incident, might well have set the progress of the war ahead by a full year.

Fort Donelson had fallen, the Battle of Shiloh was imminent, and the Union forces had overrun Middle Tennessee and were threatening Northern Mississippi and Alabama. This was the situation in the

spring of 1862, which was the time of this dramatic incident. Gen. O. M. Mitchel commanded the eastern wing of the Federal armies, the main bodies being under Buell and Grant in the vicinity of Shiloh. General Mitchel moved his troops south from Nashville through Murfreesboro to Shelbyville, from which point he planned a rapid advance overland to strike Huntsville, which was on the main railway line above mentioned, known as the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. This movement was begun on April 9th, just after the Battle of Shiloh, and two days later General Mitchel was in possession of Huntsville. Without pausing, he ordered portions of his division west to Decatur and others east to Stevenson, capturing both these junction points. It was a brilliant movement, and had it been followed up the North might have been spared the exhausting campaigns of the next year in battling over practically the same ground. Having possessed himself of the railroad from Decatur to Stevenson, a natural extension of his campaign would have turned Mitchel further east to strike at Chattanooga. With the small forces at his command it was necessary for him to move quickly before the enemy could concentrate. Therefore, a blow to paralyze the railway line between Chattanooga and Atlanta, struck at just the moment of the capture of Huntsville, might have enabled Mitchel to turn his "raid," as it has been frequently called in history, into a campaign that would have placed the Union banners over "the gateway to the South" in the spring of 1862.

The instrument to strike this blow was "the Andrews raiders." Andrews was a Kentuckian, but had undertaken several dangerous missions and was thoroughly trusted by the Northern military authorities. The original sources of his authority probably came from the headquarters of the Western army, but it was from General Mitchel's command that his twenty-three followers were selected for the dangerous adventure. From the record on the tablet it will be seen that only one or two were chosen from a company, but practically all came from the Second, Twenty-first and Thirty-third Regiments, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. All were volunteers in the sense that each was given the privilege of declining, since the mission was outside the ordinary duty of a soldier and failure to accomplish the purpose meant almost certain death. When the men assembled at the rendezvous, Andrews explained in detail his plan. After that they separated and in small groups set out across country, with Marietta, Georgia, as their destination. It was agreed that they should represent themselves as Kentuckians on the way South to join the Confederate Army. It was not a difficult disguise to assume at that stage of the war. However, two of the number were arrested and never reached the rendezvous. For this reason the names on the tablet number only twenty-two.

The undertaking by Andrews was to coincide with Mitchel's attack on Huntsville. That attack was carried out according to plan on April 11th. But Andrews, underestimating the ability of that aggressive general to move his troops so quickly, allowed an extra day and consequently did not reach Marietta until the night of the 11th. When, on the following morning, he and his followers boarded the train as it came up from Atlanta bound for Chattanooga, reports were being received that Huntsville had been captured. As a result the railroad was congested with trains coming South. Andrews' movements depended on a customary operation of trains, and now the schedule was completely disturbed.

From Marietta the train ran north to Big Shanty, where stop was made for breakfast, all the train crew and many of the passengers getting off. Now was the appointed time for action. One of the raiders drew the coupling, detaching the engine with the three boxcars next to it. Andrews with Brown, Knight and Wilson took their places in the cab. The others scrambled into a boxcar. The throttle was opened and the train was rounding a curve before the sentries and other spec-

tators were aware of anything unusual. A mile or so away a halt was made to raise steam in the "General," while the telegraph wire was cut. Expecting no immediate pursuit, the regular schedule of speed was maintained over the thirty-two miles to Kingston. There occurred an unexpected delay. Instead of one freight train from the North there were three. An entire hour had passed before these trains had run by. Andrews in the meantime played his part perfectly, impersonating a Confederate officer who had impressed the train to carry a supply of powder to Beauregard's army.

The daring of Andrews was fully matched by the resourcefulness of W. A. Fuller, conductor of the stolen train. On hearing the "General" pull out, he with his engineer and another railroad man darted from the station and started to run after the escaping train. After going a couple of miles they found a handcar, which they set on the rails and propelled with such energy that they were not many miles behind the raiders. At Etowah a spur ran from the main track to a mine a few miles away, and as chance would have it, the engine used in pulling these mine-cars had just reached the main line. Fuller at once took possession and was soon in hot pursuit. He reached Kingston only about twenty minutes after the departure of Andrews, who was completely unaware that a general alarm had been spread and that a large force of armed pursuers were only a few miles behind.

Andrews and his party had gone into the enemy country for the purpose of wrecking a railroad, but armed only with pistols and of course without any of the modern explosives which would have accomplished their object in short order. They expected to find track-lifting tools in the train or at the stations they passed, but the only implement of much value was an iron bar. This explanation seems necessary to account for the very small amount of destruction wrought by the raiders.

From Kingston the "General" ran on some ten miles farther to Adairsville, where another freight train was passed. Then came the first burst of speed, which carried them another ten miles to Calhoun, where the last south-bound train was passed. A short distance above Calhoun a stop was made to pull up a rail and cut the telegraph wire. While the men were tugging at the rail, the whistle of an engine gave them the first intimation of the nearness of their pursuers.

Fuller in the meantime had taken another engine at Kingston and with it continued the chase until halted by a rail that had been removed. Leaving the engine he proceeded on foot again until he met the freight train coming south from Adairsville. Its engine, the "Texas," was one of the largest and best on the line. Quickly pushing the cars on a siding, the "Texas," running backward, was soon traveling at a dangerous rate of speed. It was necessary now and then to slow down to remove obstructions from the track, but they were steadily gaining on the raiders.

It was beyond Calhoun that the real chase began. Andrews pushed the "General" to its utmost speed, but for the rest of the way the interval between the two trains was never more than a few minutes, and there was no opportunity for the work of destruction that had been planned. On reaching the top of a grade Andrews had the engine reversed, and, the rear boxcar having been uncoupled, gave it a backward shove, hoping it would dash into the pursuing train and wreck it. But Fuller also reversed and after a harmless impact coupled the car securely and came on as rapidly as ever. Andrews repeated the maneuver with the second car, but with similar results.

The stolen engine was now close to Dalton, from where two branches ran up to the Memphis & Charleston Railway. Andrews took the one running to Chattanooga. A short distance farther on a halt was made to cut the telgraph line, but not until Fuller had gotten a message through to the Confederate commander at Chattanooga. As

a last desperate move to delay their pursuers and enable them to escape from the net that was closing in on all sides, the remaining boxcar was set on fire and was left to burn on the covered bridge over Chickamauga Creek. But the timbers were wet from the rain, and before serious damage was done Fuller's train had come up and pushed the burning car off the bridge and on to a siding.

The "General" had made a magnificent run, but was now exhausted. The oil was gone, and many of the bearings had been burned out; there was neither water nor fuel. Andrews, after commanding his men to run for the woods, had the engine reversed. There was just enough steam to carry it back to an easy impact upon the pursuit train.

The famous "chase of a locomotive" was over. Thousands turned out to hunt the raiders and in a few days all were captives in Chattanooga. Later they were removed to Knoxville and then to Atlanta. Their fate is graphically told on the tablet. Andrews was the first to be executed, and some days later seven others were sentenced by court martial and hanged. With the exception of the leader, all the raiders were credited to Ohio. It was eminently fitting that Ohio should seek to commemorate their deeds and their names.

CHAPTER IV

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN

William Jennings Bryan, in a notable speech before our entrance into the World war, described in graphic language the extent of that conflict. "It is the biggest war in all recorded time," said he. "I say the biggest war, not, the greatest war. There is a difference." Assuming that his audience understood this—and they did— he continued with an array of figures to describe the extent of the World war and its waste of property and treasure and blood.

Mr. Bryan, had he been questioned, would doubtless have put our War with Spain in the class of the great wars of history. He promptly enlisted as soon as that war was declared, and served as colonel of a Nebraska regiment. In all the years that followed he must have treasured with a degree of pride his service in this brief war. When thoughts of a final resting place for his remains came with his closing years, he chose a grave in Arlington among the soldier dead of the Republic—a right and privilege that was his by virtue of his service in the War with Spain.

He was an eloquent advocate of peace, opposed to militarism, and at times regarded as a pacifist, but he was throughout his career a soldier of the crusader type.

The War with Spain was a great war because of the altruistic spirit in which America entered it.

As early as 1851 the sympathies of the United States were aroused in behalf of the Cuban people. In that year the ill-fated Lopez expedition reached the island, raised the banner of revolt, and awaited the uprising of the people to throw off the yoke of Spain. The uprising failed to materialize. Lopez and his followers were soon prisoners in the hands of the Spanish soldiery, and promptly executed. The fate of Lieutenant William L. Crittenden, a graduate of West Point, left a deep impression on this side of the Florida straits. Facing the guns of the Spanish firing squad, he died like a soldier. His last words deserve a place in the world's laconics of courage. When asked to turn his back and kneel while his executioners shot him to death, he answered: "No, I never turn my back to the enemy, and kneel only to my God!"

Other uprisings in the island had occurred from time to time, but all had been brought to naught by false promises or ruthlessly put down by the military power of Spain, while the burdens and privations of the Cuban people increased with the passing years.

The revolution antedating but a short time the last uprising aroused widespread sympathy throughout the United States and demands for intervention in behalf of humanity and the suffering islanders. Much sympathy was expressed by the newspapers of the United States, and the cause of the Cubans was not wholly without literary support. A New York paper carried some lines of verse that did not wholly perish with this revolution. They ran in part as follows:

O spirits of the brave and just,
  Ye millions who have died,
While fighting for sweet liberty
  'Gainst arrogance and pride
If ye can aid a patriot band
  Determined to be free,
Then nerve those who are fighting now
  For Cuba's liberty.

As the administration of Grover Cleveland approached its close, the revolution in Cuba assumed larger proportions, and the details of the sufferings of the people, as they were portrayed in the papers of the United States, aroused a sympathy that was sincere, unselfish and profound.

This sympathy began to take organized form. The Cuban League of America was formed in New York City under the leadership of Colonel Ethan Allen, a lineal descendant of Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame. A branch was organized in Columbus with Colonel James Kilbourne as president. Under the auspices of the league a number of public meetings were held in the interest of the Cuban cause. These were addressed by Daniel J. Ryan, former secretary of state of Ohio; Congressman John J. Lentz of the Columbus district; Thomas E. Powell, former candidate for governor; Henry J. Booth, prominent Columbus attorney; and other local speakers. In response to a special invitation, Fidel G. Pierra, of the Cuban delegation in New York City, came to Columbus and addressed a large meeting. Mr. Pierra was a cultured and scholarly Cuban, who years before had been forced to leave his native island because of his political views. When the Pan-American Congress was organized under the leadership of James G. Blaine, Mr. Pierra, for a time, had served as its secretary. He made a most favorable impression in Columbus, where he was entertained by Colonel Kilbourne and other prominent citizens.

There was much speculation as to what the policy of the McKinley administration would be toward the Cuban crisis. It therefore became eminently a matter of Ohio interest. In his earlier public statements the new President manifested conservatism and caution in his references to this issue. William McKinley had been a soldier in the Civil war, and he hesitated to do anything that would involve the nation in a war with a foreign power at the outset of his administration. He knew the stern significance of such a conflict and the loss and suffering that it would involve. He would do nothing to precipitate war until all efforts at a peaceful solution had failed.

On the day that William McKinley became President, Joseph Benson Foraker took his seat in the Senate of the United States. What Foraker's views on the Cuban question were, nobody seemed to know. When approached by some of the friends of the Cuban cause, his answer was simply that he was making a study of the situation and welcomed information from all sources. In the meantime the situation on the island was growing more critical. On the 11th of April, 1898, the President sent a lengthy message to Congress setting forth the conditions on the island, and asking that body "to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations."

Congress, however, was in no mood to continue negotiations along the conservative lines indicated. On February 15 the battleship Maine, on a peaceful mission to Havana harbor, was sunk with a loss of two officers and 264 men. Conditions in Cuba were becoming intolerable and the people of the United States were almost unanimously demanding that Spain should leave the island or be driven out by the armed forces of the United States.

Various resolutions were presented in both houses of Congress. On the 13th of April Senator Foraker rose to address the Senate on certain resolutions that had been introduced recognizing the people of the island of Cuba as free and independent, and demanding Spain to relinquish its authority over Cuba and "withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters."

In his preliminary remarks Senator Foraker explained that, as a member of the committee to which this resolution had been referred, he

had voted with the minority in favor of a different series of resolutions and that he now rose to speak in behalf of that minority report. He then delivered an able and forceful address, not only in favor of recognizing immediately the independence of the people of Cuba, but also the independence of the republic of Cuba. His address showed familiarity with every phase of the Cuban situation, and the logic and law in favor of the recognition of the organized republic of Cuba. In conclusion he made a telling reference to the destruction of the Maine and appealed for the immediate end of intolerable conditions in Cuba. "It is not morality, it is not Christianity, it is not religion, it is not common decency, it is not common sense, but only a maudlin sentimentality," said he, "to talk, in the presence of such circumstances and facts, about the horrors of war." In conclusion, he predicted that if war must come, victory must follow:

"A victory, Mr. President, for civilization over barbarism; a victory for the right and capacity of man to govern himself; a victory for freedom, and liberty, and independence; a victory worthy of the descendants of the heroic men who achieved our own independence, and worthy of the successors of those heroic men who have since preserved and perpetuated our priceless heritage."

This speech at once placed Senator Foraker in the front rank of members of the upper house of Congress. He did not stop with his speech, however. He pressed consideration of the minority report until it was substituted by a decisive vote for the majority report and passed the Senate by a vote of 67 to 21. As adopted, the resolutions, following the preamble, were as follows:

"First. That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of the island.

"Second. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"Third. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

"Fourth. That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

These are the resolutions submitted by a minority of the committee of the Senate and championed by Senator Foraker, who led the fight for their adoption. It is understood that they were virtually as he himself had originally written them.

Resolutions were adopted by the House of Representatives embracing more nearly the request and suggestions of the President in his message of April 11. Conference committees on the part of the Senate and the House finally agreed upon the Senate resolutions except that the first was so changed as to avoid a formal recognition of the republic of Cuba. The first resolution, as finally agreed upon, read as follows:

"First. The people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent."

These resolutions were the basis upon which war was declared and fought to a triumphant conclusion. They are a succinct statement of the purposes with which the United States entered upon the war, and

will stand for all time as the justification before the civilized world of the American appeal to arms.

These resolutions were adopted April 18. On the day following the Seventeenth Regiment of United States Infantry, which had been stationed at the Columbus army post, started for the front, attended by an outpouring of the people and magnificent demonstrations of the capital city to do them honor.

No person who witnessed the demonstration that extended from the barracks past the capitol and down High Street can ever forget it. Along the way from beginning to end, great masses of the people shouted their enthusiastic approval and waved their final farewell. Windows and housetops were thronged to witness the impressive passing pageant. The State House grounds were thronged to their capacity. The American flag was everywhere, and from one of the windows of the State House waved for the first time in the air of Columbus the Cuban flag, which had been prepared for such an occasion by members of the American Cuban League, an organization which for more than a year had actively favored intervention in Cuba.

Colonel John S. Poland, commander of the Seventeenth, was not a native of Ohio, but during a somewhat extended stay at the Columbus post had made many friends. He was a high grade type of officer in the regular American army service. Rather quiet in his manner and with no opinions to express on public affairs, his social qualities were still of a high order, and prominent citizens of Columbus had formed for him a genuine attachment. As he passed down the street on his way to the battlefields of Cuba, the demonstration was such as no one had ever before witnessed in the capital city.

The regiment was escorted by the local battalion of the Fourteenth Ohio National Guard, a large detachment of the Grand Army of the Republic in uniform, and the Ohio State University battalion. At the Panhandle depot on the corner of Third and Naghten streets, where the troops entrained, a great crowd had assembled. The Fourth Street viaduct was literally black with people. As the train pulled out the cheering was renewed in volume so vast that it seemed to echo over the entire city. Handkerchiefs and umbrellas waved the final farewell, which was answered by the waving of hundreds of gray felt hats from the windows of the cars.

And thus the gallant Seventeenth left on its way to the front in a distant land, and the people of Ohio realized that they were again at war. Enthusiasm ran high and offers of volunteer companies and regiments poured into the office of Governor Bushnell and his adjutant general, Henry A. Axline. Only a small part of the thousands who offered their services could be accepted.

Camp Bushnell east of Columbus was promptly selected for the assembling of the Ohio troops, and soon the various organizations of the Ohio National Guard were stationed here, where the officers and men went into intensive training and were inducted into the service of the United States.

Reference is made elsewhere to the War with Spain as a feature of the Bushnell administration, including the number of volunteers under the two calls and the official personnel of the Ohio regiments.

Unlike every other war since statehood, in this Ohio's soldiers had a mere taste of campaigning and fighting. Only three of the Ohio regiments saw service in a foreign land—the Fourth, Sixth and Eighth regiments. The Fourth, commanded by Colonel A. B. Coit, participated in the Porto Rican campaign, receiving its baptism of fire at the Barrio Las Palmas near Guayama, where five Ohioans were wounded. Then followed the advance upon the Spanish position at Cayey. But just as a battery under the command of Captain R. H. Anderson of Ohio opened fire, a dispatch was brought announcing the peace protocol. The Sixth Regiment arrived in the Santa Clara district of Cuba after the

declaration of peace. The Eighth Regiment reached Santiago just too late to take part in the siege, but while on duty as part of the army of occupation in eastern Cuba, suffered severely from the disease, which was the greatest foe of the Americans during this brief war. Governor Bushnell in his message of 1900, reported the total number of deaths in the Ohio volunteer organizations as seven officers and 223 enlisted men.

Roosevelt called it "the War of America the Unready." The navy was a great fighting unit. Dewey, anticipating war, while with his squadron in the Orient, had drilled his gunners constantly, and this disciplined efficiency gave him the victory of Manila Bay at the cost of only seven Americans slightly wounded and none killed. When the Atlantic fleet destroyed Cervera's squadron in the naval battle of Santiago, with an American loss of one killed and one seriously wounded, again a part of the credit was due to preparedness.

In the matter of preparedness Ohio's record is conspicuous. Ohio was the first state in the Union to put a volunteer regiment in the field. On May 14, nineteen days after Governor Bushnell ordered mobilization, the First Ohio Cavalry and the Fourth Ohio Infantry entrained for Chickamauga Park.

Much praise was given Governor Bushnell and his adjutant general, Henry A. Axline, not only for getting the troops promptly into service, but for the excellent business management exercised in the purchase of supplies and equipment. When the authorities at Washington audited the accounts of Ohio's military expenditures, the low prices of many articles were noted. It was explained that, anticipating the possible clash with Spain, Governor Bushnell, some months before the declaration of war, had personally secured, without legislative authority and on his own responsibility, options on materials and equipment at peacetime prices, thus assuring a substantial saving to the government.

It is said that Governor Bushnell, while in office, gave practically all his salary to private charities, of which the public heard nothing. Appeals in behalf of the stricken soldiers in the camps and their dependents at home had his generous consideration. A superintendent from one of the state institutions, who still holds that position, relates how, in war time, he called at the governor's office for a personal contribution to a fund for the relief of former inmates of the institution. While waiting his turn to see the governor, a widow whose only son and chief support had gone to war made a plea to have him brought back. He had been a member of the Ohio National Guard and felt when war came that it would be unpatriotic for him to ask exemption from military service. His mother had heard that he was ill and she was much distressed.

"My dear woman," said the governor, "your son has been transferred to the service of the United States, and I no longer have authority over him, nor can I bring him back. I trust that we may find that he is not seriously ill. The government is now taking the best of care of the boys in the hospitals. The war will soon be over and I hope that your son may soon be with you again. I am sorry that I cannot do more to help you. Possibly a little contribution may be acceptable."

Thereupon the governor placed in the mother's hands, as nearly as the superintendend could observe, $50 in bills, promptly escorted her to the door with words of encouragement and returned to meet numerous other callers in waiting, while the woman lingered for a moment at the doorway with a look of inexpressible gratitude and then disappeared.

In the dispensation of relief in instances like this the governor evidently took satisfaction in observing the scriptural injunction, "Let not thy left hand know what they right hand doeth."

The chief executive of the nation during the war was an Ohioan, who during 1892-96 had been governor of the state. As in the Civil war period, one is impressed with the remarkable number of Ohio men who were military leaders, responsible figures in the inner councils of

the administration, diplomats and otherwise influential in formulating policies and executing plans in an era that proved a turning point in the history of America as an international power. This is further borne out by taking the national, instead of the Ohio viewpoint, as illustrated in Rhodes, "The McKinley and Roosevelt Administrations." "One of the embarrassing situations confronting McKinley after his election," we are told, "was the number of Ohio men of really eminent qualifications for the cabinet positions he had to fill. There was the venerable John Sherman for secretary of state, but the President also wanted Mark Hanna in the cabinet. Had he prevailed upon Hanna to take the Portfolio of State, he would," says Rhodes, "have appointed as secretary of state a man flatly opposed to a warlike intervention in favor of Cuba, as at that time McKinley was himself." A few weeks after becoming President, McKinley made William R. Day, another Ohio man, assistant secretary of state. Day was acting secretary during the year leading up to the war, and on April 26, 1898, a few days after the war started, succeeded Sherman. Day and McKinley had both practiced law in Canton, and had long been personal and political friends.

Since McKinley inherited the Cuban question from the preceding administration, he was much concerned over the choice of a minister to represent this country in Spain. He offered the post to General J. D. Cox, who was then advanced in years and declined. Cox, as mentioned elsewhere, was an Ohio man who rose to the rank of major general in the Civil war and served one term as governor of Ohio at its conclusion.

The minister to England during the war was John Hay, who for ten years had resided in Cleveland, where, to quote Rhodes, "He organized a dinner club, called the Vampire, of which he was the life." He left Cleveland to become assistant secretary of state in 1879. William R. Day negotiated the protocol with Spain and was the first of the five peace commissioners named by the President to arrange terms with the Spanish government. Another member of the peace commission was Whitelaw Reid, also a native and former citizen of Ohio. When Judge Day went to Paris, he was succeeded as secretary of state by John Hay, whose masterful diplomacy brought high distinction to the nation.

Russell A. Alger was a native of Ohio, but a resident of Michigan. Roosevelt in his Autobiography said: "Alger happened to be secretary (of war) when war broke out, and all the responsibility for the shortcomings of the department was visited upon his devoted head. He was made the scapegoat for our national shortcomings. The fault was not his; the fault and responsibility lay with us, the people."

The adjutant general of the army, upon whom devolved the responsibility for organizing and equipping the regular and volunteer forces, was Henry C. Corbin, who was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1842, and died in 1909. He had become a brigadier general by brevet for meritorious service in the Civil war, and subsequently entered the regular army, becoming an assistant adjutant general in 1880, and was made adjutant general in February, 1898, and major general in June, 1900.

Elsewhere reference is made to the resolution of the Ohio legislature commending the stand of Senator Foraker in favor of the freedom and independence of Cuba. Foraker continued a conspicuous figure in the debates in Congress on the issues of the war. He was regarded as the spokesman of the administration in defense of McKinley's Philippine policy. As chairman of the Senate committee on Porto Rico, he drafted the organic act which determined our relations with that island. This, the Foraker Act, as it has been known, became a law in 1900, and has remained in force with little change ever since.

In addition to General Corbin, the following Ohioans served as major generals in the War with Spain: Henry W. Lawton, Adna R. Chaffee and Joseph Warren Keifer. Reference has already been made to the service of General Keifer in the Civil war. In the War with

Spain he commanded a division in the vicinity of Havana. He led the American troops into that city after the withdrawal of the Spanish forces, January 1, 1899. He served until May 12 of that year.

The following Ohioans served as brigadier generals: Thomas McArthur Anderson, George A. Garretson, Oswald A. Ernst, William Sinclair, Michael V. Sheridan (brother of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan), Gilbert S. Carpenter, Jacob H. Smith, Harrison Gray Otis, Charles C. Hood, Andrew S. Burt, Henry B. Freeman, George M. Randall and Frederick Funston.

Thomas M. Anderson commanded the first expedition to the Philippines, occupied Cavite June 30, 1898, directed the land attack on Manila, and commanded a division in three battles with the insurrectionists in 1899. Frederick Funston captured Aguinaldo. George A. Garretson and Oswald A. Ernst were brigade commanders in Cuba and Porto Rico. Maj-Gen. James F. Wade, son of Benjamin F. Wade, after being transferred to the Philippines attained to the chief military command.

While it was only one chapter in a career of repeated distinctions, the service of William Howard Taft, as the first civil governor of the Philippines, 1901-04, was not least among important contributions made by Ohio men to this national epoch.

The Seventeenth Regiment of regulars were followed closely through the news columns after their departure from Columbus. As in all our wars, the regulars were the first to reach the fiery battle front. Rapidly they moved southward and embarked for the island of Cuba. Very soon they were on the front near Santiago, and in contact with the enemy before that beleagured city. After hard service under tropical skies, at the close of the brief war they were ordered to the old post at Columbus. They were welcomed back, September 16, 1898, with demonstrations as generous and in some respects more impressive than those attending their departure to the seat of war. The Ohio State Journal of September 17, in its news columns said among other things:

"As the throng that had stood on the streets a few months ago and had seen these same soldiers depart, saw them return with their number thinned and their ranks devastated by shot and shell, disease and famine, they shouted in one breath the praise of those who remained and let fall a silent tear for those who had fallen. * * * This same throng looked at the vacant place at the head of the line and remembered how, when the soldiers went away, the city's heart had warmed to the gallant soldier and true American, Colonel Poland, and then quietly the tears fell as they remembered the sad news of his death. * * * They looked on the flag and they remembered that it was carried in the campaign before Santiago, where the prowess of American arms was vindicated. * * * They remembered that it had waved over El Caney."

In the midst of universal rejoicing the people of Columbus were shocked at the announcement of the sudden death of Brig.-Gen. Joseph T. Haskell, who had gone out as lieutenant colonel of the Seventeenth, had been severely wounded at El Caney, had two weeks previously been promoted to brigadier general, and after participating in the excitement of the home coming, dropped dead in his home at the army post.

On August 12 the peace protocol was signed in Washington and armistice was proclaimed. The blockade of Cuba was raised.

Throughout August and September the public interest was largely centered in the suffering of the soldiers who were still detained in the fever-stricken camps of the South and North. The war had been brief. The actual losses in killed and wounded had been remarkably small. But the suffering of the soldiers in the camps had been very great. The preventive treatment and measures against typhoid fever, which proved so effective in the World war, were not known at this time. Yellow

fever still infested the West Indies and in spite of all precautions many became victims of this malady. Among the number was Capt. Joseph Benson Foraker, Jr., who early enlisted in the volunteer army and while stationed at Havana was afflicted with the fever. It seemed at the time to yield readily to the best medical service that could be procured, but it really left his system in weakened condition and was the cause of his death some years later, to the great sorrow of his father. Captain Foraker was an Ohioan and a youth of bright promise.

In the latter part of August a number of fever stricken soldiers from the camps were brought to Columbus by order of Governor Bushnell. On September 8 the state's hospital train brought back to Columbus a still larger number of Ohio volunteers. There was no shouting or cheering to greet the arrival of this train, but the people felt and manifested deep sympathy. Everything possible was done to hasten the recovery of the afflicted volunteers.

On December 10 the treaty of peace was signed at Paris and the War with Spain was at an end.

If this war was not a "big war," judged by results it must rank as "a great war." Perhaps no one may be more appropriately quoted in this connection than Senator Foraker himself, who had manifested an early interest in the Cuban crisis, had laid, in the resolutions adopted by Congress, the basis on which the war was conducted, and had been vigilant friend of the Cubans at the conclusion of the conflict. In an address on the results of the war, he said:

"Not only has there been this general advancement of our national name and power and prestige, but there has been wrought at home among ourselves, as a result of the war, an almost incalculable benefit. Sectional lines, and sectional feelings, have been largely, if not altogether effaced. Lee and Wheeler and Shafter and Lawton and their comrades, the sons of the South and the sons of the North, stood shoulder to shoulder and contributed equally and alike to the glorious results on land, while Hobson and Dewey and Schley and Sampson have in the same manner represented the two great sections, with like results, on the water. If there had been no other consequence than the enhancement of national prestige and this effacement of sectional divisions, we would have been amply compensated. But they were not the purpose of the war. They were only its incidentals. It was not for them we fought. It was our aim to put a stop to the inhumanity that caused the war, and that we have done. There will be no more Spanish tyranny in Cuba. There will be no more Weylerism, no more starvation, no more of the heartless grinding of the tax-gatherers in that beautiful island. There will be no further denials of human and personal liberty. Cuba is free."

Continuing, he spoke of the responsibilities that came with victory. These responsibilities, he declared, were the problems of the future. "The great questions of the hour," said he, "are: What shall we do with Cuba? What shall we do with Porto Rico? And particularly what with the Philippines? So far as Cuba is concerned there should be no question whatever. The Cubans have earned their independence. We have solemnly declared not only that they are free and independent, but that they shall have a government of their own choosing. We must keep our promise, and we will."

To the glory of our Republic, that promise has been kept to this day. More than a quarter of a century ago Congress declared that the United States was big enough to go to war for the protection of suffering and perishing humanity at her doors. In the flush of victory and the sudden expansion of our government into a world power, there were those who by spoken word and secret act would have kept the island of Cuba and denied her people the independence that had been pledged them. These interests, powerful, persistent and eager to develop the resources of Cuba, strove in vain to accomplish their purposes.

There was a strong appeal in behalf of "the flag." "Where the American flag is raised it will never be hauled down;" "the flag of our Republic waves over Havana and Moro Castle and there it will remain forever." Such were the appeals to a thoughtless patriotic pride, but they, too, were in vain.

Gradually it dawned upon the people of the United States that, in the altruistic policy adopted with reference to Cuba, our nation had established a record that appealed powerfully to other nations. There would have been, perhaps, no protest from any of them if the United States had annexed Cuba. Pretexts could easily have been found for such a course. The fact that our government sacredly kept her pledge gave us a new moral standing among the nations of the earth. No American will ever have occasion to blush for his country's attitude toward Cuba. The Stars and Stripes went down in the island but they went down in honor. A new and luminous chapter was written in the nation's history.

The policy of our government thus established in her War with Spain has given the nation a position peculiarly its own among the powers of the earth.

It was this altruistic spirit that led to the declaration, at our entrance into the World war, that the United States would, if necessary, pour forth her treasure and blood for the restitution of invaded rights, and the rescue of menaced civilization; but that not an arm would be uplifted, and not a dollar spent for conquest or tribute wrung from a fallen foe.

A lecturer recently declared that the United States was generally unpopular throughout Europe after the close of the World war. "And yet," said he, "while this feeling of unfriendliness exists, the United States is the most highly respected of the world powers. It is respected because no selfish motive can be ascribed to the United States in entering the war." And someone else has said that in this last great conflict America demonstrated that she was big enough to take an empire and too big to keep it.

Senator Warren G. Harding, in a Memorial day address after the President had declared war against Germany and the Central Powers, referred to our altruistic national policy and said among other things: "At the time I thought we were making a mistake by granting independence to the island of Cuba. I doubted the ability of the people of that island to govern themselves, and I thought we should save ourselves time and trouble by annexing the island. But when, on the very day following the declaration of war against Germany, brave little Cuba stepped forward by the side of her big brother with a like declaration, I knew that I had been mistaken. The gratitude due to our Republic has been paid in full measure by Cuba."

Senator Foraker, of course, never claimed credit for the liberation of Cuba. Other members of Congress had preceded him in bringing to the attention of the people the intolerable conditions in the island. Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, one of the conservative members of Congress, and Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, whose eloquence is still recalled, had visited the island and were eyewitnesses to the sufferings in the reconcentrado camps. In one of the most poignant addresses ever delivered in the Senate, Senator McPherson, at an earlier request of his wife who had died a few days before, drew a picture of these camps where the pacific population of Cuba was doomed to slow but certain extinction. Many others had joined in protest against the continued rule of Spain in the island.

It was left to Senator Foraker, however, to lead in the movement to force Spain at once from the island, to liberate the Cubans and to give them the independence for which, through long years, they had prayed and struggled and died.

When the visitor to Cuba, that is now enjoying, under a government

of its own choice, administered by its own people, a degree of prosperity unknown and impossible under Spanish dominion, views with pride and satisfaction the flag of the single star floating from the government building in Havana, he will not forget that among those responsible for this happy change, who helped to raise and keep that banner under the sunny southern skies, no one person did more than Joseph Benson Foraker of Ohio.

The American visitor to Cuba today must view with pride and satisfaction the island republic, under a government of its own choosing, administered by its own people, and enjoying a degree of prosperity and happiness unknown and impossible under Spanish dominion. If that visitor be an Ohioan, as he sees the flag of the single star floating from the government building in Havana, he will not forget that among those responsible for this happy change, who helped to raise and keep that flag under the sunny southern skies, no one person did more than Joseph Benson Foraker of Ohio. In his highly honorable course with reference to Cuba, he probably builded better than he knew. The altruistic policy of the United States with reference to that island has become a fundamental principle of our national diplomacy. Our striving shall never be for conquest and tribute and spoils.

CHAPTER V

OHIO IN THE WORLD WAR

The predilections of Ohioans are pacific. In other words, we are inclined to be peaceful, notwithstanding the fact that our orators are prone to boast at times of the achievements of our warriors. The origin of this peaceful tendency is a little obscure. In the early years of our statehood, and even ante-dating the admission of Ohio into the Union, there was a somewhat generous migration of Quakers to the region northwest of the River Ohio. This migration was chiefly to the southwestern portion of the state and to the counties on the eastern border, especially Columbiana, Jefferson and Belmont. The number of Quakers in the state has not increased with the passing of the years, but the descendants of these early settlers have carried into other religious denominations and into the population with no specific church affiliation much of the early Quaker spirit. Along with opposition to war the Quaker brought his opposition, as we have seen, to the institution of slavery. When it became apparent that slavery must perish by war, he not infrequently became a "fighting Quaker"—something of a paradox, but illustrated by many instances in Civil war times.

Whether this Quaker devotion to peace was at the foundation of Ohio's apprehension of and opposition to war in the eventful year of 1916, we are not prepared positively to say. It is doubtless true that whatever of the Quaker spirit survived in Ohio had its tendency in that direction. Small sections of the state had been settled by the Amish and Mennonites, but their opposition to war did not extend beyond the narrow limits of their comparatively small population. In this respect it differed fundamentally from the Quaker influence.

But whatever the real source of this tendency in Ohio, there can be no doubt of its existence in 1916.

In that year, as we have seen, Charles E. Hughes was nominated for the presidency by the republicans, and Woodrow Wilson was re-nominated by the democrats. In Ohio a governor's first term is apt to be disappointing to his followers. The number of offices at his disposal is never sufficient to reward all the "faithful," and the average governor is apt to make in his first term some mistakes that he would not repeat in a second term. It has been generally thought that in a presidential year a republican governor's candidacy for reelection in Ohio would be strengthened by uniting the state and national tickets under the eagle. This arrangement was believed to be in the interest of the candidate for governor, for it would make him the beneficiary of the "straight" votes, which usually included those cast by electors who had uppermost in mind the success of the national ticket. In view of this tendency, the republican General Assembly in 1915 voted to combine national and state tickets under one party emblem. It was thought that this arrangement would assure the reelection of Governor Willis, who was perhaps not quite so strong on a state ticket with state issues as the republican candidate for President on a national ticket with national issues.

Some weeks before election, however, there were intimations that Statesman Charles E. Hughes would run behind Governor Willis. Straw votes indicated this so clearly that there was little room to doubt that Willis would receive many thousand more votes than Hughes. Whether this loss of votes to Hughes would be sufficient to defeat him and carry

down with him the state ticket, of course, could not be known to a certainty until the November election; but republican leaders were apprehensive of the result. On election day, as we have seen, Woodrow Wilson carried the state by 89,408 votes, while former Governor Cox carried it by only 6,616 votes, a difference between the pluralities for Cox and Wilson of 82,782 votes.

Why this difference? Republicans of Ohio had strongly favored the nomination of Hughes. There was no question as to his eminent fitness for the office. What gave Woodrow Wilson his special strength in Ohio in 1916? The answer is expressed in a brief sentence that passed from lip to lip among Ohioans in the presidential campaign: "He kept us

Brigadier-General Edward Sigerfoos of Greenville

He was the highest ranking officer killed in the World War. Detailed to lead a brigade to the front, he was mortally wounded September 29, 1918, and died in the base hospital eight days afterward.

out of war." The country had indeed been kept out of the great World war. While that conflict on the other side of the Atlantic had made a demand for American products, including munitions, and had given us a sort of hectic prosperity, there was a feeling prevalent among many classes that this condition might continue more certainly under President Wilson than his competitor in this campaign. This explains the big vote for Wilson in Ohio that swept the state from its traditional moorings in a presidential campaign, and landed it securely in the democratic column.

This change in Ohio alone assured the defeat of Hughes and the reelection of Woodrow Wilson.

As the time for the second inauguration of Wilson approached it became less certain that he would be able to continue to "keep us out of war." Great numbers, however, to the very last entertained the hope

that in some way our Nation might escape the red whirlwind that with every passing day assumed proportions more threatening.

This conversation, overheard in the closing days of February, 1917, illustrates this difference of opinion:

"Dad," said a young man on a visit to his father in the capital city, "we are going to get into this war."

"I differ with you," said the father. "We have kept out of the war thus far, and some way will be found to keep out of it to the end."

"I am fully convinced," answered the young man, "that we are going to be involved in this war, and when I was in Washington yesterday, I went to the War Department and offered my services."

"That is all right," said the father, "if you feel that to be your duty. But you will find, I think, that you will never be called into the service. We will find a way to keep out of this war."

As time passed, however, the number that regarded our entrance into the war as inevitable steadily grew. Finally April 6th arrived. Our progress to that fateful day is described in the following lines:

Far, far away, beyond the sea there rose
A threatening cloud, with gathered wrath in store;
The world from dreams of peace and sweet repose
Was rudely wakened by the bolts of war.

The cloud grew darker as it loomed more vast
And cast its shadow o'er our tranquil sky;
But Statecraft sought to stem the rising blast,
While Faith prayed that this cup might pass us by.

Then burst the storm, and every day that dawned
Saw Mars enthroned amid the martial din;
Throughout the world a mighty chasm yawned,
And knights by millions rose to close it in.

The land resounded with the sounds of preparation. Railway trains, with huge loads of lumber and other equipment, sped to designated points, and camps and cantonments as if by magic sprang into existence. The music of the saw and the hatchet was heard almost night and day, and the barracks were soon ready for occupancy. Munition factories redoubled their energies and great industrial plants turned from the production of the implements of peace to the creation of the enginery of war. Their smoke darkened the day and their livid fires burned fiercely through the night. Civilian organizations to aid in the "winning of the war" multiplied. Great meetings were held, and patriotic orators were cheered to the echo. The people gave of their means to the limit for the purchase of government bonds and government savings stamps, and responded with enthusiasm to the appeals of the food administration and the various auxiliary agencies that had volunteered their services in support of the government. The streets of the cities, in which a short time before the uniform of a soldier was seldom seen, now echoed to the measured tread of the khaki-clad legions, and the "olive drab" was a vestment of honor and a passport to the best homes in the land.

When war came there was no disposition, even among those who had voted for Wilson to keep us out of war, to blame him for failure. Citizens with one accord felt that he had done everything in his power to avoid the conflict. In the presence of the stern reality the spirit of America and the spirit of Ohio rose grandly to the occasion. For the time being politics were forgotten. President Wilson himself truthfully stated the situation, as the war progressed, in the well remembered words: "Politics is adjourned." Governors and congressmen, regardless of party, hailed this declaration, and America, united as never before in her history, prepared to do her part in bringing to a close the struggle

that was desolating Europe and menacing the world. With logic and well considered military strategy there was, as in all wars, though in lesser degree than in our own Civil war, perhaps, a mingling of sentiment that appealed with power to America's millions on their way to the camps and battlefields. Prior to our entrance into the war, Lieut.-Col. John McCrae, while on the western battle front, where he was face to face with the indecisive results of the terrible conflict, penned the following appeal that stirred mightily the American legions as they marshalled for the fray:

"In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

"We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved; and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

"Take up our quarrel with the foe!
To you, from failing hands, we throw
The torch. Be yours to hold it high!
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields."

This poignant appeal from the dead and perishing was the despairing cry from the Allied forces on the other side of the Atlantic, and it reached the hearts of the Americans on their way to support a wavering conflict, to turn the tide in favor of the Allies, and to make the world again, in the language of the President, "safe for democracy." To this sentimental appeal, that was soon on the lips of everyone, there were responses, among them one from an Ohioan which was widely published at the time and has found a permanent place in school readers and the literature of the war. As the words of McCrae were the appeal of the dying and dead, this answer was the voice of the living on their way to rescue the perishing:

"In Flanders fields the cannon boom
And fitful flashes light the gloom,
While up above, like eagles, fly
The fierce destroyers of the sky;
With stains the earth wherein you lie
Is redder than the poppy bloom,
In Flanders fields.

"Sleep on, ye brave. The shrieking shell,
The quaking trench, the startled yell,
The fury of the battle hell
Shall wake you not; for all is well.
Sleep peacefully; for all is well.

"Your flaming torch aloft we bear,
With burning heart an oath we swear
To keep the faith, to fight it through
To crush the foe or sleep with you
In Flanders fields."

In this spirit the flower of the youth of America took up arms to join the Allied hosts and meet the foe at the Armageddon of history.

The Eighty-second General Assembly adjourned March 21, 1917. The Eighty-third Assembly convened in January, 1919. No session was held during the period of actual participation by America in the great war. Consequently there was no "war legislation." The administrative machinery of the state government functioned under war conditions without the necessity of a special session.

Reference has been made to the appropriation of $250,000 approved by the General Assembly to be used in case of war. Also on the day of adjournment, the House by a vote of ninety-five to one concurred in a resolution urging the President and Congress to take some action to help France in the struggle to preserve her integrity and to uphold the cause of political freedom.

In every phase of war activities Ohio measured up to the glorious traditions of the state. The secretary of war reported that the size of the American army increased from a strength of 190,000 men on April 6, 1917, to 3,665,000 men on November 11, 1918, of whom more than 2,000,000 were in France. Ohio was credited with 185,000 soldiers supplied through the draft and other sources. This was 5.4 per cent of the total from all states and foreign possessions. Ohio stood fourth, as it did in population, being outranked only by New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois. Between October 1 and November 1, 1917, the American Expeditionary Forces increased from 65,000 to 104,000. During that month most of the units of the Rainbow or Forty-second Division arrived in France, including Ohio's old Fourth Infantry, now the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment. Thus Ohio was represented by a distinctive unit, of between 3,000 and 4,000 men, in the first 100,000 American soldiers to reach France.

Ohio men participated in every important engagement in France during the last year of the war. A brief summary of the American military operations in general is therefore an appropriate introduction to some account of Ohio's particular share. The following is taken from Secretary of War Baker's report for 1918:

"The first units of the American Expeditionary Force reached France in June, 1917. As a necessary preparation for the arrival of a big American army, under the direction of General Pershing, docks were built, miles of railroad laid, machine shops and storage depots constructed, training areas laid out. Before the end of the year, five divisions had reached France—the First and Second Divisions of regulars, the Twenty-sixth Division from New England, and the Forty-second and Forty-first, known as the Rainbow and Sunset Divisions. By the end of October American units had entered the line in quiet sectors in the Vosges, and in November engineers from the Twenty-sixth Division took part in the British engagement at Cambrai.

"On March 21, 1918, the storm of the German offensive broke. Under the stress of the situation unity of command was effected and, by the direction of the President, General Pershing immediately placed his forces, numbering at that time about 343,000, at the disposal of Marshal Foch.

"During the ensuing months American troops were on trial in the eyes of Europe. A huge army, hastily gathered, consisting largely of inexperienced troops, they upheld the finest traditions of the service. To a large extent at first, they relieved French and British divisions in quiet sectors, making these experienced divisions available for service at crucial points. Then as the American troops showed their fighting qualities and the emergency became more acute, they were thrown into the hottest of the battle. At Cantigny on May 28, 1918, troops of the First Division fought their first real engagement and carried it through successfully. On June 4th the Second Division of regulars and marines went into the line on the Marne, where the Germans were driving toward Paris. On June 15th they met the triumphantly advancing enemy in

the Belleau Woods, stopped his advance and in an impetuous charge drove his column back more than 900 yards. It was a brilliant demonstration of the quality of our troops, and among the weary French and British soldiers in the trenches the word flew from mouth to mouth that the Americans were first-class fighting men.

"The attack on Paris had been definitely stayed by the fine strategy and desperate resistance of the French and American troops. But on July 15th the enemy resumed the attack from Chateau Thierry eastward to the Argonne. Six American divisions were thrown into the line at Chateau Thierry with several more in reserve. Three days later the drive had been stopped and Marshal Foch launched his offensive.

"From that time the story is one of allied attack and German retreat. In blow after blow which the commander-in-chief of the Allied armies struck at the German line, American troops took a conspicuous part. On September 12th the First American Army, under the personal direction of General Pershing, launched an attack on St. Mihiel and within twenty-four hours had pinched off that heavily fortified salient which had withstood attack through four years of war. The elimination of this salient, which had menaced Eastern France, relieved the pressure on Verdun and made possible further advances north of that city.

"Meanwhile the Twenty-seventh New York Division and the Thirtieth National Guard Division were operating with the British. The Three Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment of Infantry, together with aviation and ambulance units operating on the Italian front, had a share in the great Italian victory. Small expeditionary forces were also established at Archangel and Vladivostok.

"From the point of view of military strategy, America's greatest contribution to the successful outcome of the war was the hotly contested Battle of the Meuse, which resulted in cutting the main artery of the German supply system. Up through the middle of September the Germans were able to operate unmolested the Sedan-Mezieres Railway, running parallel to the front and furnishing a base of supply for the whole line from Valenciennes to Metz. To cut this supply line at both ends and force withdrawal or capture on this entire front, the British attacked in the north, and on September 26th General Pershing drove in west of the Meuse with the First American Army. The first few days of fighting yielded considerable gains. Fully conscious of the gravity of the situation, the enemy threw in division after division of fresh troops; and during the ensuing weeks occurred the bitterest fighting in which American troops took part. The second week of October practically all available units—about twenty-eight American divisions—were in the line. Progress could be made only a few yards at a time, but the continued hammering finally wore out the resistance of the enemy forces, and November 1st the American troops broke through. Day by day steady gains were made up the west bank of the Meuse, until on November 7th the United States forces entered the outskirts of Sedan and definitely cut the German supply line. A day later the French forces came up on the left flank.

"The meeting of French and American troops on this historic spot signalized the defeat of the German arms, a defeat as decisive and humiliating as that forced upon France forty-seven years before at the same spot. If there had been questions before as to the acceptance of the armistice terms, the allied advance culminating in this meeting at Sedan left no choice in the matter."

A statistical summary issued by the War Department in 1919, and containing somewhat higher figures than the formal reports, states that about 4,000,000 men served in the army during the war, and that the total number of men serving in the armed forces of the country, including the army, the navy, the marine corps, and other services, amounted to 4,800,000. In this summary the number of soldiers, not including

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officers, furnished by Ohio is put at 200,293. This was the equivalent of about six full divisions. There were also large enlistments in the naval forces and marines. Governor Cox in one of his messages spoke of 250,000 Ohioans who had joined the colors. From Ohio as from other states hundreds went into the war while this nation remained neutral, some taking service while abroad, others going with the Canadians. In 1915 several American ambulance field services were being operated.

The 4,000,000 men for the army were raised through three general sources. More than 500,000 came in through the regular army. Almost 400,000, or nearly 10 per cent, entered through the National Guard. More than three-fourths of all came in through the selective service or National Army enlistments. Men raised through the selective service act did not reach training camps before September, and in the meantime a vigorous campaign was inaugurated by the War Department to secure recruits for the United States Army and the National Guard. This recruiting of volunteers later was found to interfere with the selective service machinery, and was prohibited in part after December, 1917, and practically altogether after August, 1918.

The selective service law approved May 18, 1917, applied to all men twenty-one to thirty years of age, both inclusive. What was known as the second draft act, approved August 31, 1918, applied the provisions of the selective service to all males eighteen to forty-five years old. The first registration was held June 5, 1917, and two others, on June 5, 1918, and August 24, 1918, for those who had reached their twenty-first birthday in the meantime. On September 12, 1918, was held the registration under the second draft act. The total registration for the United States on these four dates was 23,908,576. Over 13,000,000 registered on September 12, 1918, but out of this total, on account of the early close of the war, only 120,157 men were inducted. From the earlier registrations the total inductions were 2,666,867.

During the first months of the operation of the selective service, each state filled its quota by calling for examination a number of registrants several times greater than the quota, and by process of sorting obtaining enough who were physically qualified. The revised selective service regulations went into effect December 15, 1917. Under these all discharges and exemptions previously granted were cancelled, and each registrant was required to fill out a questionnaire setting forth his qualifications and circumstances. On the basis of this information registrants were divided into five classes in the order of their availability for military service, those in class I being immediately available. Those having dependents or judged to be engaged in "necessary" occupations were placed in classes II to IV. Because of the needs of the enormous ship-building program, a special "emergency fleet classification list" contained some class I registrants. The famous "work or fight order" was promulgated May 17, 1918, to divert registrants in deferred classes from idleness or non-productive occupations to engagement in "necessary" industries.

After the armistice no effort was made to classify the men of the ages thirty-seven to forty-five, inclusive, under the last registration. The results of the registration and classification in Ohio, as given in the final report of Provost Marshal General Crowder, are as follows:

"Total registration in the United States, 23,908,576; in Ohio, 1,389,474, being 5.81 per cent of the total. Class I, 403,600; 29.05 per cent. Classes II, III, IV, 408,340; 28.68 per cent. Class V, 191,724; 13.80 per cent. Not classified (practically all in the thirty-seven to forty-five age group), 385,810; 27.77 per cent."

Since it was class I that furnished practically all the fighting men, the following analysis of that class is of interest. The total of the class in Ohio was 403,600. Those found physically qualified and available

for service numbered 138,604. Those acceptable if some defect was remedied—6,224. Those qualified for limited service—15,818. In the emergency fleet classification—3,363. Delinquents were 15,856; deserters, 10,771.

Another group of figures from the provost marshal general's report is as follows: Total called, 146,435. Total inducted, 154,236. Total accepted, 146,304. Total rejected, 7,606. Total rejected by reason of cancellation of draft, 326.

An order of the War Department, August 7, 1918, abolished distinctive appellations such as Regular Army, Reserve Corps, National Guard and National Army, and substituted the single term the United States Army. "It includes all the land forces in the service of the United States. These forces, however raised, lose their identity in the United States Army." Prior to that the army divisions 1-20 were classified as the regular army; the divisions 26-42 and the 93d (colored) were National Guard divisions; while the remaining divisions, formed of men drawn through the selective draft, were known as the National Army. The National Army Divisions organized before the armistice were the 76th-92d, while four others, 95, 96, 97 and 100 were in process of organization. All the organized divisions, except the regular divisions 9-20, reached France. Of the National Guard divisions four were made up from one state each, the 27th from New York, the 28th from Pennsylvania, the 33d from Illinois and the 37th from Ohio.

But, partly as a matter of policy, no division was composed entirely of men from a single state. Before the armistice it is probable that every division contained some Ohio men. Even the typically Ohio unit, the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment of the Rainbow Division, included on its roster men from many other states.

A bulletin of the War Department, December 31, 1918, provided that upon the disbanding of organizations which were originally National Guard or National Army organizations, their colors should be delivered into the custody of the states from which the majority of the men originally came at the time the organizations were formed. In accordance with this order, the Ohio adjutant general in his report for the year ending June 30, 1920, states: "Some seventy-one flags and colors of the World war organizations have been turned over to the State of Ohio for preservation and safekeeping, including the colors of all the well known regiments that saw service at the battle-front. Special attention is called to the fact that one of these flags came from a foreign nation, the flag presented by the people of Genoa, Italy, to the Three Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry, Eighty-third Division, which saw service in that country."

These colors in the statehouse therefore furnish an index to the army units which were predominantly Ohioan in their make-up. These units were:

In the Sixteenth Division—The Sixty-seventh Infantry and Sixty-eighth Infantry.

In the Thirty-seventh Division—The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Infantry, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Infantry, One Hundred and Twelfth Engineers, One Hundred and Twelfth Field Signal Battalion, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Machine Gun Battalion.

In the Forty-second Division—The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.

In the Eighty-third Division—The Three Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry, Three Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry, Three Hundred and Thirty-first Infantry, Three Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry, Three Hundred and Eighth Engineers, Three Hundred and Eighth Field Signal Battalion, Three Hundred and Eighth

Ammunition Train, Three Hundred and Eighth Supply Train, Three Hundred and Eighth Trench Mortar Battery, Three Hundred and Eighth Motor Supply Train, Eighty-third Division Headquarters, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade, Three Hundred and Twenty-second Machine Gun Battalion, Three Hundred and Twenty-third Machine Gun Battalion, Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth Machine Gun Battalion, Three Hundred and Twenty-second Field Artillery, Three Hundred and Twenty-third Field Artillery, Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth Field Artillery.

In the Ninety-fifth Division—The Three Hundred and Seventy-ninth Infantry, Three Hundred and Eightieth Infantry, Three Hundred and Twentieth Engineers, Six Hundred and Twentieth Field Signal Battalion, Ninety-fifth Division Headquarters, Ninety-fifth Headquarters Troop.

Flags of units not attached to any division—Three Hundred and Seventy-second Infantry, Eight Hundred and Second Pioneer Infantry, Thirty-fourth Engineers, First Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Battalion, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Depot Brigade, One Hundred and Sixtieth Infantry Brigade.

At the beginning of the war the National Guard had been arranged in geographical divisions. The Sixteenth Division, in this scheme, was from Ohio, and later became the Thirty-seventh. After the return from the Mexican border the Ohio Guard was reorganized and recruiting was strenuously carried on until on June 30, 1917, its strength was 19,658, of whom 4,063 were already in Federal service, and 15,595 in state service. The organizations already in Federal service at that date were the Third Infantry, Sixth Infantry, First Separate Battalion Field Artillery, First Battalion Engineers, Separate Company D Engineers, and First Battalion Signal Corps.

All remaining units of the Ohio National Guard were called into the Federal Service July 15, 1917, and were drafted into the Federal service August 5th. At that date the Ohio Guard comprised 821 officers and 24,321 men, and consisted of three brigades of infantry of three regiments each and a separate colored battalion of infantry; three regiments of field artillery; one regiment of engineers; one battalion of signal corps; four field hospitals; four ambulance companies; four military police; division headquarters troop; division engineer train; ammunition supply train and quartermaster ordnance corps.

In the meantime the Ohio Naval Militia, located at Toledo and Cleveland, was also increased to war strength, called into service of the National Naval Volunteers as of the date April 6, 1917, and assigned to the coast. These comprised the United States Steamship Essex Ship Company, 18 officers and 296 enlisted men, Anthony F. Nicklett of Toledo, commander; and United States Steamship Dorothea Ship Company, 14 officers and 623 enlisted men, Edward J. Kelley of Cleveland, lieutenant-commander.

The officers of the principal units of the National Guard on August 5, 1917, were: First Brigade, Brig. Gen. William V. McMaken; Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. John C. Speaks; Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. Charles X. Zimmerman; First Infantry Regiment, Col. F. W. Galbraith, Jr.; Second Infantry, Col. J. Guy Deming; Third Infantry, Col. Robert L. Hubler; Fourth Infantry, Col. Benson W. Hough; Fifth Infantry, Col. Albert W. Davis; Sixth Infantry, Col. Lloyd W. Howard; Seventh Infantry, Col. Tom O. Crossan; Eighth Infantry, Col. Edward Vollrath; Tenth Infantry, Col. Charles C. Weybrecht; Ninth Separate Battalion (colored), Maj. John C. Fulton; First Engineers, Col. John R. McQuigg; First Field Artillery, Col. Harold M. Bush; Second Field Artillery, Col. Dudley J. Hard; Third Field Artillery, Col. Paul L. Mitchell; First Field Battalion, Signal Corps, Maj. Lewis W. Jaquith; Medical Department, Chief Surgeon Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Hall.

With the exception of several units, the Ohio National Guard mobilized at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Alabama, and was there reorganized into the Thirty-seventh Division, under the command of Maj. Gen. Charles G. Treat. The units not assigned to the Thirty-seventh Division were the Fourth Ohio Infantry, which became the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment in the Rainbow Division; the Ninth Separate Battalion, colored, which was assigned to the Three Hundred and Seventy-second Infantry, Ninety-third Division; the Seventh Infantry Band, which was assigned to Camp Grant, Illinois; the Tenth Infantry Band, sent to Camp Sherman; the First Infantry Band, assigned to the Three Hundred and Fourteenth Cavalry; the Second Infantry Band, assigned to the Three Hundred and Thirteenth Cavalry; the First Field Artillery Band, assigned to the Three Hundred and Fourteenth Cavalry; and Second Field Artillery Band, assigned to the Three Hundred and Thirteenth Cavalry.

In the following is given the designation of the former state unit, followed by the new designation in the Thirty-seventh Division:

Division Headquarters Troop—Division Headquarters Troop.

First Infantry Brigade Headquarters—Headquarters Seventy-fourth Infantry Brigade.

Second Infantry Brigade Headquarters—Headquarters Seventy-third Infantry Brigade.

First Infantry—Part of Machine Gun Company, Headquarters Seventy-third Infantry Brigade; part Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Machine Gun Battalion; parts Companies K, L, M, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry; parts Companies A-K, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry; parts Companies G-M, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Infantry; Headquarters Company and Supply Company, distributed throughout.

Second Infantry—Parts Companies A-E and Headquarters Company, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Infantry; parts Companies A-I, K, L, M, and Headquarters Company, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry; parts Companies A and B, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry; Machine Gun Company and Supply Company, distributed throughout.

Third Infantry—One Hundred and Forty-eighth Infantry.

Fifth Infantry—One Hundred and Forty-fifth Infantry.

Sixth Infantry—One Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry.

Seventh Infantry—Parts Companies F, G, H, I, M, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Infantry; part Company E, Seventy-third Infantry Brigade Headquarters; Machine Gun Company, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Machine Gun Battalion; parts Companies A, C, D, K, Headquarters Company and Supply Company, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Infantry; parts Companies D, F, H, K, L, M, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry; parts Companies E and H, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Field Artillery; parts Companies B, D, E, G, M, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Field Artillery; parts Companies F, I, K, L, M, Headquarters Company, Supply Company, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Field Artillery; parts Companies D, E, F, G, H, One Hundred and Twelfth Engineers; part Company C, One Hundred and Twelfth Field Signal Battalion; part Company B, One Hundred and Twelfth Ammunition Train.

Eighth Infantry—One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry.

Tenth Infantry—Companies I, K, L, M, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Machine Gun Battalion; Companies A. B, part G, and Machine Gun Company, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Machine Gun Battalion; Company C, part G, One Hundred and Twelfth Trench Mortar Battery; Headquarters Company, Supply Company, Companies D, E, F, H, part G, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Machine Gun Battalion.

First Field Artillery—One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Field Artillery.

Second Field Artillery—One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Field Artillery.

Third Field Artillery—One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Field Artillery.

First Regiment Engineers—One Hundred and Twelfth Engineers.

First Battalion Signal Corps—One Hundred and Twelfth Field Signal Battalion.

Headquarters Troop and Military Police—One Hundred and Twelfth Headquarters and Military Police.

Ammunition Train—One Hundred and Twelfth Ammunition Train.

Supply Train—One Hundred and Twelfth Supply Train.

Engineer Train—Divided between One Hundred and Twelfth Engineers and One Hundred and Twelfth Engineer Train.

Sanitary Train—One Hundred and Twelfth Sanitary Train.

The first units departed for Camp Sheridan the last week in August, but the last did not leave for that camp until the first week in October.

The combat record of the Thirty-seventh Division and its units was officially given as follows:

Seventy-third Infantry Brigade, comprising One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry Regiments and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Machine Gun Battalion—1, Baccarat sector, France, August 4 to September 16, 1918; 2, Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to September 30, 1918; 3, Meuse-Argonne offensive, October 7 to October 16, 1918; 4, Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, October 31 to November 4, 1918; 5, Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, November 9 to November 11, 1918.

Sixty-second Field Artillery Brigade—One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiments: 1, Meuse-Argonne offensive, October 12 to October 23, 1918; 2, Meuse-Argonne offensive, October 28 to November 11, 1918. One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Field Artillery: 1, Meuse-Argonne offensive, October 12 to October 31, 1918; 2, Meuse-Argonne offensive, November 3 to November 11, 1918.

One Hundred and Twelfth Engineers—1, Baccarat sector, France, August 4 to September 16, 1918; 2, Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26 to September 30, 1918; 3, Meuse-Argonne offensive, October 7 to October 16, 1918; 4, Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, October 31 to November 4, 1918; 5, Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, November 9 to November 11, 1918.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Machine Gun Battalion and One Hundred and Twelfth Field Signal Battalion—Same stations and dates as One Hundred and Twelfth Engineers.

This brief story was written by Maj. Frank Fenker of Cincinnati by appointment of General Farnsworth. The title of the sketch is "The Thirty-seventh's Bit in the World War of 1914-1918."

The Thirty-seventh Division is a National Guard Division, being composed of the former National Guard of Ohio. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth Ohio Infantry Regiments and the Ninth Battalion Ohio National Guard (a battalion of colored troops), the First Ohio Field Artillery, First Ohio Cavalry, Ohio Signal Battalion and First Ohio Engineers were concentrated during the latter half of the month of July in response to the call of the President of the United States fixing July 15, 1917, as the day of mobilization. The Third and Sixth Ohio Regiments, First Ohio Field Artillery, Signal Battalion, First Ohio Engineers and First Ohio Cavalry were already mobilized, having returned from service on the Mexican border, and were then on duty throughout the state.

Early in August a detachment of sixteen men from each company of each regiment of the Guard, was, on order of the adjutant-general, State of Ohio, Assembled at Camp Perry, where they became part of

the Forty-second, or Rainbow Division, destined for immediate service overseas.

The first detachments of the Ohio Guard began to arrive at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Alabama, during the month of August, 1917, and when in October of that year all were finally assembled, the Thirty-seventh Division was formed.

Maj. Gen. Charles G. Treat was assigned to the command of the division and under his direction the division went through a course of intensive training. For almost ten months the training continued, and on April 24, 1918, General Treat was relieved of command. Maj. Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth took over the division May 8, 1918.

The day for which all the hard, tiresome training was spent hove in sight May 20, 1918, when Division Headquarters, Headquarters Troop, Machine Gun Battalions Infantry Regiments, Engineers, Engineer Train and Field Signal Battalion began to entrain for Camp Lee, Virginia. Two weeks were spent at Camp Lee in more intensive training and in filling to war strength that part of the division encamped there with drafted men from Camp Meade, Camp Mills, Camp Upton, Camp Jackson, and Camp Lee.

June 11, 1918, Division Headquarters, Headquarters Troop, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Machine Gun Battalion, and Seventy-third Infantry Brigade began to move by rail from Camp Lee to Hoboken, New Jersey. They sailed from this port June 15, 1918, on the Steamship Leviathan (formerly the Vaterland), and after a fast and safe passage, arrived June 22, 1918, at Brest, France. Here they debarked June 23d, and after a rest of three days at Pontanezen Barracks, Brest, again entrained. For three days the troops rattled, in box cars (labeled 40 Hommes, 8 Chevaux) across beautiful fertile France, and detrained June 29, 1918, in the Bourmont area.

The Seventy-fourth Brigade and Engineers left Camp Lee, Virginia, June 21. They took their first water voyage, a trip of eight hours by river steamer down the scenic James River, to Newport News. Here they were loaded on the Steamships Pocahontas, Susquehanna, and Caserta, which having been joined by four freight steamers, formed a convoy, protected by United States submarine chasers with a battle cruiser in the lead. Traveling in convoy was slow work and it was not until July 5th that the troops debarked at Brest, France. From here a like journey, in box cars, similar to those used by the first units to arrive in France, united them to Division Headquarters and the Seventy-third Brigade, in the Bourmont (Haute-Marne) area on July 12, 1918.

The Field Artillery Brigade, Trench Mortar Battery, Sanitary Train, Military Police, and One Hundred and Fourteenth Mobile Veterinary Section began to entrain at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, June 14, 1917, for Camp Upton, New York. They arrived there on June 16th, and after a ten-day period of training, embarked about June 27th at Brooklyn, New York, on the Steamships Nestor, Plassy, Saxon, Titan, Hororatia, Phesus, and one tanker for overseas.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Field Artillery, less Batteries E and F, were sent to Montreal, Quebec, from which port they sailed on June 28th, on the Steamship Victoria. The ships assigned to these units all became part of a convoy of thirteen vessels, which on nearing the coast of England were separated; those bearing the Trench Mortar Battery and Sanitary Train proceeded to Glasgow, Scotland, and the remainder to Liverpool, England.

The Steamship Victoria, carrying the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Field Artillery, less Batteries E and F, was the envied ship, it having had the good fortune to ram a German submarine. The alarm was quickly sounded. Busy little destroyers came like phantoms, darting hither and thither. They dropped their depth bombs, and patches of oil rising to the surface indicated that the career of another sea scavenger was ended.

After sundry railway journeys and a trip across the English Channel the One Hundred and Fourteenth Mobile Veterinary Unit, Sanitary Train, Military Police, and Supply Train joined the other units of this division in the Bourmont area July 15 to 18, 1918.

The Field Artillery Brigade and Ammunition Train were separated from the other units of the division and sent to Camp de Souge, France, for a course of training. Only the small arms ammunition section of the Ammunition Train which joined the division September 25th was destined to participate in the engagements of the division. The Artillery Brigade completed a seven weeks' course of training at Camp de Souge and received one of the highest averages ever earned at that school, where accurate knowledge was acquired in the use of the famous French 75 and 155 mm. cannon. Equipped with these guns, the brigade was assigned to the First American Army September 26th, the opening day of the Meuse-Argonne offensive. They served successively with the Fourth American Corps, Second American Army, Second Colonial Army Corps (French), and Seventeenth French Army Corps. At one time the brigade was further split, the three different regiments serving with as many different divisions, the Twenty-eighth, Thirty-third, and Ninety-second American.

The infantry continued intensive training in the Bourmont area until the end of July, 1917, when it was ordered to Baccarat, and on August 4th took over the trenches in that sector.

The Baccarat sector, in the Vosges Mountains, taken over by the troops of this division, extended for a distance of fifteen kilometers from the Forest des Elieux, north of the Village of Badonviller, through the Bois Communal de la Woevre, Bois des Haies, the Villages of Merviller and Ancerviller, along the edge of Bois Banal to the southern edge of the Bois des Pretres. While this sector, in the beautiful wooded hills and mountains of the Vosges, was considered inactive, it was a position of responsibility and just as much effort and hard work were expended in its preservation as if it were the most vital part of the great battle line extending from the North Sea to the border of Switzerland. Truly every foot of that long line had to be securely held.

Here the men of the division had their initial training under fire, and although under continual observation, interrupted by enemy artillery and airplanes, training continued. During the period of six weeks that the division held this sector, each night when the weather permitted, enemy airplanes would raid Baccarat and vicinity. Two of these raids were particularly heavy. From our side the score was more than evened by successfully carrying out one large gas projector attack against the enemy and by destroying with airplane bombs his dumps at Cirey and Blamont. The first patrols, composed of men of the Thirty-seventh Division, to enter contested territory, were sent out during the first week of occupation in this sector, and every night thereafter they stalked the enemy in No Man's Land. Each patrol added boldness to the next and so aggressive did they become that soon absolute control was maintained over No Man's Land. Two large raids during the last week of stay in the Baccarat sector penetrated the enemy lines for over a kilometer, returned with prisoners and without the loss of a single man.

While in this sector, the division was supported by French artillery and operated directly under the Sixth French Corps, commanded by General Duport. Upon relief, September 16, 1918, the following commendatory special order was issued:

"September 14, 1918.

"Sixth Army Corps, General Staff,
"First Section, No. 823-1.
"SPECIAL ORDER No. 66.

"The Thirty-seventh United States Infantry Division is leaving the zone of Luneville at a time when the American army has achieved great

victory and has added new laurels to those already gathered by the first American divisions on the Somme, on the Marne, and on the Vesle.

"I am pleased at having had the honor of commanding for several weeks the young troops of Ohio, having seen them each day become more soldier-like and conscious of their power. I know now that they will come up to standard in the hardest and noblest tasks which they will be called upon to perform when they are engaged upon a new battle front.

"The method, the spirit, the discipline which they have shown all the time, when, hardly landed on the shores of France, they were called upon to hold a sector, are the best guarantees of future success.

"I wish to express my thanks to General Farnsworth, whose high sense of duty and good military qualities make him worthy of the highest confidence, and to his devoted chief of staff, Colonel Merrill, and to the officers of his staff, and also to all the unit commanders, officers, and soldiers of the Thirty-seventh United States Infantry Division.

"My best wishes accompany the Buckeye Division in its future battles in which it will distinguish itself to the honor of its flag and to the triumph of our righteous cause. DUPORT."

Prisoners Captured—Officers, 1; enlisted men, 6; deserters, 7. Total, 14.

Casualties—Killed, 16; wounded, 80; missing, 6. Total, 102.

Upon the relief of the division in the Baccarat sector on September 16, 1918, movement was made by rail to the area around the little town of Robert-Espagne. After a rest of four days another move, this time by bus, landed it at Recicourt, France. Here headquarters were established in a dugout along the main road. Two days later the advanced echelon was moved to a dugout on Verrieres-on-Hesse farm, just a few kilometers from the ruined city of Avocourt and with historic Verdun within sight to the southeast. In fact the division was on the battlefield of Verdun, where thousands of brave soldiers had fallen, and which was soon to be made famous again as the chosen field for the great American drive along the Meuse River. This division indeed was honored in being one of the American Fifth Corps Divisions to start the Meuse-Argonne offensive, which pushed on and on along the left bank of the Meuse River to the battle-famed city of Sedan. So the Thirty-seventh Division was one of the American divisions that gave the initial impetus to that big offensive that contributed so great a part towards the final victory.

During the cold and rainy nights of September 24th and 25th the division relieved the Seventy-ninth Division along a front of slightly over three kilometers. The ruins of the City of Avocourt were in the center of this front and just within the lines.

At 11 o'clock on the night of September 25th the artillery preparation commenced and each hour added to its intensity until guns of all caliber were contributing their part to one of the mightiest artillery preparations ever attempted in this war. This preparation reached its maximum at 5:30 a. m. September 26th, when it rolled off over the enemy trenches and strong points in a barrage, which enabled infantrymen, following closely and quickly, to overcome all resistance left by the enemy.

The sun rose bright and clear September 26th and for that one day conditions were ideal for the task of the infantrymen. The battle-map-traced road from Avocourt across No Man's Land was an outline only and immediately difficulty began to arise in bringing forward artillery.

The ground, soft underneath the dry crust, and broken by shell holes, formed quagmires through which it was almost hopeless to try to pull heavy timbers. During that night showers (which continued for the next five days) added to the burden and the freshly constructed dirt roads soon became a knee-deep trail of mud. Next morning the infantry took up the attack and pushed on, over ground torn by shell holes and through forests tangled with shattered trees and barbed wire. The

Town of Ivoiry on the left was captured. A little later Montfaucon, off the division sector on the right, which had been entered by patrols the night before, was cleared of the enemy, forty-eight being taken prisoner.

Thus, Montfaucon, previously considered impregnable, was seized by men of the Thirty-seventh Division. It was and had been for four long years a German stronghold. From a tower there, the crown prince of Germany had directed the monstrous attack on Verdun and now, on the second day of the great offensive, it had fallen and with its fall the Hindenburg line had again been broken.

Lack of artillery support, due to road conditions, hourly added to the difficulties of the advance, and during the days of September 28-29 progress was made and contested for foot by foot through fields of mud, through the gas-filled Bois Emont, Bois de Beuge, and on to the Bois Communal de Cierges.

The division was relieved October 1st, after having fought and advanced for four days against all weapons and instruments of warfare at the command of the enemy. The front line at that time ran along a ridge one and one-half kilometers west and slightly north to Cierges, to a few hundred meters south of that city, thence on to the Bois Communal de Cierges.

Still under fire, remnants of companies started for the rear, hungry, tired, sleepy, and wet. Many had seen their comrades and officers fall wounded, some severely, some to pay the price supreme. So the part of the Thirty-seventh Division was played in that great offensive to which it gave the momentum that, carried on and on, until on November 11th, the day of the surrender of the enemy, it had reached the City of Sedan.

The total number of prisoners captured by this division was 13 officers and 1,107 men, among which were represented the finest divisions of the German army, the Thirty-seventh German Division, One Hundred and Seventeenth, First and Fifth Guard Divisions, the latter two, the elite of the Prussian Guard. Large quantities of material of all kinds were taken, including 12 77 mm. cannon, 1 105 mm. cannon, 10 155 mm. cannon, 4 anti-aircraft guns, 5 Granatenwerfers, engineer material, ammunition of all kinds, 1 Daimler three-ton truck, railway material, rifles, and over 250 machine guns.

Casualties—Killed, officers 17, enlisted men 410; wounded, officers 110; enlisted men 2,462; missing, enlisted men 137. Total, officers, 127; enlisted men, 3,009; grand total, 3,136.

Total advance, 9.8 kilometers.

Upon the completion of the relief in the Avocourt sector the division was assembled at Pagny-sur-Meuse, and after a four-day rest was again transported by bus, this time to the old St. Mihiel sector. Here headquarters were established at Euvezin, within easy range of the enemy guns. Less than one month previous this salient which had projected out of the line for years had been cut off by an American drive that had also brought Metz within range of big guns. In the St. Mihiel sector the division lines extended from the Bois de Jaulny de Hailbot along the northern edges of the Bois de la Montagne and Bois de Charey to the southern edge of Etang de la Chaussee. Across the way the villages of Rembercourt-sur-Mad, Charey, Dommartin, Dampvitoux, and La Chaussee formed the front of the enemy line. The Village of Haumont was in No Man's Land.

Here there was plenty of activity, although no offensive was under way at that time. The enemy heavily shelled all parts of the sector. Airplanes paid nightly visits and dropped their terrorizing bombs in large numbers. The thick woods and deep valleys gave particular advantage to gas, and the division was subjected to one of the heaviest bombardments of this barbarous method of warfare that the enemy had ever attempted. Day and night, from both sides of the line, the clatter of machine guns, artillery, and airplanes kept all ever vigilant. Even

here training was resumed, and every available man that could be spared at the front was further drilled in some branch of warfare.

By a tantalizing twist of fate, the artillery brigade of the division was serving at the same time in the adjoining sector on its right. Every effort was made to unite it with its brother in arms, but without success. The whirl of activity did not permit, and eight days having passed with a rush, on the ninth day the infantry was withdrawn and retraced its steps to Pagny-sur-Meuse.

Casualties—Killed, 11; wounded, 180; missing, 6. Total, 197.

Two bustling days were spent at Pagny-sur-Meuse in gathering together and preparing for shipment quantities of provisions and supplies of all kinds. October 18th, French box cars, each crowded with forty men, slipped away and rattled north through an air of whispered secrecy and surmise. Little by little as towns and villages rose out of obscurity the mystery cleared and after three days, the trains came to a stop at St. Jean and Wietje, Belgium.

The ruins of Ypres were within easy view and stood a monument, proclaiming from each shattered wall the bravery of the British troops who had so nobly fought and held there. Hesitatingly the men crawled out and gazed in awe upon the desolation that spread as far as the eye could see over a flat waste of shell-torn fields, forests, and roads. Signboards alone marked the site where villages had stood. So heavy and so often had been the shelling that even the shattered stones and brick that once formed habited houses had been blown into dust.

On foot the troops marched for twenty kilometers across this waste to the nearest semblance of shelter. Division headquarters were opened October 22d in the ruined village of Hooglede, Belgium, and from there the division moved in short stages to Lichtervelde to Meulebeke to Denterghem. On October 22, 1918, the division was attached to the French army in Belgium and placed at the disposition of the king of Belgium. This was an honor and confidence that later events proved not to have been misplaced.

During the nights of October 29th and 30th the division took over three kilometers of the front lines, extending along the Courtrai-Ghent Railroad just across the Lys River, with Olsene approximately in front of the center.

At 5:30 a. m., October 31, 1918, after an artillery preparation of five minutes, the infantry again went over the top. The enemy answered with gas and vigorous artillery and machine gun fire. So sharp and quick was the attack that all attempts of the enemy to resist were quickly overcome and, fighting a rear guard action, he withdrew to the Cruyshautem Ridge.

Here on a slight rise, midway between the Lys and Escaut Rivers, he reorganized and prepared to stop the advancing khaki line. The French artillery (attached to the division for the operation) worked like Trojans. Scarcely had the panting horses been pulled away when the guns would begin to spit their whirring shells. In the meantime, other batteries were being rushed forward, each in turn keeping up the tune while others advanced. All calibers were finally firing on the Cruyshautem Ridge and concentrating there for a few moments, lifted in time to make way for the onrushing infantry. The Boche were routed and the American troops gaining momentum scarcely paused on the ridge, but drove on to the Escaut River, across which the enemy had retreated.

All roads leading forward and all villages were heavily shelled by German batteries, and the Town of Olsene was completely destroyed. Advanced division headquarters moved up to Cruyshautem on November 1st and plans were immediately prepared for forcing the crossing of the Escaut River. Early in the morning of November 2d soldiers of the Thirty-seventh Division swam the river, and working from both banks under a continual hail of machine gun bullets and high explosive shrap-

nel, constructed a temporary foot bridge from the trunks of two trees fastened end to end. Over this frail structure infantrymen crossed, some safely, others slipping off the wet and unstable crossing disappeared in the icy water. Late that afternoon fifty-two men had succeeded in crossing. At Huerne efforts were made to construct a pontoon bridge, but heavy shellfire practically destroyed all bridge material as fast as it was brought forward. An attempt to construct a bridge farther to the south was more successful and by 7 p. m. a completed bridge was established across the river.

All through the night the fire continued. Vengefully enemy airplanes raided the towns of Meulebeke, Denterghem, and Cruyshautem. The whir of his planes seemed always there, and twenty-five to sixty bombs were dropped on each village. Cruyshautem was heavily shelled.

One missile, entering the room of the commanding general, rudely disturbed his needed rest. The intensity of the fight continued November 3d. In desperation, enemy airplanes flying low over the disputed river dropped their bombs and, turning on end, sent showers of machine gun bullets into the water below. Little by little men filtered across, and at 6 p. m. nine and one-half companies of infantry and four machine gun companies were entrenched on the east bank. Here they held on, repelling all enemy attempts to throw them back and gradually securing their bridgehead. Food and ammunition were carried across during the night. They were there to stay and could not be turned back.

November 4th and 5th the division was relieved by French units and returned to Thielt for a hard-earned few days' rest. Proudly they marched back, for they were the first and only allied division to cross and establish a bridgehead over the Escaut (Scheldt) River. Again part of the elite of the German army had opposed them and failed, for among the prisoners taken were represented the Sixth and Seventh German Infantry Regiments.

Total prisoners taken—Officers, 12; enlisted men, 316; wounded, taken prisoner, 38. Total, 366.

Partial list of material captured—Three 105 mm. cannon, three 77 mm. cannon, seven caissons, five limbers, two three-inch trench mortars, eleven machine guns, seven horses, quantities of ammunition of all calibers.

Total advance, 14.56 kilometers.

Casualties—Killed, officers, 4, enlisted men 218; wounded, officers 32, enlisted men, 1,223; missing, enlisted men, 134. Total, officers 37, enlisted men, 1,575; grand total, 1,612.

Upon relief the following general order was issued by General Penet, commanding the Thirtieth French Corps:

"Headquarters, Nov. 9, 1918.
"Thirtieth C. A. Etat-Major, Third Bureau, No. 250-3.

ORDER No. 57

"Upon the occasion of the relief of the Thirty-seventh Division from duty with the Thirtieth C. A., the commanding general of this corps takes pleasure in expressing his entire satisfaction with the energy, the bravery and the fighting which took place between October 31 and November 4, 1918.

"After having overcome the enemy's resistance; the division made a vigorous pursuit, then after having been the first division to force a passage of the Escaut (Scheldt) River it established bridgeheads on the right bank of the river which it held in spite of repeated counter-attacks launched by the enemy.

"The commanding general of the C. A. congratulates the Thirty-seventh D. I. U. S. warmly on its brilliant conduct.

"The general in command of the Thirtieth Army Corps:

"H. Penet."

With the infantry of the division fighting in Belgium and the artillery brigade doing its bit along the Meuse River, the Thirty-seventh Division was in action at both ends of the battle line; at the points, as it were, of the giant pincers that were slowly and surely crushing Prussian militarism.

November 4th to November 8th was spent at Thielt, Belgium, in cleaning up and re-equipping troops. During this time the division was transferred to the Thirty-fourth French Corps, then engaged a few kilometers north of the sector in which the division had forced the crossing of the Escaut. November 9th advanced echelon of division headquarters moved to Chateau de Huysse preparatory to again entering the action and forcing another crossing of the river. This time the operation was to take place about 15 kilometers south of Ghent, between the little villages of Klein-Meersch and Heuvel.

Rumors of Germany's acceptance of the armistice terms began to abound and, coming upon the collapse of Bulgaria, Turkey, and Austria, had given increased morale to allied troops. All activities were speeded up and every plan made to keep the Boche running and to press hard the advantages being daily gained. The proposed action was set forward one day and plans so modified that the initial attack was to be made by the French units.

At 8 a. m. November 10th the leading troops arrived in the advanced area. On their way to the river at the Village of Syngem, they were met by a volley of machine gun bullets and artillery high explosive shells, and again the Thirty-seventh Division was in the thickest of the fight.

The Escaut River for the length of the division sector formed a U-shaped bend with the bottom of the U toward the enemy. The ground leading to the river from the allied side was low, and its flooded condition, together with recent rains, had made the approach for a distance of from 200 to 300 meters, soft and marshy. The enemy on his side had the advantage of a slight ridge on which he was well entrenched, and from which the entire approach to the river on the west bank was under direct observation and fire from three sides. Crawling and slipping through the mud, taking advantage of any irregularities of terrain that offered even a semblance of protection, one by one men worked up to the river bank, dug in and held on.

The Town of Syngem was heavily shelled and all traffic along that road was blocked. A bridge was constructed at the Village of Heuvel on the extreme southern limit of the division sector, and infantry crossing there worked north gradually clearing the eastern bank of the enemy. The entire night was spent in feverish activity in obtaining a foothold across the river, and the morning of November 11th, with armistice rumors thick in the air, found the eastern bank securely held by American soldiers.

The armistice was signed and provided that all hostilities were to cease at 11 o'clock of that day. The fight was pushed on up to the last second and so fast did our troops push forward that at 11 o'clock when the advance was ordered stopped, the Thirty-seventh Division was holding the line as far east as the little villages of Dickele, Zwartenbroek, Keerkem, and Hundlegrem.

The war was over and on the afternoon of November 11th the very stillness so recently rent by the shriek of artillery shells and the whistle of machine gun bullets, was oppressing. A strange and curious thing, but from some secret nook the American baseball had rolled out and there was being tossed about, where three hours before no living thing could be exposed.

Total advance, seven kilometers.

Casualties—Killed, enlisted men, nine; wounded, officers one, enlisted men fifty-six; missing, enlisted men one. Total, officers one, enlisted men sixty-six.

Upon the termination of the Belgian offensive the following general order, Sixth French Army, commanded by General Degoutte, was issued:

"Headquarters, Dec. 11, 1918.

"Sixth Army French.

"General Order No. 31

"In addressing myself to the divisions of the United States of America, who had covered themselves with glory in the Chateau Thierry offensive, I said that orders given by the chief were always carried out, in spite of the difficulties and the sacrifices necessary to win.

"In the Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first Division, United States, I found the same spirit of duty and the willing submission to discipline which makes gallant soldiers and victorious armies.

"The enemy was to hold the heights between the Lys and the Escaut 'to the death.' American troops of these divisions, acting in concert with the French divisions of the group of armies of Flanders, broke through the enemy on October 31, 1918, and after severe fighting, threw him on the Escaut.

"Then attempting an operation of war of unheard-of audacity, the American units crossed the overflooded Escaut under fire of the enemy and maintained themselves on the opposite bank of the river in spite of his counter attacks.

"Glory to such troops and their chiefs. They have valiantly contributed to the liberation of a part of Belgium territory and to final victory.

"Their great nation may be proud of them.

"Degoutte.

"The General Commanding the Army."

The Thirty-seventh American Division was selected as one of the divisions to follow the German army in its retreat to the Rhine. It started on its way and in easy stages followed on towards Brussels. Thirty-three kilometers (21 miles) west of that city it was recalled and retraced its steps through Belgium and the waste of No Man's Land until on December 7th headquarters were opened at Hondschoote once again on French soil.

Detachments of the division, however, participated in the triumphal entry of King Albert into beautiful Brussels and in Aix-la-Chapelle.

For its work in Belgium it had gained the admiration and respect of the whole of that noble little kingdom. One hundred and fifty Belgian war crosses are proudly worn by as many members of the division as a reminder of the campaign in that country. Two hundred and twenty-nine French medals of all degrees are also represented in the Thirty-seventh Division, besides many American distinguished service crosses.

From Hondschoote the division moved to Wormhoudt, France. Its task completed, it was scheduled to return, filled with all honor and glory, to the land of liberty from which it had sailed. Now, on February 21st, having been joined by the Sixty-second Field Artillery Brigade, united at last, it is encamped in the Le Mans area, cleaning, equipping, and preparing for its homeward journey. From the time of entering the quiet Baccarat sector until this date it has labored along almost the entire front in France. The Thirty-seventh Division has taken part in three large offensives and, when not actually engaged in some section where the fighting was hottest, has been on the move, by foot or train, to some point where its services could be near at hand.

Now we are homeward bound, proud of our part, and satisfied at having done it well.

The foregoing account of the Thirty-seventh was published in the Ohio State Journal of April 5, 1919, the day after the first units of the

division were welcomed with a rousing celebration at Columbus. When the Thirty-seventh was ordered home, more than 100 of its officers secured transfer to the Ninetieth Division for duty with the army of occupation.

The War Department selected as Ohio's unit for the Rainbow Division of the Fourth Infantry Regiment. The Fourth had been mustered into the Federal service for duty on the Mexican border in July, 1916, and from the latter part of August until February, 1917, did guard duty in the vicinity of El Paso. The regiment was mustered out March 3d and on July 15th the Ohio troops began assembling at home stations and recruiting to war strength. On August 5th all the National Guard troops were drafted into the Federal service.

The Fourth was ordered to Camp Perry on Lake Erie August 13th, and that destination instead of Camp Sheridan revealed that the Fourth was to become a part of the famous Rainbow Division, made up of selected troops from twenty-six states and the District of Columbia. At Camp Perry the old Fourth became the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry, and its numerical strength increased to 3,605 officers and men, the additional men being secured from other Ohio regiments so that the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth represented practically every section of the state. The commanding officers were Col. Benson W. Hough and Lieut.-Col. George Florence, while the officers of the units were: First Battalion, Maj. Rell G. Allen; Company A, Capt. Virgil W. Peck; Company B, Capt. Frank B. Oyler; Company C, Capt. John C. Volka; Company D, Capt. George T. Geran. Second Battalion, Maj. Louis D. Houser; Company E, Capt. Abe Newlove; Company F, Capt. George W. Lindsay; Company G, Capt. Don L. Caldwell; Company H, Capt. Roy E. Hauk. Third Battalion, Maj. Frank D. Henderson; Company I, Capt. Robert Haubrich; Company K, Capt. James A. Sampson; Company L, Capt. Otto J. Kindler; Company M, Captain O. E. Hardway. Machine Gun Company, Capt. Robert E. Watson. Supply Company, Capt. O. O. Koeppel. Headquarters Company, Capt. Charles S. Gussman.

The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth started from Camp Perry for Camp Mills September 8, 1917, and there was integrated with other units of the Forty-second Division, becoming part of the Eighty-third Infantry Brigade under Brig.-Gen. Michael J. Lenihan. Most of the units of the division left Camp Mills October 17th. The larger part of the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth arrived at St. Nazaire October 31st, and the remaining units landed at Brest, November 12th. The headquarters of the first training area was Morlaincourt, and from January 1 to February 16, 1918, received its next stage of intensive training in the Rolamport area, near Langres.

After three months of preparation, the regiment was ready for the front. In the latter part of February the division was ordered to the Luneville sector to complete its training with the Seventh French Army Corps.

The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth is officially credited with the following combat service: 1, Luneville sector, Lorraine, February 21 to March 23, 1918; 2, Baccarat sector, Lorraine, March 31 to June 21, 1918; 3, Esperance-Soulain sector, Champagne, July 4 to July 14, 1918; 4, Champagne-Marne defensive, July 15 to July 17, 1918; 5, Aisne-Marne offensive, July 25 to August 3, 1918; 6, St. Mihiel offensive, September 12 to September 16, 1918; 7, Essey and Pannes sector, Woevre, September 17 to September 30, 1918; 8, Meuse-Argonne offensive, October 12 to October 31, 1918; 9, Meuse-Argonne offensive, November 5 to November 10, 1918.

The complete record of the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth is a story to stir the heart of every Ohioan and every American. Fortunately that story is now available through the recent publication of "Ohio in the Rainbow," written by R. M. Cheseldine, a former captain in the regi-

ment. This is a book of 500 pages, the compilation of which was made possible by an appropriation from the Legislature in 1923.

On March 1, 1918, a few days after the regiment took over its "quiet" sector, Private Dyer J. Bird, of Broadway, Ohio, was killed as he was coming out of the trenches. He was the first of the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and of the Rainbow division to make the supreme sacrifice at the battle front. In the eight months until the armistice the regiment had a total of 2,317 casualties, more than 1,000 of them in those fateful ten days in July and August at the crossing of the Ourcq during the Aisne-Marne offensive.

To condense to a few paragraphs the fighting record of this regiment is most difficult. Using the expressive language of a military man, General Lenihan, its commander, said of the Eighty-third Infantry Brigade (made up of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth regiments): "In Champagne in July, 1918, the brigade, by its heroic stand against the German drive toward Chalons, proved to the world our claim that America had developed a superior race of men. In August 'it forced the passage of the Ourcq at the head of the allied units,' and 'captured Seringes after fierce fighting.' In September, it was the spearhead which drove into the St. Mihiel salient. In October, 'thrust out like a hand,' in the Argonne-Meuse, it was always farthest forward in the fight."

In richer descriptive detail are the words of Major General Flagler, referring particularly to the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth: "The Forty-second Division took over the Baccarat sector, it being the first complete divisional sector to be taken over by any American division. The Forty-second Division held the sector of Baccarat for 100 days, a longer continuous period than any other American division held a sector. The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry was in the front line for approximately sixty days of this time, holding the sub-sector of Merviller. While in line the regiment staged a successful go and come raid on the Bois de Chiens, the first raid of that nature ever attempted by the division.

"With the division, the regiment was withdrawn from this sector and moved to the vicinity of Chalons, where with certain of its units holding the first line and with other of its units on the second line, as a part of the noted French Fourth Army under General Gouraud, it broke the German offensive of July 15th, and thus permitted the Allied High Command to start the great offensive which finally brought the war to its close.

"Without a rest the regiment was withdrawn and, with one division, rushed to the Marne front to take part in the French-Allied offensive in the vicinity of Chateau-Thierry. Disbursing hurriedly, it was thrown through the ranks of the French division on the right of the First U. S. Army Corps. In this operation it advanced 15 kilometers, overcoming in savage fighting the strong points, Hill 284 and the Town of Seringes-et-Nesles. It forced its crossing of the Ourcq under a perfect hail of fire from the front and from the flanks. When it was relieved by elements of a fresh division, it had reached the southern border of Mareuil-en-Dole.

"It was then moved by stages to the Bourmont area, but hardly had it become settled here when orders came, directing that it move with the division, by night marches, to take up its position for attack against the St. Mihiel salient. During the St. Mihiel operation, it performed its task perfectly, advancing 19 kilometers into the enemy's lines and pushing its patrols to the north of La Chaussee, five kilometers farther.

"From the St. Mihiel salient, the regiment was next moved to the Argonne. Here, after hard marches in mud and rain, it was thrown in to attack in the vicinity of St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges, one of the strongest points in the line, upon which the Germans relied to stop the allied advance—Kriemhilde Stellung. Held up in front of

this line, it remained in position under severe enemy fire for a length of time that required nerves of steel. It reconnoitered and prepared the way for the successful attack of November 1st.

"Passed through by elements of a fresh division, the regiment was regrouped, and as part of the Forty-second Division was thrown in on the left flank of the American army to press the attack towards Sedan. The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry was the left regiment of the entire American army and upon it devolved the important mission of maintaining liaison with the French army on the left. This it did with a skill worthy of the highest praise. When relieved in the front line on November 9th, the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry was within rifle shot of the historic city of Sedan.

"After this operation the regiment almost immediately started its march as part of the Forty-second Division into Germany, where it remained as part of the American Army of Occupation on the Rhine until its departure for the United States. It is with a sense of keen satisfaction that the division commander reviews the excellent record of fighting ability and soldierly characteristics of the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry, a regiment of which Ohio, its home state, may well be proud."

On April 6, 1919, the regiment left its comfortable quarters on the Rhine, sailed on the Leviathan, arriving in New York harbor April 25th, and on May 10th reached Columbus. A few days later, as the last details of the muster out were completed at Camp Sherman, Colonel Hough turned to a companion and whispered: "The greatest fighting unit in the world is now but a memory."

From Ohio and a few counties in Western Pennsylvania the men raised under the selective service system were called to the colors on September 5, 1917, at Camp Sherman. Within thirty days the camp had nearly 35,000 men. Out of these was organized the Eighty-third Division.

The units of this division were designated as follows: Three Hundred and Twenty-ninth, Three Hundred and Thirtieth, Three Hundred and Thirty-first and Three Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry Regiments; Three Hundred and Twenty-second, Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth Field Artillery Regiments; Three Hundred and Twenty-second, Three Hundred and Twenty-third and Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth Machine Gun Battalions; Three Hundred and Eighth Trench Mortar Battalion; Three Hundred and Eighth Field Signal Battalion; Three Hundred and Eighth Headquarters Train and Military Police; Three Hundred and Eighth Ammunition Train; Three Hundred and Eighth Supply Train; Three Hundred and Eighth Sanitary Train.

The Eighty-third left Camp Sherman in May and June, 1918. In France it was used as a replacement division, but several of its units were in the battle line, including the Three Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry, the Three Hundred and Eighth Engineers, Three Hundred and Eighth Field Signal Battalion, Three Hundred and Eighth Trench Mortar Battery, and the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Artillery Brigade, comprising the Three Hundred and Twenty-second, Three Hundred and Twenty-third and Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth Field Artillery Regiments. The Three Hundred and Twenty-second Field Artillery was stationed in the vicinity of Verdun and participated in the Meuse-Argonne campaign, suffering 123 casualties.

The Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth Field Artillery Regiment, which returned to Columbus in time to march in the Memorial Day parade of 1919, left Camp Sherman on June 3, 1918, as part of the Eighty-third Division, arriving in France June 25th. It was detached from the Eighty-third and was under fire and in action forty-seven days during the Meuse-Argonne campaign, supporting the infantry of five divisions on both sides of the Meuse. It was used in support of the Ninety-first Division in the first phase of the Meuse-Argonne. Then

assigned to the Eighteenth French Division, it crossed the Meuse and for twenty days helped batter the Kriemhilde line. It participated in the combined attack of the Twenty-ninth and Twenty-sixth American Divisions on October 23d. Again crossing the Meuse, the regiment went into action at Avocourt, from the 1st of November being with the Thirty-second Division. Nine of its men were awarded the croix de guerre.

The Three Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry Regiment had an unusual service record. It was detached from the Eighty-third Division and in July, 1918, sent to Italy, participating in the defense of the Piave River. At that time the Italian forces were being hard pressed by the Austrian drive, and the sending of the American regiment was interpreted as a move to strengthen the morale of the Italians. The Three Hundred and Thirty-second took part in the Battle of Vittorio-Veneto November 4th, resulting in the retreat of the Austrians. After the armistice the regiment served in the Italian army of occupation, and returned to America in March, 1919.

Camp Sherman

One of the greatest single undertakings by the War Department and civilian forces of the nation was the construction of army training camps or cantonments. Camp Chase of Civil war times and Camp Chickamauga in the Spanish-American war were pigmy precedents for these modern soldier-cities. Places had to be provided for the housing and training of recruits in groups of from 25,000 to 50,000 men. No town or city of that size, even though it had been practicable to evict the civilian population entirely, would have provided the facilities needed. The old army posts were hardly adequate for the National Guard and the special units of America's rapidly gathering fighting force. For the men called to the colors under the selective service law, a score or more of new camps, constructed for military purposes and from the ground up, had to be provided. Certain great industrial organizations, like the United States Steel Corporation, had built cities to order. But nowhere on such a stupendous scale had there been a construction order like this.

The essential element was time. The Government officials had determined the general plans for such training camps a few days after war was declared. The first registration under the draft was held June 5th, and the call of the first quota of drafted men to report to the camps was set for September 5th. By the latter date the camps had to be in readiness to receive the "rookies." A brief summer was all the time allotted to the contractors who undertook this gigantic labor.

Most of the men drawn under the selective service act from the states comprising the old Northwest Territory were trained at Camp Grant, Illinois, Camp Custer, Michigan, and Camp Sherman, Ohio. A large number were also sent to Camp Taylor, Kentucky, but that was known chiefly during the war as an artillery training camp. Many of the young Ohioans who trained for officers' commissions went to Fort Benjamin Harrison in Indiana.

To Ohioans in general, Camp Sherman was a focal point of their interest in the soldiers and the war; it was the one big camp within the state; and all parts of the state had their youthful representatives in training there. When troops went overseas they were almost lost in the obscurity imposed by military censorship so aptly described in the phrase "Somewhere in France." But at Camp Sherman the boys retained their flesh and blood relationship with home folks. The thousands who had sons or brothers already dispatched to the war zone with the Thirty-seventh and other Ohio contingents, felt, not a transfer, but a broadening out of their interest and fellowship begotten in the stress

of war into an affection that comprehended the sons of other families still in training down at Chillicothe.

Many considerations were involved in the selection of sites for these cantonments. Since no existing town or city could be converted for the purpose, and the projects involved fresh construction throughout, it became the policy to acquire land without valuable improvements and with its primary value in agricultural use. At the same time the site had to be accessible by rail communication, so that the switch tracks from the cantonments could readily pour the troop trains into the great arteries of continental traffic. Matters of climate, water supply and sanitation also had to be studied.

A group of very live and enterprising men of Chillicothe, under the auspices of the city's Chamber of Commerce, went to Washington soon after the plans for cantonments had been announced, and presented the advantages of their city for the location of one of the camps. Among those men were Robert D. Alexander, chairman of the state tax commission; John A. Poland, attorney and president of the Chamber of Commerce; and Col. Richard Enderlin, a wealthy and public-spirited citizen, who personally signed an immense bond as a guaranty to the Government that the promises to lease the land would be kept. One of the primary needs of a cantonment was an adequate and pure water supply. Assurance on this score had been given by a Cincinnati water expert in the spring of 1917. Following this came engineers to make detailed maps and sketches of the proposed site. The tract of land involved in the first negotiations comprised about 2,200 acres, north of Chillicothe but adjacent to that city, and accessible by street car line. Additional land was subsequently acquired. The Clarksburg pike ran through the camp, and on its southern boundary was the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

It was on June 8, 1917, that public announcement was made from Washington that the proposition of the Chillicothe citizens had been accepted. Less than three months remained before the camp must be ready. A scene of peace, corn and wheat fields, whose spirit was best represented by the song of the meadow-lark, had to be transformed into one of the great units of war preparation for the mightiest struggle ever waged by mankind.

The preliminary details of construction were handled by engineers under Maj. Ward Dabney, assisted by Capt. Theodore E. Rhoades. The contract was awarded to A. Bentley & Sons, of Toledo. Active construction began June 28th, with the arrival of Company D, Ohio Engineers, of Cleveland, under Capt. Walter L. Geckler. The company encamped at the Chillicothe ball park until July, when enough barracks were up to take care of the men at camp. Switches were constructed at once, permitting the bringing of supplies and material from the railroad. Test wells were sunk, and a five-mile sanitary zone established around the camp.

The representatives of the army and contractors during the construction period were: Constructing quartermaster, Maj. Ward Dabney; acting constructing quartermaster, Capt. T. E. Rhoades; sanitary inspector, Capt. K. W. Kinnard; assistant engineer, Capt. J. C. Coleman; assistant engineer, Capt. L. H. Fuchs; consulting engineer, R. Winthrop Pratt; resident engineer, R. F. McDonald; resident engineer, Hartley Anderson; water engineer, George Bowers; surveyor, F. W. Jennings. At one time the contractors had 14,000 men at work in the camp, and the weekly payroll was over $500,000. In the building of this military city, the cost to the Government was over $9,000,000.

On July 16, 1917, the cantonment was officially named "Camp Sherman," in honor of the great military leader of the Civil war, William Tecumseh Sherman, himself an Ohioan. But the formal dedication of the camp to military purposes may be said to have occurred with the arrival, on August 27, 1917, of its commandant, Maj.-Gen. E. F.

Glenn, who had commanded the first officers' training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison. A day or so later came about 1,200 young officers, who had gained their commissions at Fort Benjamin Harrison, and who were to have charge of the training of the thousands of young recruits who were to be inducted into the service a few days later.

Most of these young officers were from Ohio and West Virginia. It was from Ohio and five counties of Western Pennsylvania that the first recruits came. They comprised 5 per cent of the drafted men on the first call from Ohio's counties and the five counties of Pennsylvania.

The average strength by months of enlisted men at Camp Sherman was as follows:

	Men	Officers
September (1917)	12,110	839
October	30,690	1,165
November	32,048	1,396
December	33,175	1,440
January (1918)	30,918	1,846
February	29,927	1,910
March	24,073	1,880
April	31,135	1,565
May	23,898	997
June	24,271	1,107
July	34,883	1,096
August	27,287	648
September	30,619	553
October	33,470	856
November	29,448	1,079
December	13,293	588

Altogether, Camp Sherman was credited with a total of 123,581 inducted men during the years 1917 and 1918. Of this total received at the camp, Ohio was credited with 83,203, Pennsylvania with 12,173, Indiana with 5,500, Tennessee with 5,304, while 14,057 were sent there from other camps. Approximately 30,000 Ohioans were inducted at the camp between September 1st and November 1st. These constituted the bulk of the raw material which went into the making of the Eighty-third Division. Camp Sherman's chief function was the training of the Eighty-third Division. After the Eighty-third moved overseas about June, 1918, the camp became the headquarters for the Eighty-fourth Division under Maj.-Gen. Harry C. Hale. The Eighty-fourth was moved from Camp Taylor, and served as a replacement division, its ranks being constantly depleted and then filled up with new recruits. Thus during the months of June to October, 1918, some 30,000 men from Ohio were inducted and were in training with the Eighty-fourth organization.

The first unit to leave Camp Sherman for overseas, going about Christmas, 1917, was the Four Hundred and Eighth Motor Supply Train, made up of six companies, the men being picked so as to represent almost every county of Ohio. The principal units of the Eighty-third Division, in training during the winter of 1917-1918, were: Headquarters Troop, Three Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry, Three Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry, Three Hundred and Thirty-first Infantry, Three Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry, Three Hundred and Twenty-second Machine Gun Battalion, Three Hundred and Twenty-third Machine Gun Battalion, Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth Machine Gun Battalion, Three Hundred and Twenty-second Field Artillery, Three Hundred and Twenty-third Field Artillery, Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth Field Artillery, Heavy, Three Hundred and Eighth Trench Mortar Battery, Three Hundred and Eighth Engineers, Three Hundred and Eighth Field Signal Battalion, Three Hundred and Nineteenth Field Signal Battalion, Three Hundred and Twenty-fifth Field

Signal Battalion, Four Hundred and Third Telegraph Battalion, Three Hundred and Eighth Military Police, Three Hundred and Eighth Ammunition Train, Three Hundred and Eighth Sanitary Train, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Depot Brigade.

In the first two officers' training schools, most of the candidates came direct from civilian life. After that it became possible, and seemed a better policy from a military standpoint, to select the candidates from the ranks of men already with the colors. Therefore, when the Third Reserve Officers' Training Camp, Eighty-third Division, was opened at Camp Sherman, January 5, 1918, out of the 726 candidates for commissions as second lieutenant, 542 were "selects" chosen from the ranks of inducted men.

Camp Sherman had its full quota of auxiliary organizations. The Red Cross, Masons, Daughters of the American Revolution, Young Women's Christian Association, and the cities of Cincinnati and Columbus each put up a building in the Community group. There were a church, Young Men's Christian Association and Knights of Columbus "huts," and a movie theatre. Every Wednesday the Eighty-third Division News was published from the plant of the Columbus Dispatch. There were football, basket ball and baseball teams.

America entered the World war less than twenty years after its war with Spain over Cuba. The heaviest loss in that brief struggle came from disease. The lesson was well learned in the interval. The sanitary and medical safeguards provided for the armies in home camps and overseas accounted for a large part of the tremendous cost of the war. Nevertheless, sickness and disease are omnipresent; morbidity is inescapable in the private home or army camp. The report of the surgeon-general in the annual reports of the War Department in 1919 is descriptive of conditions in the various cantonments from the point of view of the sanitary and medical staff of the army. Many important facts concerning Camp Sherman, amplifying and supplementing those given above, are contained in this report, of which the following is an abstract of the essential points:

Camp Sherman is located on the plain of the Scioto River just outside the city limits of Chillicothe. The soil is sand and gravel overlain with a thin stratum of clay. The drainage is toward the river, although in many places the ground is low and required extensive ditching.

This was a National Army camp. The first troops were from Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. Most of them during 1917 were from Ohio. There were 1,105 from Oklahoma. The strength for the month of December was approximately 34,500. The Eighty-third Division was organized here and moved overseas about June, 1918. After this division left, the camp was used as a replacement camp, and was filled with increments of drafted men, the largest percentage of them coming from Ohio. The maximum strength was for the month of July, when there were approximately 36,000 men in the camp for the month.

The troops were quartered in frame barrack buildings. There were accommodations for 2,664 officers and 39,743 men. There was also provision for 1,833 patients at the base hospital, allowing fifty square feet for each man. During the latter part of 1918 construction work was begun to accommodate 1,800 additional men, making a total capacity of 45,840. During August at one time it was necessary to quarter some units in tents and 3,000 colored men in stables that belonged to the remount depot. The barracks buildings were the standard two-story cantonment camp type, accommodating 150 to 200 men. When the maximum of 200 was reached, it was necessary to use the kitchen and mess halls as sleeping quarters.

The water supply was obtained from five 8-inch cased wells. The supply was always ample, and the quality excellent, though on account of occasional contamination the entire supply was chlorinated. The buildings were all supplied with modern plumbing and equipment. The

sewer system consisted of ten miles of piping, from 8 to 30 inches in diameter. On account of the flat surface of the ground there was considerable trouble with the drainage.

The food supply of the camp was under the constant supervision of the camp sanitary inspector, who made careful inspections of all dairy and milk supplies, abattoirs, and local retail and wholesale markets. The quality and quantity of the food in the camp was satisfactory. The preparation and cooking was under the direct supervision and control of the school for cooks and bakers. The food also received the attention of the nutrition officer, proper instruction as to balancing the diet being given by him.

During the year 1918 there were 46,319 admissions to the hospitals, the rate being 1,668.01. The camp stands seventh in the list of camps for admissions. In the month of January the rate was 1,526.40. The rate increased during the month of February, with a still further increase in the month of March, some decline in April, and a decided decline in June. The rate then increased during successive months until it reached the rate of 2,899.6 in October, the influenza month of the camp. The rise in admission rate during the first few months of the year was due to a large number of cases of influenza, "other respiratory diseases" and mumps.

Camp Sherman had the unenviable reputation of standing at the head of the list of camps for deaths that occurred among enlisted men for diseases contracted during the year. The total number of deaths was 1,260, the rate being 45.37 (per thousand). For the month of January it was 10.87. It declined in February but increased in March, when it was 17.95. There was a considerable decrease until the low point of 1.72 was reached in July. The high rate for the camp was in the month of October, when there were 778 deaths reported, with a rate of 278.95. During the month of September it was also very high, the rate being 126.57. The leading cause of death in October was reported as broncho-pneumonia. Probably most of these cases were influenza-pneumonias. Influenza, which had appeared in the camp during the latter part of 1917 and had been constantly increasing, continued to increase throughout the first part of 1918 until the month of April, when there were 1,265 cases reported. In September the cases of influenza (uncomplicated) totaled 1,358, while in October the total rose to 4,118.

During the influenza epidemic, it became necessary, owing to the base hospital being filled to capacity, to turn about fifty of the ordinary barracks buildings into wards for the reception of the less serious cases. During this epidemic the entire camp was held under a rigid quarantine from the surrounding country. No public gatherings of any description were permitted, all amusement places, post exchanges, Young Men's Christian Association community houses, etc., were closed; draftees were not sent to the camp; all transfers out of the camp were discontinued. Those persons coming in contact with patients suffering from this disease, including ambulance drivers and patients en route to the base hospital, were masked. The usual precautionary measures were taken to prevent overcrowding throughout the entire camp, and men were warned not to congregate, and to remain out of doors as much as possible.

Edwin Forbes Glenn

A name that will for all time be prominently associated with Camp Sherman and Ohio's contribution to the World war is that of Gen. Edwin Forbes Glenn. In the years 1905-1907, while he was still a major in the Regular Army, he was in command at the Columbus barracks. Here his genial personality, splendid physique and soldierly bearing at once attracted attention. Major Glenn was more than the

mere army officer. He was, and evidently had been through previous years, a student, a reader of many books, who delighted in his leisure hours to visit the libraries of Columbus, including especially the Public, School and State libraries. He was a patron of all of these, and their records showed him to be a reader of substantial books—history, biography, and the peace movement seemed to interest him most.

At the State Library his inquiry often would be: "Have you anything new from the writers who propose to end war?" And he would sometimes add, "I notice that a new book has been published on this subject and am wondering whether you will have it later."

The major did not discuss the subject of universal peace, and one who met him casually might not have known what his own views were. A friend said to him one day in a jocular way: "Major, the peace movement is making rapid progress. It looks as if in the not distant future the United States army might be disposed of finally. There is only one sad thought that arises in the minds of your friends in contemplating this possibility. What will become of Major Glenn and other fine fellows in the military service when 'the war drums beat no longer and the battle flags are furled?' We shall probably have to send them to Congress or elect them governors of the different states." This would bring a very broad smile to the face of the major, for he had a sense of humor that is none too common among army officers.

In a serious mood he said one day: "Matters do move slowly in the military department of the government. I doubt at times whether I shall ever reach the rank of colonel."

In the years that the major spent in Columbus he made many friends and there was general regret when he was called from this military post.

The major was mistaken in the thought that he might never reach the rank of colonel. Promotions continued to come slowly until the outbreak of the World war, when they were rapid, and the major of 1905 to 1907 became a major general in command of Camp Sherman, to the great satisfaction of the citizens of Columbus and Ohio generally. In this position he stood out most prominently as the military leader in Ohio's World war preparations and activities. It is therefore worth while to sketch somewhat in detail the life of General Glenn.

He was born near Greensboro, North Carolina, January 10, 1857, where he was educated in a preparatory school and later at Ossining, New York. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1877. His successive military promotions were: Second lieutenant, 25th Infantry, June 15, 1877; first lieutenant, December 4, 1884; captain, July 5, 1895; major, Fifth Infantry, April 22, 1901; lieutenant colonel, Twenty-third Infantry, January 1, 1907; colonel, March 11, 1911; brigadier general, May 15, 1917; major general, National Army, August 5, 1917.

From 1896 to 1898 he was judge advocate, Department of Dakota and Department of Columbia; 1898 to 1899 in command of exploring and relief expeditions to Alaska; 1900, judge advocate, Department of Visayas, Philippine Islands; 1905-1907, commandant at Columbus army barracks; 1907 to 1911, lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry, and went again to the Philippines; 1911 to 1913, colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry; was with the War College 1913 to 1914; chief of staff, Department of the East, 1914 to 1916; in command of the Eighteenth Infantry and First Separate Brigade, at Deming, New Mexico, during the trouble on the Mexican border, 1916 to 1917; in command of the first officers training school at Fort Benjamin Harrison; August 5, 1917, promoted to major general and on August 27 arrived at Camp Sherman, where he organized the camp and the Eighty-third Division; January, 1918, was sent overseas for observation at various fronts and returned in April of that year; accompanied overseas and was in command of the Eighty-third Division, A. E. F., from June, 1918; organized and commanded Second Replacement Depot and Training

Center at Le Mans and Sarthe, France; commanded demobilization at Camp Sherman, February, 1919.

In December, 1919, General Glenn at his own request was retired from the Regular Army. He now resides at Glendon, North Carolina. A number of institutions have given him honorary degrees, including Kenyon College, Ohio University and Mt. Union College.

General Glenn must have felt much at home at Camp Sherman, which was located at Chillicothe and accessible to Columbus, where he had served as commandant and where, as already stated, he had a wide circle of friends. Not only did he devote himself industriously to the building up of the Eighty-third Division and other activities that came in the line of duty, but he manifested a sincere interest in all movements designed for the comfort and intellectual and moral welfare of the men under his command. He was generous in his responses to calls to attend the great meetings in Columbus, where he always spoke briefly and effectively in favor of raising funds for war activities. Any movement in behalf of the men under him had his sympathetic approval. The Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus and other religious organizations were cordially welcomed to Camp Sherman, as was also the American Library Association, that soon established there a library service for the soldiers.

While General Glenn was a thorough disciplinarian, he never forgot the viewpoint of the man in the ranks. A story was told of him, which has probably been told of other commanding officers, and which, whether true or imaginary, illustrates a trait of the General's character.

It is said that in the twilight of an autumn evening a recruit who had been in uniform but a few days and who was hungry for a "smoke," went up to the General, whose rank he did not notice, and, without saluting, asked for a match. The General smiled and handed him the match. Some of the companions of the recruit told him of the awful blunder he had made in thus addressing the commanding officers, and the boy went at once to the General, saluted and apologized.

"That's all right, my boy," said the General, "but be very careful that you do not make that mistake with a second lieutenant."

It was General Glenn's ambition to go with the Eighty-third Division overseas. In this he was not disappointed. He hoped to keep the division intact and command it as a combat unit. This hope was not realized. The Eighty-third Division was used for replacement purposes, but wherever the men saw service the results of their thorough training at Camp Sherman were manifest. General Glenn in his retirement has every reason to look back with satisfaction upon his contribution to the World war, when he recalls the large number of young officers that had their training under him at Fort Benjamin Harrison; the fine equipment of the division he led overseas; the large number of his friends and acquaintances in Ohio; and the thousands of young men who served under him, and their parents, in whose memories of the World war he will ever stand as an ideal soldier, an inspiring commander and a genial personality.

Organized Activities in the State for the World War

Governor Cox on April 17, 1917, appointed Dr. W. O. Thompson, Alfred Vivian, Clark S. Wheeler, all connected with Ohio State University; Fred C. Croxton, of the Ohio Institute for Public Efficiency; L. J. Taber, master of the Ohio Grange, and C. G. Williams, of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, as a group to promote increased crop acreage, food production, and food conservation. This committee, appointed before the planting of spring crops, performed a most important service prior to the creation of the Ohio Branch of the Council of National Defense.

As the work of this group expanded and the necessity for activities

other than agricultural production and employment came to view, the formal creation of the Ohio Branch, Council of National Defense, was accomplished by the governor. This Ohio Branch, unlike councils in some states, had no legal status conferred by act of Congress or the state Legislature, but functioned as a war cabinet advisory to the governor. The state council operated with the cooperation of state departments, the Woman's Committee, local defense councils and other war units, and such auxiliary war agencies as the Red Cross, Federal employment service and Federal food and fuel administrations. The funds for the work came primarily from the emergency war appropriation of $250,000, elsewhere noted, and additional allowances made by the state emergency board.

The Ohio Branch, Council of National Defense, was created June 1, 1917. The full membership of the council comprised the following Ohio citizens:

Governor James M. Cox, Columbus; A. A. Augustus, Cleveland; S. P. Bush, Columbus; James E. Campbell, Columbus; M. J. Caples, Columbus; Fred C. Croxton, Columbus; M. R. Denver, Wilmington; Thomas J. Donnelly, Columbus, Frank P. Donnenwirth, Bucyrus; C. M. Eikenberry, Hamilton; James W. Faulkner, Columbus; Paul L. Feiss, Cleveland; James L. Fieser, Cleveland; H. S. Firestone, Akron; John P. Frey, Cincinnati; Gen. J. Warren Keifer, Springfield; B. H. Kroger, Cincinnati; John Moore, Columbus; Frank E. Myers, Ashland; Joseph R. Nutt, Cleveland; John J. Quinlivan, Toledo; S. O. Richardson, Toledo; D. J. Ryan, Columbus; Dr. C. E. Sawyer, Marion; J. V. B. Scarborough, Cincinnati; W. S. Scarborough, Wilberforce; Miss Belle Sherwin, Columbus; W. S. Stone, Cleveland; L. J. Taber, Barnesville; Col. H. E. Talbott, Dayton; Dr. W. O. Thompson, Columbus; W. W. Thornton, Akron; David Tod, Youngstown; James Wilson, Cincinnati.

The primary purpose of the committee appointed by the governor at the beginning of the war was to increase food production. One of the familiar slogans was, "Food Will Win the War." The United States Food Administration had its origin in the organization formed by Herbert Hoover at the request of the President in May, 1917, after the terms of the food and fuel control bill, generally known as the Lever bill, had been outlined substantially in the form in which they were adopted. The act was approved August 10, 1917, and under it the Food Administration proceeded to complete a nation-wide organization, including the appointment of Federal food administrators for each state.

Meanwhile the group first appointed by the governor and a committee on food conservation and supply subsequently chosen from the Ohio Branch, Council of National Defense, in cooperation with the College of Agriculture and the Department of Agricultural Extension, had given impetus to the campaign for intensive production and conservation of the food supply. With the establishment of the Federal food administration in Ohio in September, 1917, Fred C. Croxton became state food administrator and held that post throughout the war period. Clark S. Wheeler was the organizer of the agricultural activities of the State Council.

Estimates compiled by the state board of agriculture showed a corn crop in Ohio in 1917 of 122,204,661 bushels as compared with 96,352,296 bushels in 1916. The potato crop for 1917 was estimated at 11,802,020 bushels as against 5,460,008 in 1916. The main drive in 1917 was for production of these two staples, corn and potatoes. In 1916 there were planted in Ohio to wheat over 1,620,000 acres, the yield being well toward 24,000,000 bushels; in 1917 there was an increase of about 250,000 acres and 17,220,000 bushels; and in 1918 there was a further increase of 420,000 acres and 2,085,000 bushels. At the same

time, bulletins, lectures, and other agencies were appealing to every home in the state for the conservation and more economical use of food.

Industrial Relations and Employment Committee

Under this division the State Council performed some of its most effective war work. The committee determined that there should be no suspension of the existing labor protective statutes in Ohio, and that laws protecting the health of women and children in industry should be vigorously enforced in the state.

In "A History of the Activities of the Ohio Branch, Council of National Defense,"[1] the following statement is made in regard to the work of this committee:

"Unquestionably much industrial unrest and countless labor difficulties were averted in Ohio by reason of the consistent support given the committee's formulated policies by organized management (through the Ohio Manufacturers Association) and by organized labor (through the Ohio State Federation of Labor, United Mine Workers of Ohio, and allied organizations). * * * Members of the committee on labor and industrial relations, on special assignment, assisted in the adjustment of labor disputes, both threatened and actual."

This work became a function of the National War Labor Board after it was created April 8, 1918.

Under a plan outlined by Fred C. Croxton and approved by the governor, fourteen new employment offices had been opened by May 1, 1917. During the season of 1917 nearly 6,000 laborers were placed on the farms, and special campaigns were made for supplying farm labor during 1918. Through the state-city employment service as thus instituted, more than 24,000 workers were furnished for the construction of Camp Sherman at Chillicothe. The state employment service also cooperated in the registration of volunteers under the United States Public Service Reserve and the United States Boys' Working Reserve. A considerable part of the Ohio Employment Service staff spent several weeks at Washington in the summer of 1918 to perfect a nation-wide employment service. As a result of this conference, on August 1, 1918, the United States Employment Service took over the entire task of recruiting unskilled labor for war industries. In conjunction, were set up Federal community labor boards to select those industries which could spare labor without affecting the National program and bring about the withdrawal from those industries of a fair share of labor as it was needed in urgent war work. The first such board in Ohio was organized at Columbus in September to supply the labor needed to complete the huge government storage depot at East Columbus before winter. These community labor boards continued to discharge important duties even after the cessation of hostilities, and the employment service in general had to assume responsibilities in connection with the problem of great numbers released from war industries and of the returned soldiers.

From May 1, 1917, to December 31, 1918, a total of 564,570 workers were reported as placed by the employment offices of the state, that being an average of 1,129 per working day. These included 12,657 placements on farms. Of the total 405,867 were men, and 158,703 women.

We quote again from "A History of the Activities of the Ohio Branch, Council of National Defense":[2]

"During the war period the greatest service rendered by the Employment Service was that of affording protection to necessary war industries. Under the authority possible only in a Federal organization,

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[1]Page 65.
[2]Page 115.

Eastern war firms were time and time again prevented from 'pirating' in Ohio labor markets at a time when Ohio war industries were themselves in sore straits for men. Every day for a long period brought dozens of urgent requests and demands for hundreds and even thousands of workers from Ohio. It was possible to deny these requests through an organization ready at all times to show the needs of Ohio employers and the importance of Ohio activities. This policy effectively put a stop to the attempts of unscrupulous labor agents."

Fuel

As the result of an exhaustive report on coal supply and prices, drawn up by the committee on mines and mining of the State Council, a State Coal Clearance House was established July 25, 1917, under the direction of John M. Roan. The Clearance House ceased its functions as part of the activities of the State Council on October 16, 1917, when the control of the fuel situation passed to Homer H. Johnson, the Federal fuel administrator for Ohio. In the meantime the Clearance House had undertaken a survey of the fuel needs of the state, had supervised the distribution of the fuel needed by the public utilities and had taken some steps to insure an adequate supply of Ohio coal for home use. It had also made special effort to expedite the movement of coal from the mines to destination by rail; to assist dealers in securing coal, where urgent demands were reported; to trace cars and force prompt unloading of coal cars; and to control the maximum retail prices charged, pending the establishment of such prices by the Government.

Legal Assistance to Service Men and Their Dependents

In response to an appeal from the Federal Government in March, 1918, a Legal Sub-committee of the Ohio Branch, Council of National Defense, was constituted, consisting of Edward C. Kibler, Sr., chairman, Paul Howland, T. J. Keating, Attorney-General Joseph McGhee, and A. B. Williams, Jr., representing the American Red Cross, Civilian Relief. This committee in April, 1918, appointed local legal committees in each county, taking over bodily the extensive organization of legal advisory boards in draft districts already established, and joining with these boards representatives of the home service section of the American Red Cross in all localities.

The success of this cooperation is reported as follows:

The organization in Ohio of local Legal Committees, appointed jointly by the Ohio Branch, Council of National Defense, and the American Red Cross, was unique and has served as a model for several other states. Its value has been in the equalization of practically all volunteer legal talent in the local communities to help the men with the colors, and their dependents, and the committees have been uniformly industrious in fulfilling their obligations."[3]

War Chest

In financing the work of war organizations, as well as supplying the National Government with the "sinews of war" through the marketing of the successive Liberty Loans and the sale of war savings stamps, Ohio acquitted itself with distinctive credit. There was generous response to the appeals from the Red Cross for money and during the United War Work campaign. Above all, Ohio was the outstanding "War Chest" state of the Union, with some sixty communities organized for collective giving of funds for war relief. At the close of the war a

[3] "A History of the Activities of the Ohio Branch, Council of National Defense," p. 161.

tabulation showed that sixty-one war chests had been filled in as many Ohio communities, representing a population of nearly 3,250,000, and a total voluntary subscription of more than $37,000,000.

Ohio was one of the latest states to undertake, from headquarters of the State Council, the organizations of county and community councils of defense, partly due to the fact that the proposed program of work assigned to such local councils had been taken over by other agencies, and also "The fact that Ohio early became a 'War Chest' state, with county and community war chests—whose organization, personnel and methods paralleled in some respects very closely a county council of defense, and, in any event, made unwise and impracticable in most communities the formation of another general war community organization."

On June 30, 1918, there was established a Division of County and Community Organization, Ohio Branch, Council of National Defense, with Dr. R. M. Hughes of Miami University, succeeded by S. J. Brandenburg, also of Miami. At the close of the year Mr. Brandenburg reported fifty-five counties well organized for carrying out the program of the council, sixteen counties less well organized, and seventeen "in not quite so satisfactory a condition."

Woman's Committee

The Woman's Committee was created by the Council of National Defense in April, 1917, with Dr. Anna Howard Shaw as national chairman. Mrs. George Zimmerman of Fremont was appointed the temporary chairman to organize the Ohio state division of the Woman's Committee. Her appointment was confirmed by election in June, 1917. She was succeeded in December, 1917, by Miss Belle Sherwin, who served as state chairman to the end of the war.

The general committee comprised the presidents of all state organizations of women together with representatives of all national organizations, numbering fifty in all. Before the end of the war county organizations had been completed in seventy-eight counties, and there were also twelve independent city units.

The purpose and work of the Woman's Committee is set forth in the following testimonial:

"The purpose of the Woman's Committee was to coordinate the patriotic activities of all women and women's organizations, so that efficiency might be promoted, and overlapping and waste effort eliminated. By the association together of all women's organizations, including leaders among unorganized women, the time and energy of women not usually engaged in public service was placed at the service of the Government. * * * The program of the Woman's Committee was concerned with matters of home defense and social welfare rather than with affairs more immediately connected with the prosecution of the war in Europe. The far-sighted program outlined at the beginning of the war was changed but little, and proved so constructive and valuable as to deserve continuance through the period of reconstruction until the work could be shifted to peace-time agencies."[4]

The departments of work which were organized in the local units followed, in general, the plan proposed by the committee at Washington, but in the large cities much initiative was displayed in the development of additional departments to meet local needs. Several cities developed a motor service which was placed at the service of social agencies. In Cleveland the department for maintaining social service agencies organized a series of courses for the training of volunteers for such work, and in the same city four community centers were opened in foreign sections to carry on Americanization work.

[4] "A History of the Activities of Ohio Branch, Council of National Defense," p. 28.

The scope of the service rendered by the Woman's Committee in Ohio is briefly indicated by noting the principal departments. Department of Food, for increasing and conserving food supply; 72 counties, 9 independent city units, and 910 towns and townships were organized for food work. Department of Child Welfare, which among other things, directed the Children's Year program beginning in April, 1918. Department of Educational Propaganda, to assist in war publicity. Department of Nursing, to enlist young women in nursing as a war service and to increase the facilities for nurses' training. Department of Training Classes, whose primary purpose was to awaken women to active interest in the educational equipment of their community. Department of Women and Children in Industry, for safeguarding the health and welfare of wage-earning women. Other lines of activities directed by or under the auspices of the Woman's Committee included: Promotion of recreation facilities in camp communities, and to support protective work for women and girls; a milk survey, made in thirty-three counties during January, 1918; a fuel survey, conducted in forty-six counties in May, 1918; assistance in the United War Work campaign and the various Liberty Loan drives.

The formal disbandment of the Ohio Branch, Council of National Defense, was made by Governor Cox, as chairman, on December 31, 1918. In the course of his announcement the governor said:

"In dismantling this organization, so carefully built up and so creditable in achievement, it is our purpose that no phase of constructive work which should be continued, shall be lost. Permanent agencies of the state government will undertake to carry on with some of these activities. Some departments of the Woman's Committee of the State Council must go straight on to the completion of tasks now before them. It would be disastrous for such local committees as the groups on Americanization or the local legal committees which are assisting returning soldiers and sailors, to discontinue their activities before their job is finished. The war workers of Ohio have made their contribution to Victory, and to the new era. The obligation of the state to them cannot be measured or expressed in terms of gratitude and praise."[5]

On September 6, 1918, the custom was inaugurated by Governor Cox, of sounding taps throughout the State of Ohio, at approximately the same time taps were sounded for the soldier boys across the seas on the fighting front. A special ceremony on that day, on the west side of the statehouse, marked the initiation of this solemn rite of remembrance, and celebrated as well the birthday of Lafayette. Twenty-four buglers sounded the good-night call. From the battle front over the seas came a cablegram from Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American forces, paying a tribute to the touching thought underlying the observance. From that time on, until the 1st of the year 1919, every day at 5:30 p. m. a bugler sounded the call from the entrance of the statehouse, and the same custom was observed at nearly every courthouse in the State of Ohio.

The War Loan organization of the Treasury Department was created in April, 1917, to conduct the sale and distribution of Liberty Bonds. Each Federal reserve district had complete control over all Liberty Loan activities in its own territory.

The first Liberty Loan, to the amount of $2,000,000,000, was offered May 14, 1917, and the campaign closed June 15th. The oversubscription throughout the country was nearly 52 per cent.

The second issue was offered October 1, 1917, and when the sale stopped October 27th, the oversubscription was 54 per cent.

The third Liberty Loan campaign ran from April 6th to May 4, 1918, and the issue was oversubscribed nearly 40 per cent.

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[5] "A History of the Activities of the Ohio Branch, Council of National Defense," p. 15.

The largest issue was the fourth, the sum invited being $6,000,000,000. The sales campaign ran from September 28 to October 19, 1918, the oversubscription being 16 per cent.

The Victory Loan, limited to $4,500,000,000, was oversubscribed also about 16 per cent. The campaign ran from April 21 to May 10, 1919.

In every campaign, except the first and the fifth, Ohio "went over the top" by excess subscriptions greater than for the country at large. In the following figures are given, first, the amount of Ohio's quota, second the total subscription and cash sales, and third the number of subscribers in the state:

First loan	$132,518,600	$168,417,900	337,212
Second loan	162,992,400	269,221,950	419,694
Third loan	164,079,150	225,133,350	794,386
Fourth loan	327,407,750	384,864,300	1,424,711
Victory loan	249,678,400	281,908,250	771,329

The American Legion was organized by representatives from the American Expeditionary Forces at Paris in March, 1919, an executive committee of 100 being selected. A caucus of delegates representing troops in the United States was held at St. Louis, May 8-10, 1919, when a temporary constitution was adopted and general policies defined. The Paris and St. Louis executive committees were consolidated May 23d. The first national convention of the Legion was held at Minneapolis in November, 1919.

The Ohio branch of the American Legion was organized at Columbus April 22, 1919. Col. F. W. Galbraith was elected the first temporary and permanent chairman.

The end of the World war had two celebrations—the first on November 7, 1918, on receipt of news that the armistice had been signed. This report was afterwards found to be false. The second celebration was on the day of the actual signing of the armistice, November 11, 1918.

The celebration on November 7th was spontaneous and enthusiastic. The news that the war was actually at an end came suddenly and thrilled every section of the United States. Work was suspended; the people by one impulse in villages and cities poured forth to join in demonstrations of enthusiastic joy. Whistles blew, bells rang, sirens shrieked, and many were the improvised devices for increasing the clangor and mighty uproar. No pen can adequately describe this demonstration, which will live vividly in the minds of those who witnessed it.

One writer has left the following record of his impressions:

"The outpouring of emotion that followed the receipt of the false news of peace made no reduction in the volume of demonstrations which greeted the news of the actual signing of the armistice in Foch's railway car on November 11th. If on this day the spirit was somewhat different, the jubilations over the real surrender somewhat more standardized and lacking the millenial-dawn spirit which possessed everybody when the premature report held currency, it was a celebration whose like we shall scarcely ever see again. The first demonstration had been a sort of rehearsal for the second."

This general statement applied to Ohio. In many villages and cities there seemed to be the resolve systematically to surpass the first spontaneous demonstration. The news reached Ohio very early in the morning of the 11th. People were awakened from their slumbers by screaming whistles and clanging bells. Early in the morning homes and business places were elaborately decked with flags and streamers and banners. This time patriotic and grateful citizens had a full day for the demonstrations. From sunrise to sunset there were processions of marchers and the air was vibrant with music that was often

drowned by discordant clangors and the noise of many-throated horns. Almost to midnight streets were thronged, bands played and confetti was showered down upon the multitude.

The war at last was ended beyond doubt, and for the whole country the days of anxiety and apprehension were at an end. A feeling of relief and joy came with this realization and the faith that an era of lasting peace was dawning. Soon the soldiers were homeward bound and receiving the plaudits of relatives and friends who thronged forth to greet them. Though the losses of the American forces in the World war were comparatively small, the aggregate number who died from disease and were killed in battle was 120,000. While many rejoiced at the return of friends and relatives in whom they were especially interested, there was sadness in the hearts of others whose loved ones did not return. The following lines are in a measure descriptive of these home-comings in Columbus, Ohio's capital, and other cities of the state:

The drum and fife are passing by;
  A remnant leads the grand review
  Who wore, as still they wear, the blue
And kept Old Glory in the sky.

Behind the Old Guard come the men
  With helmets grim and bristling steel,
  Elate and fit from head to heel,
Our young crusaders home again.

I watch them pass and I would fain
  Believe the past an evil dream
  And see beneath some helmet beam
His genial face; I look in vain!

He will not come to greet me here;
  Though bands their stirring numbers play,
  My thoughts are with him far away;
I sigh and half forget to cheer.

But when I feel his spirit near,
  I sway with music of the band,
  And I applaud with voice and hand
  As would my friend if he were here.

"The Unreturning Brave"

Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker is reported to have said that the real heroes of the World war were those who made the supreme sacrifice, who gave their lives in the service of their country. To this class belong more than 6,500 of the khaki-clad boys of Ohio, who won the golden star in the greatest of all the wars of history and in the supreme effort to win a peace, which we fondly trust shall be perpetual.

ADAMS COUNTY

Boone, Cyrus B., Manchester. Oct. 22, 1918.
Brocks, Volley, Wamsley. Feb. 3, 1918.
Chambling, James E., Otway. Oct. 3, 1918.
Davis, Charles, Manchester. Nov. 18, 1918.
Davis, Ola, West Union. Oct. 2, 1918.
Ellis, Calvin N.,* Winchester. Sept. 27, 1918.
Ellison, Vernon C., Lynx. Jan. 22, 1919.
Graham, Hazlup, Wamsley. Oct. 4, 1918.
Hayslip, Willie, Stouts. Nov. 17, 1918.
Hines, Oscar H.,* Manchester. Nov. 1, 1918.
Lewis, Merfort,* Blue Creek. Oct. 6, 1918.
Little, Frank O., Manchester. June 24, 1918.
Little, Harry T., Manchester. Oct. 24, 1918.
Lute, Isaac, West Union. Oct. 3, 1918.
Mathews, Robert,* Manchester. July 15, 1918.
Matticks, Herman,† Manchester. June 22, 1918.
Moore, Carey M.,* West Union. Sept. 30, 1918.
Nichols, James D., Mineral Springs. Aug. 19, 1918.
Pelton, Oakley R., Winchester. Oct. 12, 1918.
Powers, William W.,† Manchester. Dec. 19, 1918.
Pummill, Alva F., Manchester. Oct. 7, 1918.
Rader, John Peebles. Aug. 29 1918.
Storer, Elxa T., Seaman. Oct. 2, 1918.
Wallace, Coleman, Locust Grove. Sept. 10, 1918.
Watters, Ezekiel,† Manchester. Nov. 1, 1918.
Young, Oscar E., Stout. Oct. 15, 1918.
Young, Homer G.,* West Union. Sept. 27, 1918.

ALLEN COUNTY

Alexander, Turner A. (C), Lima. Feb. 10, 1919.
Apostol, Harry A.,† Lima. Oct. 23, 1918.
Armentrout, Dale M.,‡ Lima. Sept. 28, 1918.
Bailey, Frank,* Beaverdam. Oct. 16, 1918.
Baker, Charles O., Lima. Jan. 26, 1918.
Barr, Jesse L., Lima. Oct. 13, 1918.
Beatty, Eugene,† Lafayette. Oct. 6, 1918.
Bixel, Fred, Bluffton. April 27, 1918.
Blacksten, William G.,* Lima. Oct. 2, 1918.
Bodell, Doit, Herrod. Oct. 10, 1918.
Bowers, Elmer L.,* Beaverdam. Sept. 28, 1918.
Bracy, Wilbur, Bluffton. June 15, 1918.
Bucher, Amos,‡ Bluffton. Feb. 10, 1919.
Burden, Mila C.,* Lima. Oct. 4, 1918.
Butcher, Lowell L.,* Lima. July 15, 1918.
Buti, Charley,* Lima. Sept. 29, 1918.
Clapper, Ira R., Lima. Oct. 13, 1918.
Collier, Clarence F.,* Lima. July 27, 1918.
Coulter, Clyde E.,* Lima. Nov. 5, 1918.
Christ, Garry,* Harrod. March 22, 1918.
Davis, Abner R., Gomer. Dec. 11, 1918.
Davis, Julius (C), Lima. Jan. 30, 1918.
Demetriov, Treantafilos, Lima. Oct. 9, 1918.
Eaken, Fred D., Lima. Feb. 5, 1919.
Fenner, John E., Lima. May 23, 1917.
Fiscarrelli, Sebastiano, Lima. Oct. 11, 1918.
Gallagher, William P.,* Lima. June 24, 1918.
Geise, Willis J.,* Lima. Sept. 30, 1918.
Gordon, Harry McK., Lima. July 10, 1918.
Gray, John M., Harrod. Oct. 7, 1918.
Guthrie, William A., Lima. Feb. 25, 1919.
Halleron, William, Lima. Feb. 8, 1919.
Hemme, George H.,* Delphos. Nov. 1, 1918.
Henkle, Errol L.,† Harrod. Oct. 15, 1918.
Hire, Bryan J., Lima. April 27, 1918.
Hiresland, Herbert E., Lima. Oct. 18, 1918.
Irvin, Glenn W.,† Lima. Oct. 11, 1918.
Jakutis, Joseph,‡ Lima. Aug. 21, 1918.
John, Don H., Lima. Oct. 5, 1918.
Jones, Edwin E., Lima. Oct. 11, 1918.
Keith, Charles C., Elida. Nov. 23, 1918.
Kiser, George S., Lima. Nov. 24, 1918.
Lambert, Clifford N., Lima. April 3, 1918.
Leis, Peter H.,† Spencerville. Nov. 5, 1918.
Lippincott, Paul S.,* Lima. July 16, 1918.
Mahoney, Timothy J.,† Lima. June 25, 1918.
Masterpole, Jos.,* Lima. Nov. 3, 1918.
Miller, Donald E., Lima. May 8, 1919.
Miller, Jacob, Jr., Lima. Nov. 26, 1918.
Mox, Charlie,* Lima. Oct. 9, 1918.
Moormna, Fred F.,* Lima. July 15, 1918.
Naus, Ralph R., Lima. Nov. 7, 1918.
Nusbaum, Willis,* Bluffton. Nov. 10, 1918.
Osborn, John S., Lima. Oct. 9, 1918.
Parrott, Elmer H.,* Spencerville. July 29, 1918.
Patton, Raymond V.,* Delphos. Sept. 30, 1918.
Point, David O., Lima. Oct. 21, 1918.
Reed, Walter F.,* Lima. Nov. 4, 1918.
Reese, Humphrey T., Lima. Oct. 3, 1918.
Rentz, Edward, Lima. Sept. 18, 1918.
Reynolds, Pritchard G.,* Lima. July 15, 1918.
Rutledge, George H.,* Lima. July 28, 1918.
Schmersal, Leo C.,* Lima. Nov. 1, 1918.
Schoonover, Edward J., Lima. Oct. 10, 1918.
Schramm, Alfred J., Lima. Feb. 17, 1919.
Seibold, ——,* Lima. Sept. 30, 1918.
Smith, Edwin C., Delphos. Feb. 9, 1919.
Sonntag, Chas. H.,* Lima. Oct. 9, 1918.
Stemen, Halleck M.,* Elida. Sept. 30, 1918
Stover, Dan L., Lima. April 24, 1918.
Strauch, Er., Bluffton. July 7, 1918.
Swack, Walter E.,* Lima. Sept. 30, 1918.
Tabler, John G., Lima. Oct. 14, 1918.
Thompson, George (C), Lima. March 3, 1920.
Titus, Charles,* Lima. Sept. 30, 1918.
Truesdale, Glenn,* Delphos. Sept. 30, 1918.
Vandemark, Aurolius, Lima. Oct. 12, 1918.
Walterick, Claude L.,† Delphos. Oct. 31, 1918.
Watson, Charles J.,‡ Lima. April 6, 1917.
Wells, Francis D., Ada. March 24, 1918.
Wheeler, Lloyd A.,* Lima. Sept. 27, 1918.
Wilson, Don W.,* Lima. Sept. 30, 1918.

ASHLAND COUNTY

Arnholt, Floyd A.,† Ashland. July 1, 1918.
Covert, Samuel J.,* Loudenville. Sept. 28, 1918.
Danner, James T., Loudonville. Oct. 13, 1918.
Fraunfelter, Ellis, Ashland. Feb. 12, 1919.
Hissem, Harold L., Loudonville. June 8, 1919.
Higgins, Harry,* Ashland. Nov. 10, 1918.
Huntsberger, Sylvester, Ashland. Apr. 19, 1918.
Kendig, Earl,* Ashland. June 15, 1918.
Lambert, Frank M., Ashland. Aug. 22, 1918.
Lucas, Earl H.,† Polk. Oct. 9, 1918.
Markel, David E., Mankin. Oct. 21, 1918.
Mowrey, Thomas B., Ashland. Oct. 1, 1918.
Murry, Lewis,* Shreve. Sept. 27, 1918.
Sellers, Dewey B., Loudonville. Feb. 2, 1919.
Sherrer, Harrison,* Ashland. June 15, 1918.
Shoudt, Marcus,* Loudonville. Sept. 30, 1918.
Stoner, Maurice,‡ Ashland. Aug. 19, 1917.
Stover, Carl,* Ashland. Sept. 27, 1918.
Teeters, Floyd F.,* Ashland. Aug. 10, 1918.
Thompson, John,* Ashland. Nov. 1, 1918.
Vaughn, Harry O., Polk. Oct. 9, 1918.

ASHTABULA COUNTY

Anderson, George A., Ashtabula. June 15, 1918.
Armstrong, Alvie L., Conneaut. July 6, 1918.
Bartlette, Edward L., Conneaut. Feb. 19, 1919.
Baylor, Fred O.,* Jefferson. Oct. 5, 1918.
Brown, Paul D., Geneva. Jan. 8, 1919.
Call, George H.,† Ashtabula. Sept. 30, 1918.
Cannizzaro, Angelo,* Ashtabula. Sept. 29, 1918.
Cowle, Mayland,* Conneaut. Oct. 29, 1918.
Dye, Homer C., Ashtabula. Oct. 4, 1918.
Fassett, Casper W.,* Conneaut. Sept. 28, 1918.
Flanger, Walter C.,* Ashtabula. Nov. 4, 1918.
Fowler, Glenn N., Jefferson. Oct. 10, 1918.
Fratis, Joseph C.,† Ashtabula. Nov. 6, 1918.
Furser, Carl, Dorset. Jan. 15, 1919.
Gillespie, George G., Conneaut. Sept. 19, 1918.
Gillespie, Roy,* Ashtabula. Feb. 3, 1918.
Gillett, Floyd, N., Williamsfield. May 6, 1917.
Green, John B., Ashtabula. Oct. 13, 1918.
Greenough, Azriel, Ashtabula. Oct. 11, 1918.
Griswold, Charles,* Conneaut. Sept. 15, 1918.
Hammond, Carlyle K., Conneaut. Oct. 31, 1918.
Harmon, Edward J.,* Conneaut. Sept. 12, 1918.
Harrington, Harry, Ashtabula. Feb. 20, 1919.
Hazeltine, John B., Conneaut. Aug. 18, 1918.
Heaton, Eurit, Jefferson. Nov. 5, 1918.
Heffelfinger, Daniel,* Dorset. Oct. 14, 1918.
Howlett, Dewey, Ashtabula. Oct. 1, 1918.
Holden, Wade, Geneva. June 6, 1918.
Hyatt, Percy D.,* Andover. July 29, 1918.
Kampf, Daniel,* Rome. Oct. 4, 1918.
Kampi, Aino, Conneaut. Aug. 1, 1918.
Karr, Alfred N.,* Williamsfield. Oct. 20, 1918.
Kimble, Enos E., Ashtabula. June 18, 1918.
Kinnear, John,* Conneaut. Oct. 4, 1918.
Kochenderfer, Harry,† Ashtabula. Nov. 13, 1918.
Mahoney, Jerry J.,† Ashtabula Harbor. Nov. 13, 1918.
March, Reid E., Jefferson. Oct. 13, 1918.
Martin, Alba F., Geneva. Oct. 9, 1918.
Mastroianni, Angelo,* Ashtabula. Sept. 12, 1918.
McElhaney, Harry L.,† Conneaut. Oct. 22, 1918.
Miles, Frederick I.,* Geneva. May 27, 1918.
Nagle, Clyde A.,* Andover. Nov. 4, 1918.
Neil, Clarence F., Ashtabula. Dec. 24, 1918.
Niles, Frederick D.,* Ashtabula. Nov. 2, 1918.
Pelton, Lloyd, Austinburg. April 24, 1918.
Phelps, Henry M., Rome. Oct. 10, 1918.
Pickens, Ray, Kingsville. Oct. 7, 1918.
Pickton, Harlow M.,* Hartsgrove. Sept. 12, 1918.
Ray, Carl,* Ashtabula. Oct. 24, 1918.
Richards, Homer Otis, Ashtabula. Oct. 29, 1918.
Rodgers, Howard F., Colebrook. Oct. 10, 1918.
Standish, James,* Ashtabula. Oct. 10, 1918.
Sweet, Orin F.,* Ashtabula. Sept. 29, 1918.
Tidd, Charles E., Williamsfield. Sept. 30, 1918.
Ukkomen, Albin, Ashtabula Harbor. Oct. 25, 1918.
Weber, Fred C., Windsor Mills. Oct. 6, 1918.

ATHENS COUNTY

Andrychewicz, Joe, Poston May 31, 1918.
Aston, Hoyt,‡ Athens, Jan. 28, 1919.
Atlas, Walter R., Glouster. Oct. 3, 1918.
Ball, Harley O.,‡ Amesville. July 7, 1919.
Bail, John H., Guysville. Oct. 5, 1918.
Bean, Walter,* Guysville. Sept. 28, 1918.
Bolin, Floyd, Athens. Jan. 22, 1918.
Bowers, Bernard, Nelsonville. Oct. 10, 1918.
Cagg, Elmer W., Nelsonville. Oct. 7, 1918.
Chutes, Andrew, Coolville. Oct. 14, 1918.
Chutes, James, Coolville. Oct. 3, 1918.
Cline, Marion, Albany. Feb. 2, 1918.
Conrath, Lawrence,† Albany. July 24, 1918.
Cook, Stacey, Nelsonville. Jan. 23, 1918.
Cornell, William D., Athens. Oct. 5, 1918.
Courtney, Carl C.,* Doanville. Oct. 14, 1918.
Cox, James,† Glouster. Oct. 1, 1918.
Craig, William, Athens. May 6, 1919.
Crossen, Kossuth,† Albany. July 24, 1918.
Culp, Charles,* Nelsonville. Nov. 9, 1918.
Cunningham, Elza,† Nelsonville. Nov. 7, 1918.
Davis, Roy, Sharpsburg. Nov. 3, 1918.
Dew, Todd,† Glouster. Nov. 7, 1918.
Douglass, Watson, Shade. Oct. 5, 1918.
Dugan, Glenford,* Nelsonville. Nov. 2, 1918.
Enlow, Garrett, Athens. Oct. 5, 1918.
Evans, William E., Shade. June 8, 1918.
Frame, Howard, Coolville. Oct. 5, 1918.

France, Howard, Beebe. June 23, 1919.
George, Mellville, Coolville. Oct. 6, 1918.
Hale, Clarence, Nelsonville. Oct. 19, 1918.
Hall, Edward, Nelsonville. Oct. 13, 1918.
Harris, William,† Hockingport. Oct. 13, 1918.
Heffken, William, Glouster. Oct. 7, 1918.
Hoisington, Dewey, Athens. Sept. 25, 1918.
Hoodlet, Clarence, Nelsonville. Oct. 10, 1918.
Howell, Betrand, Nelsonville, June 14, 1918.
Jordan, Fred W., Athens. Oct. 12, 1918.
Kelley, Walter, Athens. Oct. 18, 1918.
Knoght, David C., Millfield. Oct. 5, 1918.
Knight, Earl C., Millfield. Oct. 7, 1918.
Knight, John, Athens. Oct. 1, 1918.
Lewellen, Denver, Albany. April 3, 1918.
Lewis, John C., Glouster. Oct. 8, 1918.
McCann, Frank,† Athens. Oct. 29, 1918.
McClain, Everett,* Athens. Sept. 29, 1918.
McKee, John C.,† Nelsonville. May 30, 1918.
McLain, Evert,* Athens. Sept. 28, 1918.
Mosser, George, Logan. Oct. 10, 1918.
O'Brein, William, Athens. Oct. 21, 1918.
Pidcock, Henry O.,* New Marshfoeld. Sept. 27, 1918.
Sharp, Granville, Athens. Oct. 24, 1918.
Schoonover, Roscoe, Hockingsport. Oct. 9, 1918.
Stanton, Orlando, Guysville. Oct. 5, 1918.
Steward, Russell,* Nelsonville. Sept. 30, 1918.
Stratton, Arthur,* Nelsonville. Aug. 30, 1918.
Stribling, Carl,‡ Athens. Sept. 29, 1918.
Swingle, Wilima H.,* Nelsonville. July 15, 1918.
Wad, John, Chauncey. Feb. 10, 1918.
Watkins, Wendell,‡ Chauncey. Oct. 6, 1918.
Weist, Harry, Stewart. Oct. 6, 1918.
Wend, Louis,* Nelsonville. May 29, 1918.
Williams, Roy, Jacksonville. Oct. 23, 1918.
Wolfe, William C., Nelsonville. Oct. 13, 1918.

AUGLAIZE COUNTY

Cook, Charles,† Santa Fe. Oct. 15, 1918.
Crist, Charles A.,‡ Auglaize. Feb. 17, 1920.
Crites, Waverly, Cridersville. Oct. 7, 1918.
Fisher, David, Wapakoneta. Feb. 25, 1919.
Graessle, Carl,† Wapakoneta. Nov. 5, 1918.
Ice, Harold J.,‡ St. Marys. Aug. 26, 1919.
Klute, Fraed, St. Marys. April 9, 1919.
Koetter, Bernard, Minster. Sept. 15, 1918.
Latimer, James, Wapakoneta. April 13, 1918.
Lewis, Roscoe, Mendon. Nov. 28, 1918.
Locke, Guy,* Wapakoneta. Oct. 11, 1918.
McDermitt, Alva, Moulton Top. Dec. 10, 1918.
McFarland, Urban, Wapakoneta. Jan. 7, 1919.
Morris, Ralph M., Wapakoneta. Oct. 8, 1918.
Munch, Earl,* Wapakoneta. July 31, 1918.
Reed, Cyrus,* St. Marys. July 23, 1918.
Reed, James H., St. Marys. Oct. 7, 1918.
Reineka, Andrew, Wapakoneta. Oct. 15, 1918.
Schulte, Walter J., Minster. Feb. 17, 1919.
Shaner, Dewey,* Waynesfield. Nov. 4, 1918.
Stonerock, Wilbur, St. Marys. Oct. 14, 1918.
Sullivan, Fred,* St. Marys. Oct. 14, 1918.
Thobe, Joseph,* Minster. Nov. 8, 1918.
Tobens, Alfred,† St. Marys. Oct. 17, 1918.
Vordemark, Otto, New Knoxville. Oct. 12, 1918.
Weaver, Thomas J.,† Wapakoneta. Sept. 28, 1918.

BELMONT COUNTY

Arnold, Howard R., Barnesville. Oct. 5, 1918.
Bachara, Emil,* Claremont. Oct. 11, 1918.
Barnes, Benjamin B., St. Clairsville. Oct. 13, 1918.
Berry, Dennis E., Bethesda. Oct. 16, 1918.
Birlirakis, George,* St. Clairsville. Oct. 20, 1918.
Beakemore, Wilbur J., Barnesville. June 25, 1918.
Biaknee, Faun,* Bellaire. Oct. 6, 1918.
Boehm, William J.,* Martins Ferry. Oct. 21, 1918.
Boston, Harry,* Shadyside. July 18, 1918.
Bowen, William S.,* Barnesville. Oct. 4, 1918.
Bricker, Joseph E.,† Bellaire. Oct. 14, 1918.
Britt, Edward,* Glencoe. Sept. 16, 1918.
Brown, James F.,* Bellaire. July 18, 1918.
Burke, James,† Crescent. Aug. 1, 1918.
Burkhart, Edward,† Shadyside. Oct. 18, 1918.
Cappelletti, Amedo,† Martins Ferry. Aug. 30, 1918.
Carey, Leo J.,* Bellaire. Oct. 4, 1918.
Cassol, Peter, Fairpoint. Sept. 13, 1918.
Conly, Ellsworth, Martins Ferry. Oct. 8, 1918.
Cregle, Earl, Bridgeport. Aug. 12, 1918.
Criswell, Charles,* Martins Ferry. July 18, 1918.
Dallison, James A.,* Martins Ferry. Oct. 9, 1918.
DePaul John,† Bellaire. Oct. 31, 1918.
Bomiani, Sabitni,* Bellaire. Oct. 14, 1918.
Engelhardt, Robert H., Bellaire. Oct. 6, 1918.
Fabry, Harry E., Bellaire. Oct. 22, 1918.
Fankhauser, Frank W.,* Bridgeport. Oct. 9, 1918.
Gallagher, David A., Barnesville. Oct. 26, 1918.
Galloway, Glen H., Barnesville. Oct. 6, 1918.
Gray, Arthur J., Barnesville. Oct. 5, 1918.
Gretinger, Frederick G., Bridgeport. July 5, 1918.
Griffith Charles H.,† Bridgeport. Oct. 15, 1918.
Haddox, Guy E.,* Martins Ferry. May 28, 1918.
Harris, Job R.,* Martins Ferry. Oct. 6, 1918.
Hatcher, Ervie B., Belmont. Oct. 5, 1918.
Haught, Harry,† Bellaire. Oct. 21, 1918.
Haughton, Stephen C.,† Martins Ferry. July 12, 1918.
Hawkins, Friend W.,† Powhaton. Oct. 2, 1918.
Heskett, Clinton, Bethesda. Feb. 13, 1918.
Higgins, George R.,* Barnesville. Sept. 27, 1918.
Hollew, John P., Martins Ferry. April 5, 1918.
Howard, Russell,* Fair Point. Nov. 3, 1918.
Hudson, Clarence E.,† Bellaire. Nov. 7, 1918.
Ianzito, Tony,* Bellaire. Nov. 7, 1918.
Johnson, John,† Bellaire. Aug. 9, 1918.
Justice, Donald R., Bellaire. Oct. 10, 1918.
Kaiser, Mansel E.,† Hendrysburg. Aug. 13, 1918.
Keevert, Carl J.,* Stewartsville. Oct. 19, 1918.
Keevert, Earl B., Stewartsville. Oct. 4, 1918.
Kidney, Melvin G., Bridgeport. Oct. 7, 1918.
Kindelberger, Herman Bellaire. Jan. 12, 1919.
Kinsey, Maurice,* Martins Ferry. Aug. 8 1918.
Kovocervich, Agica,* Stewartsville. Nov. 10, 1918.
Leofsky, Leo,* Bellaire. Sept. 27, 1918.
Linden, Bernard,† Bellaire. Sept. 14, 1918.
Louzzi, James,* Martins Ferry. Oct. 9, 1918.
Malone, William E., Temperanceville. Jan. 13, 1919.
Mathews, Charles B.,* Martins Ferry. July 15, 1918.
McGonigal, John J.,† Barton. Oct. 25, 1918.
Meeker, John C.,* Martins Ferry. July 30, 1918.
Miller, Alfred H.,* Martins Ferry. Nov. 2, 1918.
Miller, Charlie, Barnesville. Oct. 6, 1918.
Miller, Fred C.,* Bellaire. Oct. 4, 1918.
Minneham, William, Bellaire. Oct. 3, 1918.
Moore, Carl F., Flushing. Feb. 22, 1918.
Mozena, Clarence,* Powhatan Point. Oct. 29, 1918.
Oliver, Clyde,* Bellaire. Oct. 15, 1918.
Oliver, John T.,* Bellaire. Nov. 10, 1918.
Oliver, Walter, Barnesville. Oct. 4, 1918.
Palmer, Basil,* Glencoe. July 20, 1918.
Palya, Andrew, Neffs. Oct. 2, 1918.
Pelkey, John,* Bellaire. April 4, 1918.
Perkins, Freeman R., Alledonia. Oct. 3, 1918.
Pisani, Joseph,* Martins Ferry. Oct. 10, 1918.
Poncar, Joe,* Bridgeport. July 18, 1918.
Roby, Onward B., Bethesda. Oct. 7, 1918.
Rockershousen, Grover C.,* Bellaire. Sept. 30, 1918.
Rothgeb, Parker R., Fairview. Oct. 8, 1918.
Rotondo, Amito, Fairmont. March 20, 1918.
Schaffer, Fred, Alledonia. Oct. 19, 1918.
Schaffer, Lawrence, Alledonia. Oct. 20, 1918.
Sheperd, Carl M., Bethesda. Oct. 8, 1918.
Smith, Carl C.,* Bridgeport. Oct. 21, 1918.
Smith, James M., Bellaire. May 19, 1919.
Smith, Thomas,* Martins Ferry. Oct. 1, 1918.
Snider, Charles W.,† Bellaire. Nov. 2, 1918.
Steele, Edgar B., Demos. Feb. 4, 1919.
Stillmak, John,* Barton. Oct. 15, 1918.
Stotsberry, Lewis, Bellaire. Oct. 31, 1918.
Szoda, Wladyslow,* Bridgeport. Nov. 7, 1918.
Tate, Edward,* Martins Ferry. Oct. 7, 1918.
Taylor, Bertram, Martins Ferry. Oct. 8, 1918.
Thornberry, Charles B., Barnesville. Oct. 11, 1918.
Troullos Theodore,* St. Clairsville, Oct. 14, 1918.
Vickers, Isaac G., Bridgeport. Oct. 15, 1918.
Wallace, Wayne C., Barnesville. Oct. 7, 1918.
Walton, Joseph J., Barnesville. Oct. 11, 1918.
Warnick, William,* Bridgeport. Oct. 9, 1918.
Weekly, William,* Bellaire. Sept. 12, 1918.
Westlake, Harrison, Barton. April 2, 1920.
Wheaton, Elza D., Barnesville. Oct. 9, 1918.
Wilgus, John W., Shadyside. Sept. 19, 1918.
Wilson, Leonard R., Bridgeport. Oct. 17, 1918.
Yeager, James E., Bellaire. Jan. 20, 1920.
Yockey, George L.,* St. Clairsville. Oct. 10, 1918.

BROWN COUNTY

Adair, William T., Fayettville. Sept. 30, 1917.
Andrewson, Robert (C), Georgetown. Oct. 21, 1918.
Bavis, Carey,* Georgetown. Nov. 10, 1918.
Courts, Howard,* Ripley. July 29, 1918.
Fronkey, Willie, Sardinia. Dec. 29, 1917.
Fussnecker, Earl,* Ripley. Sept. 30, 1918.
Hoffman, Harry,* Sardinia. Nov. 3, 1918.
Jennings, Jess,* Lavanna. Sept. 29, 1918.
Lindsley, Ray, Higginsport. Nov. 26, 1918.
Martin, Gus, Ripley. Sept. 28, 1918.
Martin, Pearl, Sardinia. Feb. 19, 1919.
Miller, Walter E.,* Russellville. Sept. 29, 1918.
Overstake, Peter E., Fincastle. Nov. 17, 1918.
Scanlon, Eugene,* St. Martin. Nov. 1, 1918.
Smith, Denver,‡ Sardinia. June 6, 1918.
Smith, Russell, Mt. Orab. Oct. 17, 1918.
Snyder, Harry R., Mt. Orab. Oct. 13, 1918.
Tilton, William H. (C), Ripley. Sept. 28, 1918.
Volimer, Hanson,* Ripley. Oct. 28, 1918.
Wardlow, Bert,* Mt. Orab. Sept. 30, 1918.

BUTLER COUNTY

Agee, Jesse J., Hamilton. Dec. 6, 1918.
Andrews, George, Middletown. Oct. 17, 1918.
Ashton, William, Middletown. Oct. 6, 1918.
Babcock, Clayton S.,* Hamilton. April 6, 1918.
Baer, Carlos, Oxford. April 6, 1918.
Barr, Raymond, Middletown. Dec. 8, 1918.
Bartels, Frank, Hamilton. Oct. 12, 1918.
Batchelder, Lloyd, Hamilton. Dec. 6, 1918.
Bates, Morton, Hamilton. Dec. 14, 1918.
Battel, Fred, Hamilton. April 18, 1919.
Berk, Fred, Seven Miles. Oct. 9, 1918.
Best, Thomas,* Hamilton. Nov. 3, 1918.
Bosler, Earl,† Hamilton. July 30, 1918.
Boyd, Charles, Middletown. Oct. 8, 1918.
Branson, Joseph, Middletown. Oct. 22, 1918.
Bright, Howard, College Corners. Oct. 9, 1918.
Bruck, Edgar, Hamilton. Feb. 12, 1919.
Cecil, Edward,* Middletown. Oct. 26, 1918.
Clark, Clyde,* Monroe. June 8, 1918.
Coe, Lafe R., Middletown. Dec. 1, 1918.
Colbert, Donald,* Hamilton. Aug. 1, 1918.
Cone, Clyde, Shandon. Oct. 13, 1918.
Cook, Harry,* West Chester. Sept. 28, 1918.
Dansbury, Stanley,* West Chester. Oct. 13, 1918.
Daresto, Dominik, Hamilton. Oct. 8, 1918.
Dewees, Richard,† Hamilton. Sept. 28, 1918.
Dunbar, Christie, Hamilton. Sept. 30, 1918.
Durwin, Frank,* Hamilton. April 14, 1918.
Elkin, Jasper,* Middletown. July 31, 1918.
Eversole, Ben,‡ Hamilton. March 11, 1919.
Fasano, Don A.,* Middletown. Nov. 3, 1918.
Fitzwater, William, Monroe. May 10, 1918.
Fromholtz, Bernard,* Hamilton. Sept. 15, 1918.
Getz, Albert J., Hamilton. Nov. 23, 1918.
Goodwin, Russell, Hamilton. Oct. 4, 1918.
Hrakrader, Lloyd, Hamilton. Jan. 26, 1918.
Hess, Jacob G., Hamilton. Jan. 18, 1919.
Holloway, Marvin A., Middletown. Oct. 9, 1918.
Holmes, Robert, Hamilton. April 3, 1919.
Howard, Alfred E.,† Hamilton. Oct. 7, 1918.
Hubbard, John,* Hamilton. Nov. 7, 1918.
Ingram, Labon,‡ Middletown. May 19, 1917.
Jameson, Carl C., Hamilton. Oct. 28, 1918.
Jones, George (C),‡ Hamilton. June 27, 1918.
Julian, Edgar,* Millville. June 18, 1918.
Keller, George, Hamilton. Oct. 3, 1918.
Kuhn, John M., Hamilton. Dec. 13, 1918.
Landon, Samuel, Middletown. April 11, 1918.
Lewis, Clyde C. (C), Hamilton. Oct. 9, 1918.
Martin, Clarence,‡ Hamilton. Oct. 21, 1918.
Meyer, Minor, Hamilton. Dec. 24, 1918.
Morgan, Thomas, Seven Mile. Oct. 14, 1918.
Newberry, Henry,* Eastwood. Oct. 10, 1918.
Newton, Wilson,† Hamilton. Sept. 17, 1918.
Parker, Evan, Ross. Nov. 24, 1918.
Phillips, Louis O.,* Hamilton. Sept. 29, 1918.
Pieper, Joseph G., Hamilton. Nov. 16, 1918.
Reiff, Ralph,* Hamilton. Oct. 28, 1918.
Riley, William, Middletown. Aug. 14, 1918.
Rose, Trunna, Hamilton. July 9, 1918.
Ruhl, Edward, Hamilton. April 9, 1919.
Sanders, Howard, Oxford. Oct. 18, 1918.
Schneider, Raphael, Hamilton. Oct. 10, 1918.
Semmler, William, Maud. Sept. 29, 1918.
Smith, Hugh,† Middletown. Nov. 8, 1918.
Smith, Warren C.,† Oxford. Aug. 4, 1918.
Steinmetz, Louis A.,* Hamilton. July 21, 1918.
Sutter, Frederick,* Hamilton. Nov. 5, 1918.
Tape, Grover C.,† Hamilton. Oct. 14, 1918.
Vorwerg, Fred, Hamilton. Oct. 11, 1918.
Weber, Chas, Ross. Dec. 14, 1918.
Westmorland, Otis (C),‡ Middletown. Nov. 7, 1918.
Whisler, Homer,* Middletown. Oct. 9, 1918.
Wilson, John,‡ Hamilton. June 22, 1918.
Wilburn, Oliver, Middletown. Dec. 6, 1918.
Woodrey, Ernest, Trenton. Sept. 17, 1918.
Woodward, Herbert, Hamilton. Oct. 9, 1918.
Yerigan, Harold C., Hamilton. Oct. 11, 1918.
Zornes, George L.,* Hamilton. June 13, 1918.
Zwiefelhoefer, Albert,* Hamilton. Nov. 5, 1918.

CARROLL COUNTY

Henderson, Ray E.,* Dellroy. Oct. 18, 1918.
Hull, Thomas R., Mechanicstown. Oct. 5, 1918.
Lawrence, William J., Carrollton. Nov. 20, 1918.
Piolozzi, Giovanni, Malvern. March 15, 1918.
Rennie, Herman E.,† Malvern. Aug. 17, 1918.
Stewart, John F., Carrollton. Oct. 19, 1918.
Thompson, Ralph M.,* Oneida. Aug. 2, 1918.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

Allen, Herman A.,† Urbana. Sept. 22, 1918.
Amania, Louis,† Urbana. Oct. 26, 1918.
Burley, Joseph A.,* Urbana. Sept. 30, 1918.
Cannon, Donald,* Mechanicsburg. Sept. 28, 1918.
Comer, Lawrence, Mutual. Nov. 1, 1918.
Cretors, Keith,† St. Paris. June 6, 1918.
Deyo, Harold,* Urbana. Oct. 2, 1918.
Dorman, Carl F., Urbana. Oct. 4, 1918.
Edwards, Ernest H., Mechanicsburg. Sept. 25, 1918.
Evans, Abraham D.,† Urbana. Aug. 24, 1918.
Henery, Paul E., Urbana. Oct. 8, 1918.
Hostetler, Sherman P., Cable. Oct. 5, 1918.
Idle, Lewis H., Champaign. Oct. 14, 1918.
Johnson, Lewis, Mechanicsburg. Oct. 5, 1918.
Kiser, Benjamin, Urbana. Oct. 7, 1918.
Lloyd, Cecil R.,* Mingo. Sept. 29, 1918.
Mayo, James G., Mechanicsburg. Oct. 22, 1918.
McCerey, Chester,* North Lewisburg. July 29, 1918.
Moore, Frank, Urbana. Feb. 25, 1919.
Ralston, Arthur,* Urbana. July 18, 1918.
Rockhold, Harry B., Urbana. Oct. 3, 1918.
Ropp, Kersey C., Mechanicsburg. Nov. 13, 1918.
Schmidt, Ivan F.,* Urbana. Sept. 30, 1918.
Sheedy, James A., Urbana. Oct. 9, 1918.
Strawther, Henry,* Urbana. Oct. 6, 1918.
Ward, Paul A.,* Westville. Oct. 4, 1918.
Yinger, Verle, Champaign. Oct. 6, 1918.
Zirle, Harley,† Urbana. Oct. 8, 1918.

CLARK COUNTY

Axton, Harry, Springfield. Oct. 11, 1918.
Adelsperger, Neal D.,‡ Springfield. Aug. 8, 1918.
Bailey, Antonio (C),† Springfield. June 6, 1918.
Bishopberger, John, Springfield. Feb. 28, 1919.
Breimmer, Herman,* Springfield. Sept. 27, 1918.
Brown, Frank A.,* Springfield. Oct. 31, 1918.
Burdon, Roy N. (C), Springfield. Dec. 9, 1919.
Burks, Guy N.,† Springfield. Sept. 30, 1918.
Burlile, Jerry M.,* South Charleston. Sept. 28, 1918.
Click, Leroy, Springfield. Oct. 8, 1918.
Coley, Henry (C), Springfield. May 30, 1919.
Collins, Roger A.,* Tremont City. Sept. 28, 1918.
Courtney, Helena, Springfield. Oct. 7, 1918.
Crider, James (C), Springfield. Oct. 11, 1918.
Crockett, Samuel, Springfield. Oct. 5, 1918.
Cultice, George,‡ Springfield. July 30, 1917.
Curtis, Earl, Springfield. Feb. 7, 1918.
Daniel, Lester W., Springfield. Oct. 15, 1918.
Donohoe, Charles A., South Charleston. Oct. 25, 1918.
Easterday, John A.,* Springfield. Nov. 2, 1918.
Finney, Chalec, Springfield. Jan. 26, 1919.
Flening, Jos. P.,† Springfield. Sept. 27, 1918.
Fletcher, Roy,* Springfield. July 28, 1918
Gallagher, William D., New Carlisle. Oct. 10, 1918.
Galver, Stanley, Springfield. Jan. 7, 1918.
Gazaway, Richard,* Springfield. Sept. 30, 1918.
Gerolano, Francesco; Springfield. March 18, 1919.
Giffin, Luther,* Springfield. May 1, 1918.
Gram, Albert, Springfield. Jan. 30, 1918.
Grimes, Theodore,* Springfield. June 21, 1918.
Habis, Martin, Springfield. Feb. 8, 1918.
Haley, William, Springfield. March 4, 1919.
Harris, Clarence,* Springfield. June 15, 1918.
Harris, William H., Lawrenceville. Oct. 11, 1918.
Henning, Otto R.,* Springfield. Nov. 3, 1918.
Herr, Harry S.,‡ Springfield. Aug. 8, 1918.
Herzog, William A.,† Springfield. Dec. 13, 1918.
Hill, Arthur,‡ Springfield. April 4, 1919.

Hinken, Charles E., Springfield. April 3, 1918.
Holley, Merideth (C), Springfield. Feb. 26, 1918.
Jenkins, Robert L., Springfield. Dec. 1, 1917.
Johnson, Frank (C), Springfield. Dec. 11, 1917.
Karalis, John,* Springfield. Oct. 13, 1918.
Kellis, George,† Springfield. Oct. 15, 1918.
Kiefer, Arthur H.,† Springfield. July 16, 1918.
Kiger, Howard, Springfield. April 5, 1917.
Kinney, Isaac L., North Sparta. Oct. 9, 1918.
Klug, Leon, Springfield. Oct. 15, 1918.
Koontz, Loren H., Springfield. April 27, 1918.
Lawler, Ray F., Springfield. Sept. 20, 1918.
Lawrence, Wesley,* Springfield. Oct. 25, 1918.
Leffle, Clarence,† Springfield. Nov. 2, 1918.
Leyden, Martin,† Springfield. Oct. 3, 1918.
Line, Lois, Springfield. Oct. 1, 1918.
Loney, Edward, Springfield. Dec. 17, 1918.
Looney, Charles R., Springfield. Oct. 9, 1917.
Mackey, Guy, Springfield. Jan. 17, 1919.
McCabe, John N., Springfield. Oct. 21, 1918.
Meadows, Esom M., Springfield. Oct 16, 1918.
Merritt, Howard, Springfield. Oct. 8, 1918.
O'Neal, Curtis, Springfield. April 26, 1918.
Overholser, Calvin,* New Carlisle. Oct. 13, 1918.
Owens, Peter S.,* Springfield. Oct. 18, 1918.
Patterson, Ray A., Springfield. Oct. 1, 1918.
Rhyan, Sterla S.,* South Charleston. Sept. 28, 1918.
Rigio, Ferdinand,* Springfield. Oct. 14, 1918.
Sellaros, Harry,* Springfield. Nov. 2, 1918.
Short, Leslie R.,* Springfield. July 31, 1918.
Smedley, Clarence,* Springfield. Nov. 1, 1918.
Swingle, Gray,* Springfield. March 28, 1918.
Tannreuther, William, Springfield. Jan. 30, 1919.
Taylor, Harry,† Springfield. Feb. 28, 1918.
Thomas, Ernest,* South Charleston. Sept. 12 1918.
Thomas, Omar, Tremont City. Oct. 4, 1918.
Trioh, Daniel (C), Springfield. June 10, 1918.
Ward, Harry, Springfield. Oct. 21, 1918.
Webb, Max, New Carlisle. May 25, 1918.
Welsh, Clarence, Springfield. Oct. 12, 1918.
Wilson, Charles,* Springfield. Sept. 29, 1918.
Wolcott, Edward, Springfield. Oct. 17, 1918.
Young, Lee (C), Springfield. April 9, 1918.

CLERMONT COUNTY

Allen, Guard W.,* New Richmond. Aug. 10, 1918.
Barkley, Thurman,* Bethel. Sept. 27, 1918.
Boice, Archie,* Bethel. July 15, 1918.
Bushman, Everett A., New Richmond. Feb. 10, 1919.
Cline, Rose,* Amelia. Sept. 27, 1918.
Cole, Edgar, Cozaddale. Oct. 7, 1918.
Colthar, Wilbur H., Williamsburg. Dec. 23, 1918.
Croswell, Wiley M.,* Felicity. May 29, 1918.
Davidson, Halsey B.,* Tobasco. Oct. 1, 1918.
Derrough, Harley L.,* Williamsburg. Oct. 27, 1918.
Fagin, Percy C.,* New Richmond. July 10, 1918.
Farina, John B.,* New Richmond. Oct. 26, 1918.
Ferris, Hubert L., Amelia. Nov. 18, 1918.
Fox, Clayton E., Hill Station. April 9, 1919.
Griffith, Louis A., Goshen. Sept. 22, 1918.
Haley, Corus, Branch Hill. March 9, 1918.
Hammond, Earl A., Milford. Oct. 9, 1918.
Hancock, Howard, Mt. Carmel. Nov. 2, 1918.
Hathaway, Charles F., Batavia. Oct. 25, 1918.
Hastings, Roy L.,* Neville. Sept. 29, 1918.
Hockette, Everett,* Batavia. Sept. 27, 1918.
Hockstok, Andrew, Batavia. Oct. 11, 1918.
Irwin, Louis E.,* Goshen. Aug. 5, 1918.
Johns, Henry,* Bantam. Oct. 31, 1918.
Johnson, Kenneth, Loveland. Feb. 25, 1919.
Kayata, Thomas, Loveland. May 30, 1918.
Lawwill, Charles,* Bethel. Oct. 7, 1918.
Lindsey, James,* Bethel. Oct. 23, 1918.
McKay, Arthur H., Milford. Oct. 7, 1918.
Miles, Stanley E.,* New Richmond. Nov. 10, 1918.
Morgan, Glenn A., Williamsburg. Oct. 27, 1918.
Mounts, William R., Batavia. Oct. 26, 1918.
Myers, Charles E.,* Branch Hill. Oct. 11, 1918.
Rennard, Joe, Lerado. Feb. 11, 1919.
Scheidt, Ernst, Glem Este. Oct. 11, 1918.
Scott, Jesse C.,† Bethel. Oct. 14, 1918.
Sherman William W., Amelia. Oct. 12, 1918.
Smith, Alval C., Williamsport. July 21, 1919.
Smitson, James,† Felicity. Dec. 10, 1918.
Sontage, Carl Albert, Moscow. Oct. 5, 1918.
Teewill, Frank,† Loveland. Oct. 31, 1918.
Waite, Lloyd H., Goshen. Oct. 7, 1918.
Weaver, Frank W.,* Batavia. Oct. 26, 1918.

CLINTON COUNTY

Bowman, John,* Wilmington. July 15, 1918.
Burger, William W.,† Blanchester. Nov. 11, 1918.
Burris, Delbert D., Sabina. Nov. 16, 1918.
Cast, Frank A., Clarksville. Aug. 2, 1918.
Collington, Minard R., Wilmington. Oct. 7, 1918.
Collins, Raymond S.,* Wilmington. July 2, 1918.
Couden, Gilbert H., Clarksville. Oct. 21, 1918.
Cox, Hamer M.,* Wilmington. Oct. 7, 1918.
Daugherty, Orville O.,* Wilmington. Oct. 19, 1918.
Ellenberger, Franklin,* Wilmington. Oct. 7, 1918.
Frazier, Chas. W., Wilmington. Oct. 3, 1918.
Goodwin, Raymond B.,* Blanchester. July 28, 1918.
Haines, Edward,* Midland. July 28, 1918.
Hayslip, Jasper, New Burlington. Oct. 12, 1918.
Hill, Orus R., Blanchester. Oct. 1, 1918.
Kenneth, Harry,† Cuba. June 12, 1918.
Larric, K. Everett,* Blanchester. Oct. 6, 1918.
Linkhart, James H., Wilmington. March 5, 1919.
McKinney, William M., Wilmington. Oct. 11, 1918.
McMillian, Thomas W., Wilmington. Jan. 1, 1919.
Nance, Harry W., Wilmington. Sept. 28, 1918.
Palmer, Charles L.,* Wilmington. Oct. 12, 1918.
Snodgrass, John E.,* Wilmington. July 28, 1918.
Tucker, George H.,* Wilmington. Sept. 28, 1918.
Wheeler, Clifford, Blanchester. Oct. 8, 1918.
Wilson, Charles R., Blanchester. July 10, 1919.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY

Alexander, David,† Salem. Sept. 13, 1918.
Anderson, Howard, Wellsville. Oct. 30, 1918.
Arter, Allen H.,† Lisbon. Oct. 22, 1918.
Baker, Edward,* Wellsville. Oct. 25, 1918.
Bancroft, Joseph P.,* Wellsville. Sept. 30, 1918.
Belaney, George, East Liverpool. Oct. 7, 1918.
Berger, John,* Salem. July 23, 1918.
Boyd, Charles, East Liverpool. Oct. 13, 1918.
Burke, Charles,† Wellsville. March 17, 1918.
Cameron, Sylvester, Klondyke. Sept. 26, 1918.
Carey, James R. Jr.,‡ Salem. Oct. 16, 1917.
Carlisle, Norman,* Elkton. Oct. 9, 1918.
Clayton, Harry,* Wellsville. July 15, 1918.
Conkle, John W., Salem. Oct. 7, 1918.
Connelly, Joseph,† East Liverpool. Aug. 4, 1918.
Conner, Cleve, Wellsville. Oct. 18, 1918.
Cooper, Charles,† Bayard. Oct. 12, 1918.
Cox, Charles,* East Liverpool. Sept. 26, 1918.
Crubaugh, David, Lisbon. Oct. 17, 1918.
Detrow, Walter,* Washingtonville. Oct. 7, 1918.
Dignam, Edward, Salem. Oct. 22, 1918.
Duty, Dan D.,* Wellsville. Oct. 31, 1918.
Eardly, Cecil,* East Liverpool. Sept. 26, 1918.
Esenbuth, Fred, East Liverpool. Sept. 9, 1918.
Fraser, Hugh, East Palestine. Sept. 28, 1918.
Glass, Lloyd, Salem. Oct. 23, 1918.
Glazebrook, Harley,* Salem. Oct. 5, 1918.
Grimm, Lawrence, East Palestine. Oct. 3, 1918.
Gugliara, Philip,† East Palestine. Nov. 3, 1918.
Hanlon, Thomas E.,* Wellsville. Aug. 2, 1918.
Harrison, Carl M., Lisbon. Oct. 10, 1918.
Harvey, Willis, Lisbon. Oct. 30, 1918.
Heckathorn, Harry,* Wellsville. Nov. 1, 1918.
Henderson, Ralph M.,* East Liverpool. Oct. 5, 1918.
Hill, Paul, Lisbon. Sept. 25, 1918.
Ide, Frank, East Palestine. Nov. 25, 1918.
Jolly, Gilbert, East Liverpool. Oct. 15, 1918.
Jones, Wilbur, East Palestine. Oct. 17, 1918.
Kale, John, Salem. Oct. 25, 1918.
Kauffman, Erwin, East Palestine. May 25, 1918.
Keller, John,* Salem. Sept. 22, 1918.
Law, Ernest,† East Liverpool. Oct. 27, 1918.
Lyons, William, East Liverpool. Jan. 19, 1918.
Maher, Charles, Wellsville. June 22, 1918.
Manley, Tilford, East Liverpool. Oct. 9, 1918.
McBane, George,* East Palestine. Jan. 12, 1918.
McKnight, Triy, Homeworth. Dec. 25, 1918.
Moore, Mechlin,* East Palestine. Sept. 13, 1918.
Myers, Evert, East Liverpool. Oct. 14, 1918.
Meyers, John, Salem. Dec. 12, 1918.
Oshier, Louis, Summitville. March 16, 1918.
Patterson, John, Wellsville. July 28, 1919.
Perkins, William,* Wellsville. Sept. 30, 1918.

Polan, Oris,* Salineville. Sept. 30, 1918.
Puriton, Howard,* East Liverpool. Sept. 26, 1918.
Scalley, Robert, Lisbon. Dec. 14, 1918.
Seese, George,* Wellsville. Nov. 4, 1918.
Sheffeer, George,* East Liverpool. Sept. 20, 1918.
Simbala, Anthony,* East Liverpool. Sept. 30, 1918.
Smith, Lester, Salem. Oct. 9, 1918.
Stock, William,† Lisbon. Nov. 11, 1918.
Thomas, Guy,* Salineville. Nov. 7, 1918.
Thompson, Kenneth,† East Liverpool. Aug. 9, 1918.
Thorn, Ray,† East Liverpool. Nov. 18, 1918.
Tureck, Herman, East Liverpool. March 26, 1919.
Veness, John, East Liverpool. Oct. 7, 1918.
Wedgewood, Alfred,* East Liverpool. Sept. 30, 1918.
Wellington, Allie,† Lisbon. Nov. 24, 1918.
Welsh, Bart L.,‡ East Liverpool. July 2, 1918.
Willets, James,* Germantown. Oct. 22, 1918.
Williams, Joseph,* Leetonia. July 29, 1918.
Willis, Wilbert,* East Liverpool. July 18, 1918.
Witmer, John, Columbiana. Oct. 9, 1918.
Woods, Charles S., East Palestine. March 14, 1918.
Zaferellis, Michael,* Lisbon. Nov. 10, 1918.

COSHOCTON COUNTY

Ammons, Abraham, Warsaw. Oct. 23, 1918.
Baker, Lee E.,* Cooperdale. Nov. 7, 1918.
Brigrigg, James, Coshocton. March 19, 1918.
Callentine, Benjamin F., Coshocton. Sept. 17, 1918.
Cave, Blake L., Conesville. April 19, 1918.
Clark, Harvey, Coshocton. Oct. 19, 1918.
Courtright, Ralph,* Coshocton. Oct. 12, 1918.
Crago, Lloyd E.,* Coshocton. Sept. 28, 1918.
Crowley, James M., Shannon. Dec. 3, 1917.
Cunningham, Earl E.,* Roscoe. Oct. 4, 1918.
Davis, Harvey B., Coshocton. April 1, 1918.
Deeds, Solmon L., Fresno. Oct. 28, 1918.
Dewitt, John C., Coshocton. Oct. 8, 1918.
Digelman, Charles W.,* Coshocton. May 28, 1918.
Fair, Harry W.,* New Bedford. July 31, 1918.
Fortune, Byron L., Coshocton. April 24, 1919.
Fry, Absalom, Walhonding. Nov. 29, 1918.
Gaumer, Harry C., Walhonding. Oct. 9, 1918.
Gause, Claire E., Nellie. Sept. 28, 1918.
Giffen, Donie A., New Castle. Oct. 6, 1918.
Hagans, Benjamin F., Walhonding. Oct. 8, 1918.
Hunt, Arthur W., West Lafayette. Oct. 6, 1918.
Lane, George A.,* Coshocton. Sept. 28, 1918.
Lawrence, Roe J., Coshocton. Oct. 4, 1918.
Martter, Joseph E., Coshocton. Dec. 19, 1917.
McClary, Ernest, Fresno. Oct. 8, 1918.
Mencer, Clyde,* New Bedford, Oct. 29, 1918.
Norris, Robert C., Conesville. Feb. 10, 1921.
Rine, Archie T., Tunnel Hill. March 18, 1918.
Schlarh, Irvin A.,* Baltic. Oct. 15, 1918.
Semeak, Frank S., Warsaw. May 23, 1919.
Shook, William R.,* West Lafayette. Oct. 9, 1918.
Sisley, Charles W., Coshocton. Oct. 16, 1918.
Sprenkle, Clarence E.,* Coshocton. Sept. 28, 1918.
Van Dusen, Henry,† Coshocton. Oct. 13, 1918.
Webb, Russell R.,* Coshocton. Oct. 12, 1918.
West, Thomas M., Coshocton. Oct. 13, 1918.
Wilson, William L.,* Coshocton. Nov. 10, 1918.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Allen, Harold L.,* Gallion. Oct. 16, 1918.
Bauer, Walter E.,* Bucyrus. July 27, 1918.
Beaston, Eugene H., Bucyrus. Feb. 21, 1918.
Bender, Ralph,* Tiro. Aug. 17, 1918.
Burns, Patrick J., Bucyrus. Oct. 13, 1918.
Carlin, Lawrence M., Gallion. Oct. 2, 1918.
Chapman, Joseph W.,* Bucyrus. July 28, 1918.
Charlton, Donald H.,* Bucyrus. July 22, 1918.
Cole, Ora C.,* Bucyrus. July 18, 1918.
Dean, Fred D., Bucyrus. Oct. 20, 1918.
Davis, Wilbur F., Crestline. Oct. 5, 1918.
Dunajtsik, Frank,* Bucyrus. Sept. 26, 1918.
Eisinger, Conrad, Bucyrus. Oct. 6, 1918.
Flagel, Charles, Bucyrus. Oct. 17, 1918.
Gates, William C., Bucyrus. Feb. 21, 1919.
Gleason, Charles H., Gallion. Oct. 9, 1918.
Hartman, Walter, Crestline. Dec. 12, 1918.
Hoffman, Albert W., Crestline. Oct. 5, 1918.
Haffner, William A., Bucyrus. July 11, 1918.
Hoover, Adam, Crestline. Dec. 11, 1918.
Host, Earl A., Gallion. Oct. 16, 1918.
Hurr, Karl W.,* Bucyrus. Aug. 20, 1918.
Jordon, Charles A., Trio. Oct. 4, 1918.
Kafer, Arthur E., Sulphur. Oct. 8, 1918.
Kaupp, Carl C.,* Bucyrus. Sept. 26, 1918.
Kehrer, Carl W., Bucyrus. Oct. 6, 1918.
Kime, Walter G., Crestline. Oct. 6, 1918.
Kloepfer, Edwin G., Bucyrus. April 11, 1919.
Kahlthau, Charles E.,* Gallion. July 27, 1918.
Lamb, Jacob G., Gallion. Oct. 3, 1918.
Lisse, Frank M.,* Gallion. Aug. 6, 1918.
Miller, Lew W., Bucyrus. Nov. 1, 1918.
Myers, Harry J.,* Bucyrus. May 10, 1918.
Olin, Charles C.,* Bucyrus. Oct. 15, 1918.
Ray, James M.,* Gallion. Sept. 29, 1918.
Scarbrough, William D., Gallion. March 13, 1919.
Shifley, Elmer J., Bucyrus. Oct. 7, 1918.
Smith, Clarence W., Chatfield. Oct. 8, 1918.
Smith, John E., Gallion. Feb. 6, 1918.
Spahr, Jasper G.,* Bucyrus. Sept. 26, 1918.
Staiger, William E., Bucyrus. Oct. 5, 1918.
Tschanen, Charles E., Lemert. Oct. 10, 1918.
Wellings, George F.,* Gallion. Sept. 30, 1918.
Wert, Carl F., Bucyrus. Feb. 20, 1919.
Wilson, Ralph D.,* Bucyrus. Sept. 29, 1918.
Zeger, Leslie C.,* Gallion. Sept. 29, 1918.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY

Abele, William, Lakewood. Dec. 10, 1918.
Addams, John (C), Cleveland. March 18, 1918.
Adkins, Charlie (C), Cleveland. April 2, 1918.
Akers, Walter H., Cleveland Heights. Oct. 17, 1918.
Allen, John,† Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1918.
Allen, Leo, Cleveland. March 26, 1918.
Anastasi, Michael,† Cleveland. Sept. 13, 1918.
Anderson, Axel, Rocky River. Feb. 27, 1919.
Archibald, John,* Cleveland. Oct. 22, 1918.
Archibald, Milton,* Cleveland. Oct. 16, 1918.
Arthur, Allen,* Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Aschmeyer, Fred H.,* Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Aufmuth, Arthur A.,* Cleveland. Sept. 13, 1918.
Augustine, Joseph,* Cleveland. Oct. 9, 1918.
Aust, Clarence, Cleveland. July 6, 1918.
Austin, Arthur, Cleveland. Oct. 13, 1918.
Baesel, Albert,* Berea, July 31, 1918.
Baetz, Leonard,* Cleveland. Oct. 5, 1918.
Bahl, James L., Jr.,* Cleveland. Oct. 27, 1918.
Baker, George, Cleveland. Oct. 11, 1918.
Barber, Paul,* Cleveland. Sept. 20, 1918.
Barker, Charles,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Barney, Oscar,† Cleveland. Nov. 11, 1918.
Bartel, Edward,* Cleveland. Oct. 23, 1918.
Bartelme, Hanery,* Cleveland. Oct. 5, 1918.
Bartlett, Earl,‡ Bedford. Jan. 22, 1919.
Basil, Jefferson,* West Park. Oct. 26, 1918.
Bassaras, Menillos, Cleveland. Feb. 19, 1919.
Bastl, Tony,* Cleveland. Nov. 2, 1918.
Bates, Isaac F.,* Noble. Nov. 4, 1918.
Batovec, Joseph,† Cleveland. Dec. 22, 1918.
Battagilio, Antonio,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Bauerle, Henry G., Cleveland. Oct. 7, 1918.
Baxter, Christopher,* Cleveland. July 18, 1918.
Beamish, Harry,‡ Cleveland. Jan. 19, 1919.
Beck, George,* South Newburg. Sept. 26, 1918.
Becker, Fred,* Lakewood. Oct. 7, 1918.
Becker, Victor,* Cleveland. Sept. 28, 1918.
Beerli, Henry, Cleveland. Oct. 9, 1918.
Behringer, Bernard,* Cleveland. July 31, 1918.
Bell, Max,† Cleveland. June 29, 1918.
Bell, Paul N.,† Cleveland. Oct. 25, 1918.
Bennett, Walter,‡ Cleveland. Jan. 29, 1919.
Berglund, Frank,* Cleveland. Sept. 29, 1918.
Bernard, Charles, Cleveland. Nov. 4, 1918.
Bernick, John,† Cleveland. Nov. 6, 1918.
Beranek, Charles,* Cleveland. March 31, 1919.
Berrian, Thomas, Cleveland. July 6, 1918.
Berry, Allen, Cleveland. Oct. 15, 1918.
Bialko, Joseph,† Cleveland. July 20, 1919.
Bigan, Joe,* Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Bilsky, John J., Cleveland. Oct. 9, 1918.
Birhanzl, Thomas,† Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1918.
Birt, Thomas, East Cleveland. Sept. 30, 1918.
Blaney, Robert,* Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Blazek, Anton,* Cleveland. Aug. 17, 1918.
Blee, Robert,‡ Cleveland. Aug. 17, 1918.
Bloetscher, Fred,* Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Boege, Elmer,* Cleveland. Nov. 2, 1919.
Bohn, Henry,† Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1918.
Bolkowski, Edward,* Cleveland. Nov. 4, 1918.
Boubal, Charles,† Cleveland. Oct. 5, 1918.
Boydsotn, Lemuel (C),* Cleveland. Sept. 26, 1918.
Brabo, Henry,* Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Brackowski, Frank,† Cleveland. Oct. 15, 1918.
Bradley, William,† Cleveland. Nov. 11, 1918.
Brandt, Joseph,* West View. Nov. 29, 1918.
Braverman, Paul,* Cleveland. Oct. 17, 1918.
Breitinger, Charles, Cleveland. April 13, 1919.
Brenner, George, Cleveland. Nov. 2, 1918.
Brewer, Merwin,† Cleveland. Nov. 13, 1918.

Brice, Michael,* Cleveland. Sept. 14, 1918.
Brickner, Clyde,† Cleveland. July 20, 1918.
Brisco, Floyd,* Cleveland. Nov. 2, 1918.
Broadwell, Earl, Cleveland. Oct. 31, 1918.
Brockman, Bertram, Cleveland. Dec. 14, 1918.
Brokaw, Charles* Cleveland. Oct. 31, 1918.
Bronson, Leon O., Vigil. Oct. 6, 1918.
Brisnahan, Frank, Cleveland. Dec. 8, 1918.
Brown, Joseph A., Cleveland. Oct. 3, 1918.
Brown, Oscar,* Cleveland. Oct. 5, 1918.
Brunner, Albert,† Cleveland. Nov. 3, 1918.
Brunst, Otto,* Cleveland. Oct. 8, 1918.
Bruton, Sam, Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Buch, John,* Cleveland. Sept. 29, 1918.
Buckley, Samuel, Cleveland. Oct. 10, 1918.
Budzinski, Jan,‡ Cleveland. Dec. 6, 1918.
Burgess, Alfred, Cleveland. Feb. 15, 1919.
Burke, Clarence,† Cleveland. Sept. 14, 1918.
Burke, Frank, Cleveland. Dec. 3, 1918.
Burke, James F.,* Cleveland. Oct 4, 1918.
Busch, Tony, Cleveland. Oct. 2, 1918.
Butkowski, Frank, Cleveland. March 23, 1918.
Butterfield, Richard, Cleveland. Oct. 25, 1918.
Buuck, Henry,* Cleveland. Oct. 8, 1918.
Bybee, Homer (C), Cleveland. April 6, 1918.
Cabradek, Frank, Cleveland. Dec. 27, 1918.
Cadder, William, Correction Farm. Jan. 19, 1919.
Callahan, William J.,* Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Callahan, James,‡ Cleveland. Sept. 22, 1917.
Camp, Chester, Cleveland. Nov. 28, 1918.
Campbell, David,* Cleveland. Sept. 29, 1918.
Campbell, William,* Cleveland. Sept 29, 1918.
Campanelli, Louis,* Cleveland. Sept. 30, 1918.
Capponi, Petro,* Brooklyn. Oct. 6, 1918.
Capron, George,‡ Cleveland. April 22, 1918.
Carr, Cornelious,† Cleveland. Nov. 20, 1918.
Carr, Raymond,* Cleveland. Oct. 3, 1918.
Carr, Rufus (C), Cleveland. Dec. 3, 1918.
Caramicio, Stefen,* Cleveland. Sept. 28, 1918.
Caristo, Dominik, Cleveland. Oct. 5, 1920.
Carelton, Phil L., Cleveland. Sept. 30, 1918.
Carney, Frank,* Berea. Nov. 5, 1918.
Carney, William, Cleveland. Oct. 8, 1918.
Carpen, Joe,* Cleveland. Nov. 4, 1918.
Carter, David, Cleveland. Feb. 12, 1918.
Caruso, Ralph,* Berea. Nov. 4, 1918.
Catalano, Joseph, Cleveland. Nov. 2, 1918.
Catts, Roland (C), Cleveland. Oct. 3, 1918.
Cavanaugh, Harold,† Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Cermak, Joe, Cleveland. Feb. 24, 1919.
Cezmadia, John,* Cleveland. Oct. 11, 1918.
Chambers, Keith, Cleveland. Feb. 4, 1919.
Chapman, Dave, Cleveland. Oct. 3, 1918.
Chaptinski, Theodore, Cleveland. Nov. 3, 1918.
Chase, Charles, East Cleveland. April 28, 1918.
Chegwyn, Frank,† Cleveland. Nov. 19, 1918.
Cheshire, James,* Cleveland. Sept. 30, 1918.
Chicerlo, George,* Cleveland. Sept. 28, 1918.
Chruczanevicz, N.,* Cleveland. July 15, 1918.
Christensen, Magmus,† Cleveland. Nov. 3, 1918.
Choura, Frank J., Cleveland. March 29, 1919.
Chopp, Joseph,† Cleveland. Nov. 2, 1918.
Cielaskewicz, John,† Cleveland. July 19, 1918.
Cieplinski, Vincent,* Cleveland. Oct. 2, 1918.
Cipriani, Michael, Cleveland. May 3, 1918.
Clancy, George,* Cleveland. Oct. 9, 1918.
Clark, Clem, Cleveland. Dec. 22, 1918.
Clarkson, William, South Euclid. Jan. 13, 1918.
Cleary, Joseph,* Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1918.
Coffield, Joseph,* Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Cohrs, Fred,* Cleveland. Oct. 24, 1918.
Collins, Thomas,* Cleveland. Sept. 29, 1918.
Comer, Joseph, Cleveland. Nov. 6, 1918.
Connelly, John,* Cleveland. Sept. 22, 1918.
Connelly, Michael,* Cleveland. Oct. 22, 1918.
Connerton, John, Cleveland. Feb. 16, 1919.
Conti, Guisseppi,† Cleveland. Oct. 14, 1918.
Cook, Leroy, Cleveland. Oct. 31, 1918.
Cook, Pontious, Cleveland. Oct. 20, 1918.
Cooney, Martin, Cleveland. Feb. 6, 1919.
Cooper, John,‡ Cleveland. Sept. 2, 1918.
Cotman, Onan, Cleveland. Oct. 10, 1918.
Coughlin, Robert,‡ Cleveland. Oct. 20, 1917.
Cousins, Clement, Cleveland. Feb. 5, 1919.
Coy, Carl, Cleveland. Oct. 11, 1918.
Coyne, Patrick,† Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Craig, Harry,* Cleveland. Aug. 20, 1918.
Crangle, Charles,* Cleveland. Nov. 1, 1918.
Crawford, Randall, Cleveland. Dec. 17, 1917.
Creighton, Bernard, Cleveland. Oct. 21, 1918.
Crusk, Peter,* Cleveland. Sept. 29, 1918.
Cunneen, George, East Cleveland. Sept. 5, 1918.
Cunningham, Paul,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Cuthbertson, Edwin, Bedford. Jan. 7, 1919.
Dall, Ernest,* Cleveland. Sept. 13, 1918.
Darling, Charles, Cleveland. May 6, 1918.
Daunce, William,† Cleveland. Oct. 15, 1918.
Davis, Charles,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Davis, Silas (C), Cleveland. Aug. 21, 1918.
Dean, Clifford, Cleveland. Nov. 21, 1918.
Deanovic, Paul, Cleveland. Oct. 11, 1918.
DeCapito, Silvio,* Cleveland. Sept. 15, 1918.
DeCelle, Edward,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Dechert, Dwight,* Cleveland. Nov. 8, 1918.
Deighan, Harold,† Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Demetry, Tony A.,‡ Bedford. Nov. 16, 1918.
Derwinski, Peter,† Cleveland. Jan. 26, 1919.
Dever, Andrew,* Cleveland. July 15, 1918.
Dew, William,* Maple Heights. Nov. 11, 1918.
Dier, Edward, Cleveland. Oct. 30, 1918.
Diermeyer, John,* Cleveland. July 21, 1918.
Digeronimo, Sabation,‡ Cleveland. Nov. 12, 1918.
Dipaola, Cologero,† Cleveland. Oct 8, 1918.
Dobeiz, Stanley,* Cleveland. March 18, 1918.
Dolan, Elmer, Cleveland. Oct. 15, 1918.
Donovan, Mike,* Cleveland. Oct. 19, 1918.
Donovan, Frank,* Cleveland. July 16, 1918.
Donnelly, Thomas,* Cleveland. July 21, 1918.
Doukakis, Elias,* Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Downs, Cecil,* Cleveland. Oct. 25, 1918.
Downs, Thomas,* Cleveland. Sept. 26, 1918.
Dreiman, Jacob,‡ Cleveland. June 8, 1919.
Drensek, Louis,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Duboyski, John,‡ Cleveland (E). May 3, 1918.
Duffeck, Joseph,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Dugan, Frank,† Cleveland. Oct. 26, 1918.
Duncan, Dean,* Cleveland. Sept. 30, 1918.
Duncan, Howard,* Maple Heights. Sept. 29, 1918.
Dunn, Edward,† Cleveland. Nov. 11, 1918.
Dutson, Edward, Cleveland. Jan. 9, 1918.
Dwyer, John, Cleveland. Feb. 27, 1919.
Dyer, Truman, Cleveland. Dec. 11, 1918.
Dynamski, Joseph,* Cleveland. Oct. 2, 1918.
Dziembak, John,‡ Cleveland. Oct. 27, 1918.
Dziokonski, Frank, Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Dziembak, John,* Cleveland. Oct. 27, 1918
Eames, Melvin,* Chagrin Falls. Sept. 30, 1918.
Eardly, John,* Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1918.
Ebald, Fred, Cleveland. Jan. 12, 1918.
Eckerfield, Fred,† Cleveland. Oct. 5, 1918.
Edmiston, Eugene, Cleveland. Feb. 7, 1919.
Eggleston, Clare,* Cleveland. July 26, 1918.
Ekleman, Fred,* Cleveland. July 18, 1918.
Elliott, Andrea,‡ Cleveland. Dec. 21, 1918.
Elliott, Frank,* Lakewood. Nov. 4, 1918.
Ellis Richard, Cleveland. March 5, 1918.
Ellis, Robert,† Cleveland. Oct. 28, 1918.
Erb, William,* Cleveland. Nov. 4, 1918.
Escover, Carl,* Cleveland. Oct. 7, 1918.
Esser, Aloysius, Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1918.
Evangelin, Frank,† Euclid. Oct. 18, 1918.
Evans, Jack,* Cleveland. Sept. 26, 1918.
Evans, William,* Cleveland. Sept. 13, 1918.
Evicz, Steve,* Cleveland. Sept. 14, 1918.
Faenrich, George,* Cleveland. Sept. 26, 1918.
Faehnrich, Michael,* Cleveland. Oct. 18, 1918.
Faflik, Emil,* Cleveland. Aug. 1, 1918.
Famera, James, Cleveland. Sept. 19, 1918.
Fark, William,† South Euclid. Aug. 3, 1919.
Farrara, Dominic,* Cleveland. Sept. 30, 1918.
Faust, Henry, South Euclid. March 3, 1919.
Feiss, Peter A., Cleveland. Oct. 7, 1918.
Feld, Morris,† Cleveland. Sept. 21, 1918.
Ferguson, John, Cleveland. Nov. 2, 1918.
Fielitz, Arthur, Cleveland. March 17, 1918.
Fischiatto, Felix, Cleveland. Jan. 6, 1919.
Fisheros, Spiros,* Cleveland. Oct. 10, 1918.
Fitzgerald, Edmund,* Cleveland. July 20, 1918.
Fitzgerald, John,† Cleveland. Sept. 16, 1918.
Fitzharris, Martin, West Park. Dec. 26, 1918.
Flachbarth, John,* Cleveland. Oct. 11, 1918.
Flagg, Paul, Cleveland. Oct. 17, 1918.
Feischer, Carl,* Brooklyn. Oct. 13, 1918.
Fleming, Robert,* Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Flannery, Thomas E.,† Cleveland. Oct. 8, 1918.
Foley, Roger, Cleveland. Oct. 10, 1919.
Forsberg, Emil,* Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Fragapana, Joe,† Cleveland. Nov. 8, 1918.
Francesco, Fiore,* Cleveland. July 24, 1918.
Franch, Nick, Cleveland. Sept. 19, 1918.
Francis, Ernest,* Cleveland. Nov. 11, 1918.
Frankel, Eugene, Cleveland. Dec. 12, 1918.
Franz, Edward, Cleveland. Oct. 14, 1918.
French, Arthur,† Bedford. Oct. 9, 1918.
Frey, Carl, Cleveland. Oct. 15, 1918.
Friedle, Lada,† Cleveland. Sept. 13, 1918.
Fringer, Edward,* Cleveland. Oct. 23, 1918.
Friscan, Paul,* Cleveland. July 21, 1918.
Froesch, John,† Cleveland. Nov. 10, 1918.
Fuchs, Victor, Lakewood. Oct. 24, 1918.
Fuerst, Alfred,* Cleveland. Oct. 3, 1918.
Fuller, Orville,* Cleveland. April 20, 1918.
Gaetino, Harry,* Cleveland. April 24, 1918.
Gagen, Leo,* Cleveland. Oct. 9, 1918.
Gair, Thomas,‡ Cleveland. Nov. 18, 1918.
Gajek, Walter, Cleveland. Aug. 22, 1918.
Gales George, Euclid. March 6, 1918.

Gallagher, Earl, Lakewood. March 22, 1918.
Gallagher, Joseph,* Cleveland. Oct. 8, 1918.
Gallagher, Phillip,† Cleveland. Oct. 3, 1918.
Gallagher, William,* Cleveland. May 27, 1918.
Galmiefski, Edward, Cleveland. March 23, 1919.
Gambrell, Archie, Cleveland. Oct. 8, 1918.
Gannon, John,† Cleveland. July 22, 1918.
Garber, Anson,‡ Cleveland. June 29, 1918.
Garren, James,‡ Cleveland. Dec. 5, 1918.
Garret, John, Cleveland. Dec. 10, 1918.
Garvey, Walter, Cleveland. Oct. 19, 1918.
Gavin, John, Cleveland. Feb. 13, 1919.
Gavin, Stephen,* Cleveland. Nov. 4, 1918.
Gebele, Charles, Cleveland. Sept. 28, 1918.
Geblein, Harry,* Cleveland. Oct. 17, 1918.
Gecenice, Victor,‡ Cleveland. Aug. 2, 1918.
Gedeon, John,* Cleveland. Oct. 14, 1917.
Gehrke, William,* Cleveland. Nov. 10, 1918.
Geiger, William,* Brook Park. Oct. 30, 1918.
Germanio, Orativio,* Cleveland. Sept. 21, 1918.
Getzlaff, William,* Cleveland. June 22, 1918.
Geutlian, George,† Cleveland. Sept. 28, 1918.
Gibbs, John S., Cleveland. Oct. 13, 1917.
Gilkeson, Robert,* Cleveland. Oct. 2, 1918.
Gilles, Fred, Rock River. Oct. 1, 1918.
Gillespie, Robert,* Cleveland. Oct. 7, 1918.
Gillmore, Edgar, Cleveland. Oct. 3, 1918.
Gimitrovitz, John,† Cleveland. Oct. 15, 1918.
Glasheen, Martin, Cleveland. Oct. 21, 1918.
Glevich, Joseph, Cleveland. Nov. 23, 1918.
Gliottoni, Armilo,* Cleveland. July 18, 1918.
Glomb, Fred,* Cleveland. Oct. 23, 1918.
Goehner, Harry,‡ Cleveland. May 27, 1918.
Goodge, Clarence, Cleveland. Feb. 22, 1919.
Goodwin, Thomas, Cleveland. Feb. 16, 1919.
Goldberg, Myer,* Cleveland. July 19, 1918.
Golden, Clarence, Cleveland. April 10, 1918.
Goldenberg, Samuel,* Cleveland. July 23, 1918.
Gordon, Carl,* Cleveland. Oct. 16, 1917.
Gore, Perry, Cleveland. April 1, 1918.
Gorman, John,* Cleveland. Oct. 10, 1918.
Gortz, Davidson,* Cleveland. Oct. 23, 1918.
Graci, Guiseppi,* Cleveland. May 23, 1918.
Granoukos, Anronio,* Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Gravely, Jesse (C), Cleveland. Sept. 23, 1918.
Green, John (C),* Cleveland. Sept. 28, 1918.
Greene, Frank,* Cleveland. Sept. 29, 1918.
Grimesey, George,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Gross, George, Cleveland. Oct. 27, 1918.
Gruchala, Walter,† Cleveland. Oct. 11, 1918.
Gundelbach, Ben W.,* Cleveland. Oct. 14, 1918.
Gunn, Frank, Cleveland. Oct. 14, 1918.
Gurski, Theodore,* Cleveland. Oct. 15, 1918.
Gutfranski, Joe,* Cleveland. July 21, 1918.
Hager, Stafford J.,† Lakewood. Sept. 12, 1918.
Halberg, Harry, Cleveland Heights. Nov. 29, 1918.
Hall, George (C), Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Hall, Lewis,* Cleveland. Sept. 26, 1918.
Hall, Renselear,‡ Lakewood. Oct. 27, 1917.
Hanley, William, Cleveland. Oct. 21, 1918.
Hanna, Josef,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Hanrahan, Gray,† Cleveland. June 25, 1918.
Hansen, Charley, Cleveland. March 24, 1919.
Hapgood, William, Cleveland. Feb. 4, 1919.
Harriman, Raymond, Cleveland. March 22, 1918.
Harris, Emil, Cleveland. Oct. 9, 1918.
Harris, John,* Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Harris, John,* Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Harrison, Robert, East Cleveland. Oct. 8, 1918.
Harwood, Alfred, Cleveland. Oct. 18, 1918.
Hasey, Thomas,‡ Cleveland. Jan. 16, 1919.
Hasson, Raymond,* Cleveland. Oct. 10, 1918.
Hays, Michael,* Cleveland. Oct. 16, 1918.
Heffron, Daniel,* Cleveland. Oct. 11, 1918.
Heideman, Francis,* Cleveland. Sept. 29, 1918.
Heine, Allen,† West Park. Oct. 15, 1918.
Heineke, William, Cleveland. Nov. 18, 1918.
Heintz, Orla,* Lakewood. Oct. 8, 1918.
Helbikowski, Wladyslaw,* Cleveland. Sept. 26, 1918.
Heley, George, Cleveland. Oct. 19, 1918.
Heller, Barthold, Cleveland. Jan. 31, 1918.
Hendricks, Joseph,* Cleveland. Sept. 30, 1918.
Henighan, Samuel (C), Cleveland. Nov. 12, 1918.
Henry, James, Cleveland. Jan. 8, 1919.
Hensel, Earl,* Cleveland. Oct. 5, 1918.
Hensley, Clarence, Cleveland. March 11, 1918.
Herner, Leslie,* Cleveland. Oct. 25, 1918.
Hess, Ferdinand,† Cleveland. Aug. 27, 1918.
Hickson, Ben,* Cleveland. Nov. 4, 1918.
Hink, Harry, Cleveland. May 1, 1918.
Hirt, Paul,* Strongsville. Oct. 6, 1918.
Hirstius, Carl, Cleveland. March 26, 1918.
Hirzel, William, Cleveland. Sept. 28, 1918.
Hoff, John,‡ Cleveland. May 19, 1919.
Hogan, Francis,‡ Cleveland. Feb. 27, 1919.
Hopkins, Albert,* Cleveland. Oct. 23, 1918.
Horan, John,† Cleveland. Oct. 25, 1918.
Horton, William,* Cleveland. July 15, 1918.
Houts, Arthur,* Euclid. Sept. 29, 1918.
Hrapkoski, John, Cleveland. June 12, 1918.
Hubacher, Paul, Cleveland. Jan. 13, 1919.
Huber, Frank,* Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Humboldt, Henry,* Cleveland. Oct. 23, 1918.
Humm, Murray, Cleveland. Oct. 16, 1918.
Husak, Stanley,† Cleveland. Aug. 1, 1918.
Hutchinson, Wesley, Cleveland. Oct. 2, 1918.
Hutchison, Charles, Cleveland. April 28, 1918.
Hynes, Harry, Cleveland. Jan. 4, 1919.
Hynes, Martin, Cleveland. Nov. 28, 1918.
Ingram, Karl, Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Ivanye, Stephen, Cleveland. Oct. 15, 1918.
Jablinske, Max R.,* Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Jablonowski, Wladyslaw,† Cleveland. May 19, 1918.
Jackowski, Steve,* Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1918.
Jackson, Alex,* Cleveland. July 28, 1918.
Jackson, Edward (C),* Cleveland. Oct. 16, 1918.
Jaffa, Joseph, Cleveland. Oct. 1, 1918.
Jahnkow, Frank, Cleveland. Dec. 26, 1917.
Jansohn, Edwin, Cleveland. Oct. 9, 1918.
Janusick, Frank, Berea. Nov. 4, 1918.
Jeroski, Edmund, Cleveland. Nov. 3, 1918.
Jilek, John,† Cleveland. Oct. 25, 1918.
Jirkovsky, Charles, Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Johnson, Arthur, Cleveland. Oct. 11, 1918.
Johnson, Crist,* Cleveland. Oct. 24, 1918.
Johnson, Ernest L., Cleveland. Oct. 14, 1918.
Johnson, Gustive,* Cleveland. Sept. 27, 1918.
Jonas, Lemuel, Cleveland. Sept. 16, 1918.
Jorgensen, William,* Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Joyce, Thomas, Cleveland. Oct. 19, 1918.
Kamenchick, Peter,* Cleveland. Nov. 6, 1918.
Kamps, Ernest, Cleveland. April 14, 1918.
Kane, Anthony,* Cleveland. Oct. 5, 1918.
Kane, Edward, Lakewood. Nov. 14, 1919.
Kanieski, Joseph,* Cleveland. June 15, 1918.
Karpp, Charlie, Cleveland. Oct. 9, 1918.
Kasza, Louis,* Cleveland. Oct. 15, 1918.
Katz, Joseph,* Cleveland. Oct. 14, 1918.
Kelley, John,* Cleveland. Oct. 7, 1918.
Kellogg, Thomas,* Cleveland. Oct. 5, 1918.
Kelynack, William,* Cleveland. Oct. 17, 1918.
Kennedy, Frank,* Cleveland. Sept. 13, 1918.
Kennedy, Harold,* Shaker Heights Village. Oct. 10, 1918.
Kennedy, Thomas,* Cleveland. March 30, 1918.
Kerlin, John G., Cleveland. May 12, 1919.
Kicka, Paul,* Cleveland. Nov. 1, 1918.
Kidney, Leslie, Cleveland. Oct. 16, 1918.
Kindell, Oscar,* Cleveland. Oct. 1, 1918.
King, Eugene, Cleveland. Dec. 30, 1918.
Kirchendorfer, William, Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1918.
Kish, Joseph,* Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Kleber, Henry, Jr., Cleveland. Oct. 5, 1918.
Klein, Victor,† Cleveland. Oct. 7, 1918.
Klemieticz, Anton,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Klimack, Tony,* Cleveland. Sept. 20, 1918.
Kljun, Joe, Cleveland. April 5, 1918.
Klushewsky, Alexander,* Cleveland. Sept. 26, 1918.
Knaak, Frank,* Bratenahl. Aug. 6, 1918.
Knebutat, Gustav, Cleveland. Feb. 5, 1919.
Kocab, Joseph,* Cleveland. Oct. 25, 1918.
Kocak, Steve, Cleveland. June 29, 1917.
Kocel, Karol, Cleveland. Oct. 3, 1918.
Kocklaun, Richard,* Cleveland. Oct. 11, 1918.
Koellish, Edward,† Cleveland. Oct. 25, 1918.
Kofron, Mike,† Cleveland. June 3, 1918.
Kolar, Joseph,* Cleveland. Nov. 7, 1918.
Kolesar, John,* Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Kopczynski, Walter,* Cleveland. Oct. 14, 1918.
Koplin, Walter,† Cleveland. Oct. 1, 1918.
Koppel, Maurice, Cleveland. March 23, 1919.
Korabek, Frank, Cleveland. April 30, 1919.
Korthals, Charlan, Cleveland. Jan. 7, 1919.
Koscinszko, Anton,* Cleveland. Nov. 11, 1918.
Koskey, Alex,* Berea. Sept. 26, 1918.
Koszlowski, Casimin, Cleveland. Oct. 11, 1918.
Kothera, Joseph, Cleveland. April 10, 1918.
Kotlyn, Joseph,† Cleveland. June 16, 1918.
Koutsky, Jerry,† Cleveland. Oct. 18, 1918.
Kowalski, Benjamin* Cleveland. Oct. 25, 1918.
Kozelka, Joseph, Cleveland. Oct. 20, 1918.
Kramer, Albert J.,* Cleveland. Aug. 3, 1918.
Kramer, Mathias, Cleveland. Nov. 2, 1918.
Kriz, James,* Cleveland. Oct. 14, 1918.
Kruschinsky, John,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Kubec, James,* Cleveland. Oct. 23, 1918.
Kuczynski, Stefan,* Cleveland. July 15, 1918.
Kudrilcka, Charles,* Cleveland. Nov. 3, 1918.
Kuhar, Joseph,* Cleveland. Oct. 31, 1918.
Kupski, Edward,* Cleveland. Sept. 27, 1918.
Kurlander, Soll,* Cleveland. Sept. 13, 1918.
Labono, Phillip,* Cleveland. Aug. 6, 1918.
Lafabre, Ellsworth, Cleveland. Oct. 24, 1918.
Lamore, Clarence,* Cleveland. Sept. 14, 1918.

Langlotz, John,* Cleveland. Oct. 1, 1918.
Lantz, Albert,* Cleveland. Sept. 14, 1918.
Lantz, Harry,* Cleveland. July 18, 1918.
Laughlin, Nicholas,* Cleveland. Oct. 14, 1918.
Lawrence, Don A.,* Cleveland. Oct. 8, 1918.
Lawrence, Edward,* Cleveland. Oct. 16, 1918.
Layos, Andy,‡ Cleveland. Jan. 12, 1919.
Lazzara, Frank,† Cleveland. Oct. 5, 1918.
Leach, Roy D.,* Cleveland. Oct. 3, 1918.
Leanzo, Ignazio, Cleveland. Oct. 17, 1918.
Leciejewski, Cosinmer,† Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Lafek, Wojiech,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Leiby, William, Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1918.
Leimkuehler, Frank, Cleveland. May 16, 1918.
LeRoy, Robert L., Cleveland. Sept. 6, 1918.
Le Tourneau, Elmer,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Levine, Moses, Cleveland. July 3, 1918.
Levis, George,* Cleveland. Oct. 14, 1918.
Lewis, Stevanson,* Cleveland Heights. Oct. 31, 1918.
Liberticcui, Michael,† Cleveland. Oct. 27, 1918.
Lichtner, Louis, Cleveland. May 29, 1917.
Lichty, Milton, Cleveland. Feb. 14, 1918.
Lieberson, Morris,* Cleveland. Oct. 1, 1918.
Lipoma, Joe,* Cleveland. Nov. 5, 1918.
Lipshitz, Sam, Cleveland. Dec. 20, 1918.
Lisy, Louis A.,† Cleveland. Oct. 23, 1918.
Loebich, George,* Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Loftus, Patrick, Cleveland. Sept. 25, 1918.
Long, George A., Cleveland. Sept. 28, 1918.
Lonney, Edwin, Cleveland. Oct. 25, 1918.
Loomis, Carl, East Cleveland. May 18, 1919.
Loschiavo, August, Cleveland. Oct. 28, 1918.
Loveland, Amos,† Cleveland. Oct. 3, 1918.
Lucak, Pete,* Cleveland. July 18, 1918.
Lucas, Mike,* Cleveland. Nov. 1, 1918.
Luckner, Max, Cleveland. Sept. 29, 1918.
Ludwig, Charles F.,* Cleveland. Oct. 18, 1918.
Ludwig, Frank R.,* Cleveland. Oct. 8, 1918.
Luehrs, Paul, Cleveland. Nov. 4, 1918.
Lunsman, Arthur, Cleveland. Dec. 13, 1918.
Lutkus, Alexander,† Cleveland. Sept. 3, 1918.
Lyon, George,* Cleveland. July 18, 1918.
Mahoney, Michael, Cleveland. Oct. 3, 1917.
Mahoney, Virgil,* Cleveland. June 5, 1918.
Makuch, Steny.* Cleveland. Sept. 28, 1918.
Mandick, Peter,* Cleveland. July 18, 1918.
Mann, Paul, Cleveland. March 22, 1918.
Manthey, William, Cleveland. Nov. 10, 1918.
Manti, Americo, Cleveland. Oct. 11, 1918.
Marchionni, Frederico,* Cleveland. Nov. 7, 1918.
Marcus, Claude, Cleveland. Feb. 25, 1919.
Mares, Yaro,* Cleveland. Oct. 3, 1918.
Margulis, Michel I.,* Cleveland. Aug. 31, 1918.
Merinan, Peter, Cleveland. Oct. 17, 1918.
Markowitz, Samuel,* Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1918.
Marohn, William,† Cleveland. Oct. 3, 1918.
Marple, Frank, Cleveland. May 5, 1918.
Marsh, Richard,* Cleveland. Oct. 8, 1918.
Martens, Carl,† Cleveland. Oct. 24, 1918.
Martin, Steven,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Maslinsky, Joe, Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Matusik, Alexander,* Cleveland. Sept. 30, 1918.
Mauck, Stanley,* Cleveland. March 30, 1918.
McBride, Latrelle,* Cleveland. Sept. 7, 1918.
McCabe, Charles,* Cleveland. Sept. 26, 1918.
McCabe, John,† Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
McCann, Edward, Cleveland. Nov. 4, 1918.
McCann, James, Cleveland. Dec. 15, 1918.
McClenahan, Hiram,* Cleveland. Oct. 3, 1918.
McClintock, Ernest, Cleveland. Jan. 22, 1919.
McClintock, Miles, Cleveland. Jan. 14, 1919.
McCormick, Edward, Cleveland. Feb. 5, 1918.
McDonald, Thomas,* Cleveland. Sept. 29, 1918.
McDougall, Albert,* Cleveland. May 28, 1918.
McGrath, William,* Cleveland. June 3, 1918.
McGraw, Michael,* Cleveland. Oct. 23, 1918.
McGuirs, Edward,* Lakewood. July 20, 1918.
McIntyre, Edward,* Lakewood. Sept. 12, 1918.
McKiernen, Patrick, Cleveland. Nov. 13, 1918.
McLaughlin, John,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
MacLean, Norman,* Cleveland. Sept. 29, 1918.
McMahon, John,* Cleveland. Oct. 20, 1918.
McMillan, Joan A., Cleveland. Dec. 12, 1918.
McNeil, John,† Cleveland. Oct. 29, 1918.
McNellis, Alfred,‡ Cleveland. Sept. 24, 1917.
Meeker, Mont V., Cleveland. Jan. 8, 1919.
Meikle, Alexander,† Cleveland. Oct. 20, 1918.
Meister, Michael,* Cleveland. Sept. 26, 1918.
Melhuish, William, Cleveland. Oct. 8, 1918.
Meyer, Alex, Cleveland. Oct. 11, 1918.
Meyers, Steve,† Cleveland. Sept. 28, 1918.
Meyers, William,† Cleveland. Oct. 10, 1918.
Michel, Louis,* Cleveland. Oct. 18, 1918.
Migdalski, Alexander,* Cleveland. Oct. 13, 1918.
Mikolajczky, Walter,* Berea. Oct. 29, 1918.
Miller, Clarence,* Cleveland. Oct. 27, 1918.
Miller, Frank, Cleveland. Oct. 13, 1918.
Miller, Harry,* Cleveland. Oct. 5, 1918.
Miller, Morris L., Cleveland. Oct. 1, 1918.
Miller, Philip, Cleveland. July 25, 1918.
Milton, Stefan,* Cleveland. Sept. 28, 1918.
Mills, Gordon, Cleveland. May 19, 1919.
Mische, Edwin, Cleveland. Jan. 5, 1918.
Mismash, John,† Cleveland. Oct. 2, 1918.
Mitchell, Jack,* Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1918.
Mitchell, Thomas,‡ Cleveland. Aug. 29, 1918.
Mitchell, Thomas,† Cleveland. Oct. 14, 1918.
Mleko, Stanley,* Cleveland. Nov. 2, 1918.
Monasmith, Howard, Cleveland. Oct. 9, 1918.
Money, Roy,† Cleveland. Oct. 8, 1918.
Montague, Harvey,* Cleveland. Nov. 1, 1918.
Moraghan, Edward J.,* Cleveland. Oct. 24, 1918.
Moran, James,† Cleveland. Sept. 31, 1918.
Moran, Martin,* Cleveland. July 16, 1918.
Morehouse, Harold,* Cleveland. Oct. 31, 1918.
Morgan, Eugene (C), Cleveland. July 5, 1918.
Morton, Joseph,* Cleveland. Oct. 5, 1918.
Murvitz, Harmna, Cleveland. Nov. 2, 1918.
Moser, Clem,† Euclid Heights. Nov. 5, 1918.
Motiska, Joseph,* Cleveland. Sept. 29, 1918.
Moyers, Ernie,* Cleveland. Oct. 13, 1918.
Mozencki, Mike,* Cleveland. Sept. 26, 1918.
Mulcare, John,† Cleveland. Sept. 2, 1918.
Mullee, Joseph,‡ Cleveland. April 7, 1919.
Mundi, Salvatore,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Murawski, Charles,* Cleveland. Oct. 23, 1918.
Murawski, Walter,* Cleveland. Oct. 3, 1918.
Murphy, Hubert, Cleveland. March 7, 1919.
Murphy, James, Cleveland. Feb. 12, 1919.
Murphy, Jesse (C), Cleveland. Sept. 29, 1918.
Murphy, Joseph, Cleveland. Oct. 11, 1918.
Murphy, Lester,† Cleveland. Nov. 6, 1918.
Murring, Frank, Cleveland. July 26, 1919.
Mursch, Henry,* Cleveland. Oct. 23, 1918.
Musier, Henry,* Cleveland. Sept. 1, 1918.
Mursch, Henry,* Cleveland. Oct. 23, 1918.
Mutic, Eli,* Cleveland. Nov. 6, 1918.
Mzik, Charles,* Cleveland. Nov. 4, 1918.
Nadler, Joseph,* Cleveland. Nov. 14, 1918.
Nadsady, George, Cleveland. Nov. 8, 1918.
Naeher, George,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Narde, Charles,* Cleveland. Nov. 7, 1918.
Nardi, Robert,† Cleveland. Oct. 15, 1918.
Naruse, Joseph,† Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1918.
Nash, Henry, Cleveland. March 10, 1918.
Nazymski, Stanislaw,* Cleveland. Aug. 10, 1918.
Neary, Thomas,‡ Cleveland. June 7, 1919.
Nennman, Fred,* Noble. June 7, 1919.
Newbauer, Joseph,* Cleveland. Oct. 14, 1918.
Nicolassen, Bernard, Cleveland. Oct. 1, 1918.
Nixon, James,† Cleveland. Sept. 14, 1918.
Noaker, Orva,† Cleveland. Sept. 28, 1918.
Norman, Ed,* Cleveland. Oct. 7, 1918.
Norman, John,* Cleveland. March 7, 1918.
Norris, Burton,* Cleveland. Oct. 8, 1918.
Novack, John, Cleveland. Sept. 26, 1918.
Novak, Albert, Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Nugent, Clifford,* Cleveland. Oct. 7, 1918.
Nugent, William,* Cleveland. Nov. 8, 1918.
O'Bannon, William,† Cleveland. Oct. 24, 1918.
O'Boyle, Eugene,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Oddo, Sam,† Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
O'Donnell, Adelbert,* Cleveland. Oct. 2, 1918.
O'Donnell, Michael,* Cleveland. Nov. 7, 1918.
Oelschlager, Arthur,* Cleveland. Aug. 21, 1918.
Oglethorpe, Clem,† Cleveland. Oct. 7, 1918.
Oktavec, Edward,* Bedford. Oct. 2, 1918.
Oldham, Edwin, Cleveland. March 25, 1918.
O'Neil, Chester,† Cleveland. June 29, 1918.
O'Neil, Gilbert,‡ Cleveland. May 23, 1919.
O'Neil, James, Cleveland. Oct. 11, 1918.
O'Reilly, John F.,* Cleveland. July 18, 1918.
Orel, Walter,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Orlando, Emilo,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Orlik, Frank,† Cleveland. Oct. 16, 1918.
O'Rouke, Henry, Cleveland. Oct. 13, 1918.
Osborn, Charles,† Cleveland. Oct. 15, 1918.
Ostrowski, Joseph,* Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Owens, Lacy, Cleveland. Dec. 15, 1918.
Pacovsky, Joseph,† Cleveland. Oct. 25, 1918.
Palardy, Leon,* Cleveland. Sept. 28, 1918.
Palermo, Charles,* Cleveland. Aug. 18, 1918.
Paluchinak, John,* Cleveland. Oct. 10, 1918.
Pankow, Rudolph,† Cleveland. Dec. 24, 1918.
Papez, Joseph,* Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1918.
Parker, Otto,* Cleveland. Oct. 25, 1918.
Parks, Leonard, Cleveland. Oct. 30, 1917.
Parks, William, Cleveland. Dec. 28, 1917.
Parravano, Galtano,* Cleveland. Sept. 14, 1918.
Paul, Benny,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Pavell, Christ,† Cleveland. Nov. 5, 1918.
Pawlicki, Frank,* Cleveland. Oct. 5, 1918.
Pawlowski, Alex,† Cleveland. Oct. 2, 1918.
Pearson, John,† Cleveland. June 8, 1918.

Pech, Charles, Cleveland. Oct. 19, 1918.
Peebles, Sidney,† Cleveland. Oct. 8, 1918.
Peebles, Wells M., Cleveland. Oct. 14, 1918.
Peltier, Elmer, Cleveland. Oct. 8, 1918.
Perrone, Phillip,† Cleveland. Oct. 9, 1918.
Perry, Robert,† Cleveland. Feb. 4, 1919.
Pesicka, Charles,* Cleveland. Sept. 13, 1919.
Pester, Louis,* Cleveland. Oct. 15, 1918.
Petersen, Peter,* Cleveland. Sept. 29, 1918.
Peterson, Gustav, Cleveland. Feb. 24, 1919.
Peterson, Joe,† Cleveland. July 19, 1918.
Petrella, Peter,* Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Petschler, Jacob,† Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Pfitsch, George,* Cleveland. Sept. 24, 1918.
Pinzarrone, Francesco, Cleveland. Oct. 14, 1918.
Pliml, Steve, Cleveland. Oct. 31, 1918.
Plis, Sam,* Cleveland. July 28, 1918.
Podolnik, Ladislav,* Cleveland. July 21, 1918.
Postier, Phillip,* Cleveland. July 18, 1919.
Potosky, Walter,* Cleveland. Oct. 21, 1918.
Prebula, Steve,‡ Cleveland. Oct. 29, 1918.
Prescott, Stuart, Cleveland. Sept. 25, 1918.
Primett, Howard, Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1918.
Principe, Frank,† Cleveland. Sept. 3, 1918.
Prochaska, John,* Cleveland. Oct. 9, 1918.
Prousgaard, Niel,* Cleveland. Nov. 7, 1918.
Providenti, Urbano, Cleveland. Sept. 24, 1918.
Prybyski, Frank,† Cleveland. July 23, 1919.
Przybylski, Steve,* Cleveland. July 20, 1918.
Psomas, Peter,* Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1918.
Pullen, Carlton, Cleveland. March 24, 1919.
Pullella, Leon, Cleveland. Aug. 27, 1918.
Quinn, Charles,* Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Radevick, Radovan,* Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1918.
Raffaille, Jake,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Randall, Clarence, Cleveland. Aug. 16, 1917.
Rann, George, Cleveland. Dec. 15, 1918.
Rappold, Richard, Cleveland. Oct. 3, 1918.
Rasmussen, Walter,* Cleveland. July 20, 1918.
Redding, Frank M.,* Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1918.
Reilly, Frank D.,* Cleveland. Feb. 5, 1918.
Reinhardt, August,* Cleveland. Sept. 28, 1918.
Reno, William, Cleveland. March 21, 1918.
Rhodes, Henry,† Cleveland. Oct. 10, 1918.
Ring, Royster, Cleveland. Oct. 10, 1918.
Rittar, Rudolph,* Cleveland. Sept. 27, 1918.
Robbins, Jacob, Cleveland. Oct. 26, 1918.
Robertson, John,* Cleveland. Nov. 4, 1918.
Rogers, Joseph, Cleveland. Oct. 19, 1918.
Rolesavage, John, Cleveland. April 1, 1918.
Romanifski, John, Cleveland. Oct. 28, 1918.
Romanoski, Alexander,* Cleveland. Nov. 8, 1918.
Ronkainen, Otto, Cleveland. Oct. 10, 1918.
Robb, Raymond,† Cleveland. Oct. 20, 1918.
Rose, Nick, Cleveland. March 30, 1918.
Rosenau, Fred C., Cleveland. Nov. 9, 1918.
Ross, Edwin,† Cleveland. Sept. 5, 1918.
Ruczkowski, Bernard,‡ Cleveland. April 16, 1919.
Ruhrkraut, John, Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1918.
Ruj, Kasimisz,* Cleveland. Aug. 15, 1918.
Rumley, Robert (C),* Cleveland. Sept. 10, 1918.
Runt, James,* Cleveland. Jan. 31, 1919.
Russ, James,† Cleveland. Sept. 7, 1918.
Russ, John C.,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Ruth, Nicholas, Cleveland. Oct. 19, 1918.
Ruyle, Wesley,* Cleveland. Oct. 21, 1918.
Saastamoinen, Anti,* Cleveland. Nov. 6, 1918.
Sadowski, John J.,† Cleveland. Oct. 3, 1918.
Sage, John K.,† Cleveland. Nov. 1, 1918.
Samsa, Frank,* Cleveland. Oct. 9, 1918.
Sanderimer, William,* Cleveland. July 31, 1918.
Sandler, Milton,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Sandrowitz, Isadore, Cleveland. Aug. 6, 1918.
Satora, Lorenzo,* Cleveland. Oct. 25, 1918.
Saracki, Wawrzniec,* Cleveland. Sept. 29, 1918.
Saunders, Odell A., Cleveland. Jan. 3, 1918.
Savage, Louis T.,* Cleveland. Oct. 14, 1918.
Scahill, Patrick J.,* Cleveland. July 18, 1918.
Scanlon, John,* Cleveland. July 29, 1918.
Scarole, Joseph,* Cleveland. Oct. 25, 1918.
Schaiper, John, Cleveland. Sept. 7, 1918.
Schak, Henry R., Cleveland. Sept. 22, 1918.
Schaub, Harry, Cleveland. Dec. 21, 1918.
Scherbinski, Viktor,* Cleveland. July 18, 1918.
Schidlowski, Frank J.,* Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Schienbaum, Izzy, Cleveland. Oct. 30, 1918.
Schilling, Ernest,* Cleveland. July 19, 1918.
Schmidt, Herman J.,* Cleveland. Sept. 13, 1918.
Schmidt, Peter R.,* Cleveland. Oct. 5, 1918.
Schmitt, Harry,* Cleveland. Oct. 23, 1918.
Schnell, Edward H.,* Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Schulte, Alexander J.,† Cleveland. Dec. 22, 1918.
Schultz, Jacob, Cleveland. Dec. 20, 1918.
Schultz, William A.,* Cleveland. Oct. 3, 1918.
Schuster, Carl F.,† Cleveland. Nov. 3, 1918.
Schwan, Paul W., Cleveland. April 17, 1918.
Schweers, Joseph F.,* Cleveland. Oct. 26, 1918.
Scott, David,* Cleveland. Nov. 6, 1918.
Scullion, James J.,* Cleveland. Oct. 14, 1918.
Seeberger, Frank,† Cleveland. Sept. 14, 1918.
Seith, Alvin N.,* Cleveland. Sept. 30, 1918.
Serfass, Harry, Cleveland. Oct. 8, 1918.
Sestokas, Charlie,* Cleveland. Sept. 30, 1918.
Sharp, Irvie D., Cleveland. Sept. 27, 1918.
Sharp, Milton K., Cleveland. Dec. 5, 1917.
Shea, Frank T., Cleveland. April 17, 1918.
Shea, William M.,* Cleveland. Oct. 23, 1918.
Sherman, Harry M., Cleveland. Feb. 16, 1918.
Sherwood, Charles A., Cleveland. June 9, 1919.
Shupe, Henry P., Cleveland. Nov. 15, 1918.
Silinskis, Zinons,* Cleveland. Oct. 1, 1918.
Silk, Ernest A., Cleveland. Jan. 27, 1919.
Simpson, Jesse, Cleveland. June 21, 1918.
Singleton, Ora H.,* Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Sinkovectx, Rudolph,* Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1918.
Sir, Albert,* Cleveland, Oct. 12, 1918.
Siwinski, Zigmund,* Cleveland. Sept. 28, 1918.
Sizler, Edward,† Cleveland. Oct. 17, 1918.
Skalak, Robert B., Cleveland. June 17, 1918.
Sklutus, John G., Cleveland. Nov. 13, 1918.
Slade, William C., Cleveland. Oct. 22, 1918.
Slice, Joseph,* Cleveland. Nov. 1, 1918.
Slowikowski, Frank,† Cleveland. Sept. 30, 1918.
Slubowski, John,* Cleveland. Sept. 26, 1918.
Smallwood, Charles A., Cleveland. Nov. 15, 1918.
Smith, Albert H., Cleveland. Feb. 17, 1918.
Smith, George,* Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Smith, Henry C., Cleveland. May 30, 1919.
Smith, Robert M.,* Cleveland. Oct. 27, 1918.
Smyczek, Zygmunt,* Cleveland. Sept. 28, 1918.
Sobey, Helen, Cleveland. March 3, 1919.
Soinski, Marion,* Cleveland. Aug. 5, 1918.
Soucek, Leonard J., Cleveland. March 5, 1918.
Spafford, Frank W.,* Cleveland. Oct. 9, 1918.
Spencer, Thomas C., Cleveland. Oct. 2, 1918.
Spigutz, Anthony, Cleveland. Nov. 10, 1918.
Spillner, William H., Cleveland. Feb. 5, 1918.
Spiry, Louis H., Cleveland. May 22, 1918.
Spondonus, Pete, Cleveland. Oct. 8, 1918.
Spooner, Frank W., Cleveland. Dec. 4, 1918.
Sprague, Alfred J., Cleveland. Oct. 17, 1918.
Springer, Lewis F., Cleveland. June 26, 1919.
Stacey, Ervin C.,* Cleveland. Sept. 29, 1918.
Stahler, Arthur J., Cleveland. Aug. 21, 1918.
Stanley, James F.,* Cleveland. Sept. 27, 1918.
Stanley, Lee R.,* Cleveland. June 24, 1918.
Stankiewicz, Adam, Cleveland. Nov. 2, 1918.
Stanton, Thomas N., Cleveland. Feb. 4, 1919.
Steele, Leo M.,* Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Stein, Harry H., Cleveland. Oct. 14, 1918.
Stein, Samuel,* Cleveland. Oct. 19, 1918.
Steinbach, John M.,* Cleveland. Oct. 14, 1918.
Stern, Alex,* Cleveland. Sept. 30, 1918.
Stetina, Edward F., Cleveland. Feb. 5, 1918.
Steuber, Henry W.,* Cleveland. Oct. 5, 1918.
Stevens, George,* Cleveland. July 29, 1918.
Stevens, George J., Cleveland. Dec. 25, 1918.
Stevenson, James S.,* Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1918.
Stewart, Allen V., Cleveland. Jan. 5, 1919.
Stewart, Earl,* Cleveland. Oct. 29, 1918.
Steir, Joseph H., Cleveland. Feb. 19, 1919.
St. John, Clarence,† Cleveland. June 4, 1918.
Stoemer, Charles F.,† Cleveland. Nov. 11, 1918.
Stoiber, Harry J.,* Cleveland. Oct. 23, 1918.
Stolte, Herbert S.,* Cleveland. Sept. 26, 1918.
Stoms, Max K., Cleveland. Dec. 16, 1918.
Stone, Herbert H., Cleveland. Jan. 14, 1919.
Storm, Frank S.,* Cleveland. Oct. 1, 1918.
Stott, James F.,* Cleveland. Oct. 21, 1918.
Strasser, James,* Cleveland. Nov. 10, 1918.
Stratman, William H., Cleveland. March 15, 1919.
Streit, Harry J.,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Striber, Walter,* Cleveland. Oct. 16, 1918.
Stunneck, Walter A.,* Cleveland. Oct. 27, 1918.
Sturges, Harry N., Cleveland. Oct. 2, 1918.
Sullivan, James P.,* Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Suski, Joseph,* Cleveland. June 9, 1918.
Sutea, Mike,* Cleveland. Nov. 1, 1918.
Sweeney, Ralph A., Cleveland. Nov. 23, 1918.
Swegel, Anthony,* Cleveland. Sept. 28, 1918.
Sweet, John H.,† Rocky River. Oct. 20, 1918.
Sweet, Leonard S.,* Cleveland. Oct. 5, 1918.
Sweetnan, Luther G., Cleveland. Dec. 29, 1918.
Szelogowski, Albert,* Cleveland. July 20, 1918.
Szymkirwicz, Frank,† Cleveland. Nov. 6, 1918.
Todd, Joseph N., Cleveland. Feb. 21, 1919.
Tomazin, Anton, Cleveland. Nov. 7, 1918.
Tabrick, Victor E., Cleveland. Oct. 5, 1918.
Tait, Clifford R., Cleveland. March 20, 1918.
Talaban, Pavel, Cleveland. Oct. 10, 1918.
Tanco, John, Cleveland. Oct. 2, 1918.
Tavarek, Frank,† Cleveland. Oct. 11, 1918.
Taylor, Herbert G., Cleveland. Nov. 2, 1918.

Taylor, Peter, Cleveland. Oct. 19, 1918.
Taylor, Reginald E., Cleveland. March 18, 1919.
Terbrack, Fred W.,* Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1918.
Thoammes, Carl A.,† Cleveland. Nov. 2, 1918.
Thomas, William A.,* Cleveland. Nov. 1, 1918.
Thompson, James,* Cleveland. Oct. 17, 1918.
Thorp, June O.,† Cleveland. Nov. 9, 1918.
Tipton, David F., Cleveland. July 5, 1918.
Tischler, Louis J., Cleveland. Jan. 6, 1918.
Toccotelli, Tony,* Bedford. Oct. 31, 1918.
Toole, Edward,† Lakewood. Oct. 23, 1918.
Trude, Alfred W., Cleveland. Feb. 17, 1919.
Truesdell, Raymond,* Cleveland. Aug. 11, 1918.
Tricke, Edmund A.,* Cleveland. Oct. 23, 1918.
Trnset, Joe,* Cleveland. July 20, 1918.
Turk, Edward C.,* Cleveland. Sept. 30, 1918.
Underwood, Charles L., Cleveland. Nov. 5, 1918.
Urbancic, Edward,* Lakewood. Oct. 14, 1918.
Uxa, James,* Cleveland. July 20, 1918.
Vales, Rudolph, Cleveland. Oct. 24, 1918.
Vands, Alfred J. Jr., Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1918.
Vargo, Steven, Cleveland. April 5, 1919.
Verno, Joe,† Cleveland. Oct. 19, 1918.
Vesey, Joe,* Cleveland. Nov. 1, 1918.
Vill, Adolph,* Cleveland. Nov. 4, 1918.
Villmer, Frank J., Cleveland. Feb. 24, 1919.
Vaunderink, Chris F.,* Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Walczewski, John, Cleveland. Jan. 29, 1919.
Walker, Henry,† Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Walker, Ross E.,* Cleveland. Oct. 8, 1918.
Walker, Walter W.,* Lakewood. July 28, 1918.
Wall, Harrison B., Lakewood. March 28, 1918.
Walter, Chester W.,* Cleveland. Oct. 9, 1918.
Warren, Harold M., Cleveland. April 28, 1918.
Wasch, Charles,† Cleveland. Sept. 25, 1918.
Watterson, Orville R., Cleveland. Jan. 27, 1918.
Weber, Carl W.,† Cleveland. Nov. 7, 1918.
Weiher, Walter W.,* Cleveland. Aug. 6, 1918.
Weimer, John H.,* Cleveland. Oct. 23, 1918.
Weinberger, Manuel,* Cleveland. Sept. 30, 1918.
Welch, Clare C., Cleveland. June 22, 1918.
Wendt, William E., Cleveland. March 8, 1919.
Werger, Louis Jr.,* Cleveland. Sept. 30, 1918.
West, William W.,* Cleveland. Oct. 5, 1918.
Westerburg, Fred J., Warrenville. June 17, 1918.
Whalen, Charles A.,* Cleveland. Sept. 29, 1918.
Whealon, Seamon P.,* Cleveland. Aug. 18, 1918.
Whelan, William, Cleveland. July 7, 1918.
White, Robert C., Cleveland. Jan. 4, 1919.
Weichowski, Thomas, Berea. Sept. 11, 1918.
Weigel, Harry F., Cleveland. Oct. 3, 1918.
Weiszomerski, Alex,* Cleveland. July 21, 1918.
Wilcox, William A., Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Wilde, Alexander,† Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Willard, Ray O.,* Cleveland. Oct. 17, 1918.
Williams, Lewis, Cleveland. Feb. 16, 1918.
Willis, Percy, Cleveland. Sept. 28, 1918.
Wilson, Jay H.,* Cleveland. June 16, 1918.
Wilson, John,* Settlement. Sept. 12, 1918.
Wilson, Paul W., Cleveland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Wilson, Zollie, Cleveland. March 11, 1919.
Windsor, Harry M., Cleveland. Nov. 20, 1918.
Wirstrom, Harry G., Cleveland. April 3, 1918.
Witt, Harold C., Cleveland. Oct. 8, 1918.
Wojciechowski, Frank,† Cleveland. Nov. 4, 1918.
Wood, Howard M., Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Woodworth, Robert,* Cleveland. Oct. 15, 1918.
Wooster, William C., Lakewood. Feb. 19, 1919.
Wooten, Bert C.,* Cleveland. Oct. 7, 1918.
Workas, John,† Cleveland. Oct. 22, 1918.
Worswick, William P.,* Cleveland. Oct. 7, 1918.
Wozniak, Anthony,† Cleveland. Oct. 7, 1918.
Wozniak, John, Cleveland. Oct. 13, 1918.
Wright, Lawrence,* Cleveland. Oct. 2, 1918.
Wurmeck, John A.,* Cleveland. Nov. 1, 1918.
Wysocki, John S.,† Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Xenakis, Zemaphom, Cleveland. Oct. 18, 1918.
Yahnke, Elmer C.,* Cleveland. Oct. 31, 1918.
Yancy, James, Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Yuswiak, Charles,* Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Zeberko, Frank J.,* Cleveland. Oct. 27, 1918.
Zeihm, Walter J.,† Cleveland. Oct. 21, 1918.
Zike, Andrew F., Cleveland. Oct. 9, 1918.
Zilmske, John,* Cleveland. Oct. 16, 1918.
Zilz, Herman,* Cleveland. Oct. 10, 1918.
Zipfel, Ralph E.,* Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Znedarsic, James,† Cleveland. Aug. 3, 1918.
Zona, Joe, Cleveland. Feb. 22, 1918.

DARKE COUNTY

Ary, Estle H.,* Ansonia. Nov. 10, 1918.
Boze, Frank H., New Weston. Oct. 15, 1918.
Brock, Krupple T., Ithaca. May 20, 1918.
Brown, William, Greenville. June 27, 1918.
Bussard, Hollie,* Greenville. Oct. 16, 1918.
Byers, John C.,* Arcanum. Nov. 6, 1918.
Byrme, Claude V., Union City. Sept. 30, 1918.
Cottrell, Frk. M.,* Greenville. Oct. 9, 1918.
Dull, Merle H., Arcanum. Oct. 6, 1918.
Eaton, Edward L., Osgood. Jan. 11, 1919.
Farst, Laroy,* Greenville. Oct. 8, 1918.
Fidler, Lawrence C.,* Yorkshire. Oct. 6, 1918.
Fink, Frank, Greenville. Oct. 25, 1918.
Finnarn, Leo, Greenville. Oct. 17, 1918.
Fourman, Orville E.,* Greenville. Sept. 13, 1918.
Froebe, John H.,* Greenville. Nov. 7, 1918.
Goffena, Bernard, Versailles. April 21, 1919.
Hersey, Paul J., Greenville. Oct. 19, 1918.
Kothman, Leo B., New Weston. Oct. 29, 1918.
Ludy, Chance,* Arcanum. Nov. 9, 1918.
Lutz, Deo, Greenville. Dec. 1, 1918.
Maines, William R., Greenville. Dec. 9, 1918.
Mangen, Raymond L., Yorkshire. Oct. 13, 1918.
McMahon, Abraham,* New Weston. Oct. 8, 1918.
McQuay, Pearl A., Arcanum. Sept. 30, 1918.
Miller, Frank M.,* New Weston. Oct. 11, 1918.
Oda, Harvey, Arcanum. Sept. 19, 1918.
Ochrtman, Elmer C., Versailles. Oct. 2, 1918.
Ratcliffe, Debver T.,* Greenville. Oct. 31, 1918.
Roberts, Chalmer, New Madison. May 15, 1918.
Shuff, Basil F., Arcanum. Jan. 11, 1918.
Shultz, Alva, Ansonia. Oct. 9, 1918.
Shultz, Clarence W.,* Greenville. Oct. 11, 1918.
Sigerfoos, Edward, Greenville. Oct. 7, 1918.
Simison, Ernest R., Rossburg. Oct. 5, 1918.
Swader, Russell H., Arcanum. Oct. 6, 1918.
Winn, Charles C., Ansonia. Oct. 19, 1918.
Wise, Elmo C.† Greenville. Oct. 14, 1918.
Wogoman, William, Greenville. April 7, 1918.

DEFIANCE COUNTY

Anderson, Herbert E.,* Defiance. Sept. 28, 1918.
Butler, Charles,* Defiance. Sept. 28, 1918.
Clark, Tracy J.,* Hicksville. Nov. 4, 1918.
Coblentz, Henry M., Sherwood. Jan. 9, 1919.
Cooley, Clarence,* Evansport. Oct. 1, 1918.
Cooley, Roy, Evansport. Jan. 29, 1918.
Cottrell, Donel G.,* Hicksville. Nov. 7, 1918.
Crowe, Glen, Hicksville. Sept. 2, 1918.
Dull, Ellis,* Hicksville. Nov. 4, 1918.
Edwards, Alvin, Defiance. Oct. 9, 1918.
Fockler, Charles H.,* Defiance. Oct. 28, 1918.
Gecowets, A. C.,* Jewel. Oct. 12, 1918.
Gillis, Alfonse, Selwood. Jan. 31, 1919.
Grossell, Bernard,† Defiance. April 26, 1917.
Guffney, Emery A., Defiance. April 30, 1919.
Hall, Arthur W., Evansport. Jan. 3, 1919.
Jackson, George D.,* Hicksville. July 22, 1918.
Linton, Foster M.,* Hicksville. Nov. 1, 1918.
Mabrey, Ralph E.,* Hicksville. Nov. 4, 1918.
Mansfield, Roma Wellington,† Defiance. Oct. 4, 1918.
McFeters, Fred,* Defiance. Sept. 28, 1918.
McKinley, Steven D.,* Hicksville. Nov. 4, 1918.
Morse, Raymond E., Defiance. Oct. 7, 1918.
Myers, Earl R.,* Hicksville. Sept. 29, 1918.
Myers, Peter W.,†Hicksville. Oct. 1, 1918.
Newman, Lewis R., Hicksville. March 6, 1919.
Nosil, John P., Defiance. Oct. 7, 1918.
Prigge, Alfred,* Defiance. Oct. 26, 1918.
Rath, Francis T.,† Defiance. Oct. 10, 1918.
Sanders, Lee L., Hicksville. May 14, 1919.
Schatz, Richard H., Defiance. Oct. 9, 1918.
Schliesser, Otto, Jewell. Oct. 6, 1918.
Smart, Edward C.,* Hicksville. Oct. 15, 1918.
Smith, Hollie J.,* Defiance. Sept. 28, 1918.
Snow, Abner W., Defiance. Feb. 7, 1919.
Tustison, George W., Hicksville. Nov. 17, 1918.
Ury, John B., Defiance. Dec. 7, 1918.
Witte, August, Sherwood. Oct. 9, 1918.

DELAWARE COUNTY

Allen, John F.,* Ashley. Nov. 6, 1918.
Austin, Raymond B.,† Delaware. Oct. 7, 1918.
Barton, Edward, Radner. Feb. 16, 1918.
Bauder, Samuel C.,* Delaware. Oct. 9, 1918.
Bell, William M., Delaware. Oct. 17, 1918.
Bonham, Charles,† Delaware. Oct. 8, 1918.
Clark, Harley,* Delaware. Sept. 12, 1918.
Cooper, George H.,* Delaware. Sept. 12, 1918.
Cunningham, Leland S.,* Delaware. Sept. 24, 1918.
Dunlap, Frederick R., Ostrander. Oct. 20, 1918.
Feasel, Thomas B., Condit. Oct. 8, 1918.
Hall, Virgil H., Sunbury. Oct. 5, 1918.
Houseworth, Vern, Ashley. Oct. 6, 1918.
Hunt, Harry H., Olive Green. Oct. 2, 1918.
Jaycox, William,† Delaware. Sept. 13, 1918.
Jones, Hosea F., Sunbury. Oct. 4, 1918.
Kirby, Forrest E., Delaware. Oct. 22, 1918.
Leonard, Paul, Kilbourne. Oct. 5, 1918.

Lewis, Earl O., Delaware. Oct. 2, 1918.
Long, Frank M., Delaware. Oct. 4, 1918.
Miller, Edison,† Delaware. June 6, 1918.
Mohn, Earl C., Delaware. Oct. 12, 1918.
Moore, George A.,* Sunbury. July 28, 1918.
Morrison, Herman H.,* Delaware. July 15, 1918.
Paschall, Harold C., Delaware. April 9, 1918.
Perkins, Charles,* Lewis Center. Oct. 16, 1918.
Sartwell, Ansel, Delaware. Oct. 10, 1918.
Sheets, Lloyd* Delaware. July 30, 1918.
Sheets, Lynn,* Delaware. July 18, 1918.
Skatzes, Arthur M.,* Delaware. July 15, 1918.
Slack, Webster,* Delaware. Sept. 12, 1918.
Warren, John B., Delaware. Sept. 29, 1918.
Willey, Ora, Ashley. Oct. 7, 1918.
Willey, Russell M., Delaware. Oct. 3, 1918.

ERIE COUNTY

Bair, Joseph F., Sandusky. Oct. 12, 1918.
Blancke, Harold, Sandusky. April 14, 1917.
Brown, William,* Sandusky. July 23, 1918.
Burch, Archie F.,* Vermilion. Sept. 29, 1918.
Colvin, Harry J., Milan. Jan. 21, 1918.
Cookson, J. R.,* Sandusky. Sept. 28, 1918.
Curtis, Thomas,† Sandusky. Aug. 31, 1918.
Dale, Fred E., Huron. Oct. 1, 1918.
Dantonio, Anthony,* Sandusky. Sept. 29, 1918.
Dewhirst, Joseph, Huron. Oct. 14, 1918.
Fedderson, Carl F.,* Kellys Island. Nov. 4, 1918.
Feiszli, George H.,† Vermilion. Oct. 10, 1918.
Friday, James H., Vermilion. Oct. 6, 1918.
Geise, Nelson C., Sandusky. Oct. 5, 1918.
Goers, Walter C., Sandusky. Oct. 16, 1918.
Hall, Walter T., Sandusky. Oct. 4, 1918.
Hein, Lowell C.,† Sandusky. July 20, 1918.
Herb, Chester P., Sandusky. Oct. 11, 1918.
Horvath, Joe,† Sandusky. Aug. 14, 1918.
Howard, Clarence, Sandusky. Oct. 1, 1918.
Irwin, George W.,* Sandusky. Oct. 24, 1918.
Kautz, Lester C., Sandusky. Oct. 20, 1918.
Link, Carl A.,* Sandusky. Oct. 21, 1918.
Magill, Lee P., Sandusky. Oct. 14, 1918.
Mapes, Lloyd B.,* Sandusky. June 3, 1918.
McCormick, Charles A., Huron. Aug. 11, 1918.
Meyer, August W., Sandusky. Oct. 12, 1918.
Michel, John A.,* Sandusky. Nov. 8, 1918.
Miller, Edward O., Sandusky. Oct. 6, 1918.
Miller, Russell,* Sandusky. Oct. 6, 1918.
Moore, Millard M., Sandusky. July 28, 1918.
Parker, Charles H., Sandusky. Dec. 20, 1918.
Platte, Morris J., Sandusky. Oct. 9, 1918.
Popke, Clarence A., Sandusky. Oct. 11, 1918.
Reilly, Charles J.,* Baybridge. Sept. 26, 1918.
Ritz, Fred J., Berlin Heights. Oct. 3, 1918.
Salzman, Carl A., Berlin Heights. Oct. 9, 1918.
Saunders, Ralph T., Sandusky. Oct. 12, 1918.
Schlett, Albert F., Sandusky. Nov. 21, 1918.
Schnitter, Max A.,* Sandusky. Oct. 12, 1918.
Scott, Charles W., Huron. July 29, 1918.
Sheron, James V., Sandusky. Oct. 11. 1918.
Speer, August H.,* Sandusky. Oct. 23, 1918.
Thompson, William H., Sandusky. May 12, 1918.
Wankey, Ernest, Sandusky. March 2, 1919.
White, James,* Sandusky. Oct. 4, 1918.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

Abbott, Carlos L., Lancaster. Oct. 7, 1918.
Armstrong, Emil D., Amanda. Oct. 3, 1918.
Baker, Theodore H.,* Lancaster, July 30, 1918.
Baus, Charles W., Lancaster. Oct. 10, 1918.
Beatty, Russell E.,* Lancaster. Nov. 2, 1918.
Behle, Henry M., Lancaster. Oct. 2, 1918.
Benson, Harold J., Canal Winchester. Dec. 29, 1918.
Bigham, George D., Breman. Oct. 8, 1918.
Black, Carroll H., Lancaster. July 6, 1918.
Black, George E.,† Lancaster. July 18, 1918.
Blosser, Emil D.,* Breman. Oct. 15, 1918.
Bohlman, George H.,* Lancaster. July 19, 1918.
Bolin, Charles E., Lancaster. Oct. 8, 1918.
Budd, Willis E., Sugar Grove. Oct. 6, 1918.
Bufore, Pearl A.,* Lancaster. Nov. 10, 1918.
Burchfield, John H.,* Lancaster. Oct. 15, 1918.
Burneworth, Willis L.,* Lancaster. Nov. 1, 1918.
Carrell, Earl M.,* Lancaster. Oct. 15, 1918.
Clagg, Shelby F., Lancaster. Oct. 13, 1918.
Clutter, Truby C., Lancaster. Oct. 4, 1918.
Dambaugh, John L., Lancaster. Oct. 19, 1918.
English, Alfred O., Lancaster. Dec. 3, 1918.
Eyman, Karl H.,* Lancaster. June 5, 1918.
Farley, Frank E., Brennan. Oct. 13, 1918.
George, Ross F.,† Lancaster. Sept. 28, 1918.
Hanna, Ray E., Carroll. Oct. 9, 1918.
Harris, Clarence E., Lancaster. Oct. 19, 1918.
Henderly, Edward A.,* Lancaster. Sept. 12, 1918.
Huston, Harry B., Baltimore. Oct. 5, 1918.
Kocher, Russell I.,* Lancaster. July 19, 1918.
Kuttig, Albert P.,† Lancaster. July 29, 1918.
Lidey, Samuel B.,† Rushville. Oct. 1, 1918.
Lutz, Clarence W.,† Lancaster. Nov. 4, 1918.
Lutz, George M., Lancaster. Oct. 20, 1918.
Marshall, Virgil B., Basil. Oct. 11, 1918.
Marshall, Walter W., Sugar Grove. Oct. 4, 1918.
Martin, Orville G., Lancaster. Feb. 6, 1919.
McDanald, Clarence G.,* Lancaster. July 19, 1918.
McDaniel, Samuel A., Basil. Oct. 9, 1918.
McVeigh, Oscar H.,* Breman. Sept. 12, 1918.
Meyer, Frederick E., Lancaster. Oct. 4, 1918.
Miller, Arthur S., Thurston. Aug. 4, 1918.
Miller, George C.,* Lancaster. July 16, 1918.
Milligan, Ray L., Lancaster. Oct. 6, 1918.
Moyer, Edward R., Rushville. March 17, 1919.
Nutter, John, Lancaster. Oct. 6, 1918.
O'Neil, Thomas J., Lancaster. Oct. 10, 1918.
Prentice, Andrew M.,† Lancaster. Oct. 25, 1918.
Pyles, Adam H.,* Lancaster. Oct. 15, 1918.
Robinson, Willard,* Fairfield. Oct. 28, 1918.
Schmelzer, John F., Breman. May 6, 1919.
Shaeffer, Ross S., Amanda. Oct. 20, 1918.
Smith, Clyde B., Amanda. Oct. 8, 1918.
Stalter, Arthur R., Lancaster. Oct. 28, 1918.
Sterling, Melvin C.,* Lancaster. July 19, 1918.
Stouder, Harvey R.,* Lancaster. Oct. 9, 1918.
Terry, George F., Lancaster. Oct. 5, 1918.
Thimmes, Earl F., Lancaster. Oct. 8, 1918.
Vickroy, George B.,* Lancaster. July 15, 1918.
Walton, Roy R., Pickerington. Oct. 4, 1918.
Weber, Pliny M.,* Lancaster. June 18, 1918.
Wygum, Verl J., Lancaster. Oct. 16, 1918.
Yine, John, New Salem. Oct. 21, 1918.
Young, William J., Amanda. Oct. 1, 1918.

FAYETTE COUNTY

Allen, George W.,* Washington C. H. July 31, 1918.
Barlett, Leo R.,* Washington C. H. Nov. 3, 1918.
Bland, Jennings, Bloomingsburg. Oct. 8, 1918.
Brown, Harry H., Bloomingsburg. Oct. 26, 1918.
Brown, Wilmer H., Washington C. H. Sept. 14, 1918.
Caplinger, Owen, Washington C. H. Nov. 23, 1918.
Chilcote, Ralph,† Washington C. H. July 30. 1918.
Downer, Clarence P., Cooks Station. Jan. 10, 1918.
Funk, Addison,* Washington C. H. Nov 10, 1918.
Griffith, Arlow,* Washington C. H. July 20, 1918.
Hamm, Ray B., Bloomingsburg. Oct. 3, 1918.
Hard, Clarence M.,* Washington C. H. July 15, 1918.
Huchison, Walter W., Washington C. H. Oct. 4, 1918.
Hughey, Paul H.,* Washington C. H. Sept. 14, 1918.
Knisley, Cash,† Bookwalter. Oct. 24, 1918.
Lloyd, Carl, Washington C. H. Oct. 5, 1918.
Lones, Charlie A.,* Milledgeville. Nov. 7, 1918.
Mann, Wester, Washington C. H. April 20, 1919.
Maxwell, Clarence, Jeffersonville. Oct. 5, 1918.
Michael, Donald A., Washington C. H. Oct. 5, 1918.
Sammons, Fred, Washington C. H. Feb. 17, 1918.
Skyles, Frank B.,* Washington C. H. Nov. 7, 1918.
Spence, Howard,* Milledgeville. Oct. 23, 1918.
Sword, Wesley,* Washington C. H. July 29, 1918.
Thomas, Earl,† Washington C. H. May 5, 1918.
Thornton, Amos, Washington C. H. Oct. 13, 1918.
Vance, Malie, Washington C. H. May 4, 1918.
Vaniman, Ray E., Washington C. H. Oct. 12, 1918.
Williams, Buryl,† Washington C. H. Oct. 18, 1918.
Williams, John,* Washington C. H. Sept. 12, 1918.
Williamson, Pearl, Washington C. H. Oct. 11, 1918.
Wills, Herbert, Washington C. H. Oct. 12, 1918.
Woodruff, Lester,* Washington C. H. Nov. 7, 1918.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Agler, Adelbert M.,* Columbus. Nov. 5, 1918.
Alexander, Virgil V.,* Columbus. Sept. 29, 1918.

Allen, Albert F., Columbus. Nov. 11, 1918.
Allen, Ira, Columbus. Oct. 27, 1918.
Arledge, Charles E., Columbus. Oct. 31, 1918.
Armstrong, Cecil L., Columbus. Jan. 16, 1919.
August, Milville, Columbus. Jan. 14, 1919.
Avery, Rollin J.,† Columbus. Aug. 18, 1918.
Bair, Howard A.,* Columbus. Nov. 4, 1918.
Ball, Hubert R., Columbus. Jan. 31, 1918.
Ballinger, John R., Columbus. Oct. 16, 1918.
Bates, Eli, Columbus. Oct. 5, 1918.
Bauer, Herbert W.,* Columbus. Oct. 3, 1918.
Beck, George C., Jr., Columbus. Oct. 13, 1918.
Beck, Leo C.,* Columbus. Oct. 14, 1918.
Becker, Herschel, Columbus. Oct. 18, 1918.
Behm, Edward,* Columbus. Oct. 31, 1918.
Bellen, James,* Columbus. Oct. 13, 1918.
Bender, Curtis G.,* Columbus. July 27, 1918.
Benton, Fredigirt,† Columbus. July 19, 1918.
Berry, Edward M., Columbus. Nov. 7, 1918.
Biederman, Walter, Columbus. Nov. 1, 1918.
Binkley, Ernest H., Columbus. March 3, 1919.
Bloce, Charles,† Columbus. June 15, 1918.
Bohlman, Carl A.,† Columbus. July 27, 1918.
Borror, Murel R.,* Columbus. Oct. 31, 1918.
Bowden, Earl,* Columbus. Nov. 1, 1918.
Boyd, Harold R., Columbus. Nov. 15, 1919.
Brehl, John A.,* Columbus. Oct. 23, 1918.
Brierley, Frederick, Columbus. Dec. 11, 1917.
Brown, Adam S., Columbus. Nov. 5, 1917.
Brown, Jerry A., Columbus. July 8, 1918.
Bryson, John V., Columbus. Oct. 22, 1918.
Buck, Frank S., Columbus. April 13, 1919.
Budd, George J., Westerville. Feb. 26, 1919.
Burwell, Albert L., Linden Heights. Oct. 7, 1918.
Butler, Charles H., Columbus. Jan. 13, 1919.
Byrd, James, Columbus. May 28, 1918.
Cahill, William, Columbus. April 7, 1919.
Caito, Anthony J., Columbus. Oct. 11, 1918.
Callhan, Jerry,† Columbus. Nov. 3, 1918.
Campbell, Hurst V., Columbus. Oct. 6, 1918.
Campbell, Murton L.,* Columbus. Aug. 23, 1918.
Carberry, Thomas J., Columbus. Oct. 3, 1918.
Cardosi, Benjamin,* Galloway. June 6, 1918.
Carmichael, Cecil,† Columbus. Oct. 4, 1918.
Carr, James, Columbus. Jan. 19, 1919.
Carr, Owren, Columbus. March 16, 1918.
Carrier, Douglass L.,* Columbus. Oct. 31, 1918.
Caruso, Nick,* Columbus. Oct. 5, 1918.
Case, Harold F., Columbus. Oct. 21, 1918.
Childs, Samuel A., Columbus. Nov. 2, 1918.
Clark, John J.,* Columbus. July 28, 1918.
Clark, Walter I.,† Columbus. Oct. 8, 1918.
Corp, Arthur D., Columbus. April 6, 1918.
Crabtree, Perry W.,* Columbus. July 15, 1918.
Cramblit, Harvey E., Columbus. Oct. 27, 1918.
Davis, Fred J., Columbus. Oct. 5, 1918.
Davis, Ralph S.,* Columbus. Sept. 17, 1918.
Davis, William H., Columbus. Nov. 9, 1918.
Davidson, Everett,† Columbus. Nov. 19, 1918.
Dehl, Herbert A.,* Columbus. Oct. 23, 1918.
Deller, Julius A.,* Columbus. July 15, 1918.
Dennis, Grover C.,* Columbus. Aug. 1, 1918.
Dille, Henry,† Columbus. July 31, 1918.
DiPietro, Nicola, Columbus. Jan. 31, 1919.
Doelker, Edward L.,* Columbus. Sept. 13, 1918.
Douglas, Vernon, Columbus. April 21, 1918.
Drake, Herbert V., Columbus. April 2, 1919.
Duncan, Fred B.,† Columbus. Oct. 27, 1918.
Durlor, Clement D., Columbus. Feb. 1, 1919.
Ebert, Fred,* Columbus. July 29, 1918.
Ebert, Perry G., Columbus. Oct. 7, 1918.
Eberst, John B., Columbus. Oct. 27, 1918.
Eisman, Otto L.,* Columbus. Oct. 31, 1918.
Emerson, Charles, Columbus. Aug. 13, 1918.
England, Arthur A., Harrisburg. Oct. 2, 1918.
Enright, Thomas J.,† Columbus. Nov. 23, 1918.
Eseman, Raymond C., Columbus. Feb. 16, 1919.
Estill, William, Columbus. May 19, 1918.
Estle, George,* Columbus. July 21, 1918.
Euans, Clarence F., Columbus. Oct. 24, 1918.
Evans, Carey R.,* Columbus. April 5, 1918.
Evans, Lawton B., Columbus. Aug. 13, 1918.
Evans, Morgan W.,* Columbus. July 19, 1918.
Evans, Raymond E., Columbus. Jan. 19, 1919.
Evans, Wilbur B., Columbus. Oct. 9, 1918.
Ferrell, John H., Columbus. Oct. 2, 1918.
Fischer, John L.,† Columbus. Oct. 16, 1918.
Fleming, Philip B., Columbus. Oct. 4, 1918.
Flesher, Vernon, Columbus. Oct. 9, 1918.
Friebely, Glenn M., Groveport. Dec. 6, 1918.
Fromm, Clarence A., Columbus. Oct. 7, 1918.
Fuller, William H., Columbus. Oct. 21, 1918.
Funk, Clarence, Columbus. Nov. 28, 1918.
Gheer, Marion,* Columbus. Oct. 8, 1918.
Gieseck, Raymond C., Columbus. Oct. 8, 1918.
Glaeman, Melvin D., Columbus. Oct. 18, 1918.
Goodykoontz, Robert E.,† Columbus. June 17, 1918.
Graessle, Edwin A., Columbus. Oct. 6, 1918.
Grahm, James E., Columbus. Oct. 24, 1918.
Gramlich, George H., Grove City. Oct. 9, 1918.
Hafer, Charles W., Columbus. Oct. 2, 1918.
Halfmill, Walter, Alton. Jan. 2, 1918.
Hann, Herbert F., Columbus. Oct. 9, 1918.
Harkless, Nellis A., Columbus. Oct. 12, 1918.
Harner, Russell M.,* Columbus. Oct. 8, 1918.
Harris, Charley, Columbus. Oct. 5, 1918.
Harrison, Nathaniel G.,* Columbus. Oct. 8, 1918.
Heifner, Harry A., Columbus. Oct. 4, 1918.
Henderson, Earl G., Columbus. Oct. 5, 1918.
Herbst, Fred B.,* Columbus. Oct. 9, 1918.
Herrell, Richard,* Columbus. Sept. 28, 1918.
Hickle, Ralph,* Canal Winchester. Nov. 1, 1918.
Higgins, Michael,* Columbus. July 28, 1918.
Hillock, Norman W., Columbus. Sept. 9, 1917.
Horch, Clarence M., Amlin. Oct. 14, 1918.
Howat, Keith W.,* Columbus. Sept. 12, 1918.
Hoyt, Lawrence, Linden Heights. May 19, 1918.
Huey, Harry, Linden Heights. Oct. 9, 1918.
Huff, Lawrence S., Columbus. Jan. 1, 1919.
Huffman, Harold S., Columbus. Oct. 11, 1918.
Hughett, Jim,* Columbus. Sept. 26, 1918.
Jacob, Emory J., Lockbourne. Feb. 2, 1918.
Jefferies, Charles B.,* Columbus. Oct. 8, 1918.
Johnson, Lewis, Columbus. March 30, 1919.
Kaiser, Irvin O., Columbus. Oct. 8, 1918.
Kimbro, Martin A., Columbus. May 1, 1919.
Knowles, Howard E.,* Columbus. Feb. 3, 1918.
Kraner, Clifford F., Columbus. Oct. 7, 1918.
Kuhn, Russell C.,* Columbus. Oct. 23, 1918.
Larkin, Henry L., Columbus. Jan. 7, 1918.
Laughlin, Ralph W.,* Columbus. Sept. 30, 1918.
Lawson, Homer,* Columbus. Sept. 28, 1918.
Lazell, Charles,* Linworth. Oct. 21, 1918.
Leach, Ray T., Canal Winchester. June 14, 1919.
Leasure, Lawrence G., Worthington. Oct. 22, 1918.
Lefywich, Walter J., Columbus. Nov. 21, 1918.
Leigh, Roy, Columbus. July 1, 1918.
Link, Lester David, Columbus. Nov. 30, 1918.
Lodge, Guy H., Grove City. Oct. 9, 1918.
Longenbaugh, Clarence E., Columbus. Aug. 16, 1917.
Luckey, Louis C., Columbus. Oct. 15, 1918.
Mangan, Edward J., Columbus. Sept. 18, 1918.
Mann, Allen R.,* Columbus. Sept. 29, 1918.
Martin, Almond C., Columbus. Sept. 28, 1918.
Martin, Eugene.
McAleer, Will,* Columbus. Oct. 3, 1918.
McCarty, Edmund G., Columbus. Oct. 8, 1918.
McComb, Karl S.,* Columbus. Aug. 12, 1918.
McCormick, Clifford G., Columbus. Oct. 15, 1918.
McCormick, Vaughn R.,* Columbus. Sept. 12, 1918.
McCoy, Ernest L., Camp Chase. June 4, 1918.
McCue, John J., Columbus. June 26, 1918.
McIntyre, James,* Columbus. July 15, 1918.
McLean, Hector W., Columbus. May 24, 1918.
Mertz, Fred,* Columbus. Sept. 12, 1918.
Mitchell, Albert, Columbus. Aug. 22, 1919.
Moffett, Charles A.,* Columbus. Nov. 4, 1918.
Morehart, William A.,† South Columbus. Sept. 30, 1918.
Morgan, Norman P.,* Columbus. Oct. 1, 1918.
Morrison, Enos F., Columbus. Jan. 21, 1919.
Morrison, Thomas, Columbus. Feb. 24, 1919.
Mowery, Carl C., Columbus. Nov. 2, 1918.
Neely, Moses, Columbus. Dec. 24, 1918.
Norton, Fred W., Columbus. July 23, 1918.
O'Conner, Frank,* Columbus. March 11, 1918.
Overturf, Alva K., Columbus. Feb. 5, 1920.
Parry, Aurora E., Columbus. Oct. 7, 1918.
Patterson, Arthur F.,† Columbus. Oct. 2, 1918.
Perrine, Charles R.,* Columbus. Oct. 2, 1918.
Petterson, John W., Columbus. Oct. 13, 1918.
Phelps, John T., Columbus. April 27, 1917.
Pickens, Lewis V.,† Columbus. Aug. 4, 1918.
Pierce, Charles W.,* Columbus. Oct. 10, 1918.
Prichard, Leoroice,† Columbus. June 3, 1918.
Prunty, Clarence,* Columbus. Aug. 17, 1918.
Rae, Harold E., Columbus. Nov. 4, 1918.
Rawls, Eddie, Columbus. March 8, 1918.
Reeser, Ray, Columbus. March 25, 1919.
Reicheneder, George, Columbus. Feb. 28, 1919.
Reinhard, James L., Columbus. Jan. 27, 1919.
Renner, John W.,* Hilliards. Nov. 4, 1918.
Richards, George L., Columbus. Feb. 17, 1919.
Rifle, Elza,* Columbus. July 15, 1918.
Roberts, Marshall E., Columbus. Oct. 3, 1918.
Robinson, James D., Columbus. Jan. 14, 1919.
Rosati, Antonio,* Columbus. June 13, 1918.
Rosen, Dave, Columbus. Jan. 8, 1919.
Rosenbaum, Louis,† Columbus. Oct. 22, 1918.
Rosser, Charles F., Columbus. Oct. 7, 1918.
Rudolph, Lee R.,† Columbus. Oct. 15, 1918.
Rush, Ralph L., Columbus. Oct. 14, 1918.
Ryan, Daniel B., Columbus. Oct. 13, 1918.
Sagers, Robert C.,† Columbus. July 16, 1918.

Saulsberry, Nathaniel, Columbus. Oct. 5, 1918.
Saunders, Fred D., Columbus. Oct. 2, 1918.
Schaible, Ernest F.,* Columbus. July 28, 1918.
Schmitt, Franz B., Columbus. Nov. 22, 1918.
Schott, Lloyd F., Westerville. May 21, 1918.
Scott, Ray R., Linden. Oct. 26, 1918.
Scully, William L.,* Columbus. Oct. 24, 1918.
Saddon, Albert L., Columbus. Oct. 10, 1918.
Seltzer, George A.,* Shepard. Oct. 18, 1918.
Shannon, Roy A., Columbus. Oct. 15, 1918.
Sharits, Norman H.,* Columbus. July 19, 1918.
Sharp, John B.,† Groveport. Aug. 1, 1918.
Sheets, Orville,* Columbus. Sept. 29, 1918.
Sheridan, Jesse,* Columbus. Sept. 28, 1918.
Sherman, Russell, Columbus. Oct. 4, 1918.
Sheilds, James B., Columbus. Oct. 4, 1918.
Shirkey, Samuel L.,† Columbus. Nov. 6, 1918.
Shivley, Joseph E.,* Columbus. July 29, 1918.
Simon, Clement J.,* Columbus. Nov. 4, 1918.
Slattery, John H.,* Columbus. Oct. 23, 1918.
Smith, Charles H., Columbus. May 2, 1919.
Smith, Charles R.,* Columbus. May 29, 1918.
Sorrentino, Joseph,* Columbus. July 15, 1918.
Sporka, Joseph, Columbus. Oct. 26, 1918.
Sprouse, Seymore M., Columbus. July 16, 1917.
Stange, John A.,† Columbus. June 4, 1918.
Starr, James,† Columbus. Oct. 27, 1918.
Stevens, Glendale R., Columbus. March 2, 1919.
Stewart, Robert,* Columbus. Oct. 2, 1918.
Stickelmeyer, Frank X., Columbus. Oct. 19, 1918.
Strait, Walter H.,† Columbus. Nov. 23, 1918.
Stump, Edward S., Columbus. Sept. 25, 1918.
Sullivan, Jeremiah E.,* Columbus. Oct. 22, 1918.
Temple, John M.,† Columbus. Oct. 21, 1918.
Thomas, John,* Columbus. Oct. 13, 1918.
Thompson, Dewey,* Galloway. July 28, 1918.
Tippette, Frank A., Columbus. April 2, 1919.
Titus, Fred S., Columbus. Sept. 5, 1919.
Trott, Wilfred,† Columbus. July 31, 1918.
Tschus, John, Jr., Columbus. Nov. 1, 1918.
Underwood, Clyde,† Columbus. Sept. 12, 1918.
Van Heyde, Paul J.,* Columbus. Nov. 3, 1918.
Vaughn, Augustus, Columbus. Feb. 6, 1919.
Vonville, George A., Columbus. Dec. 23, 1918.
Waddel, Henry M., Columbus. June 5, 1919.
Walcutt, Oscar E.,† Columbus. Nov. 2, 1918.
Wall, Edward B., Columbus. Dec. 5, 1918.
Walter, Albert,* Columbus. Oct. 16, 1918.
Walter, Andrew E., Columbus. Dec. 7, 1918.
Watkins, Harry, Columbus. March 11, 1918.
Watson, Charles A., Columbus. May 21, 1918.
Watts, Clark F.,† Columbus. Oct. 14, 1918.
Welsbach, Harry A., Columbus. Nov. 5, 1918.
White, Jasper W., Columbus. Sept. 30, 1918.
Wiggins, Walter E., Columbus. Nov. 15, 1918.
Wilcox, Albert H., Amlin. Oct. 25, 1918.
Windsor, Ernest R., Columbus. Dec. 28, 1917.
Wirth, William A., Columbus. Oct. 8, 1918.
Woliersberger, Warren E., Columbus. Feb. 1, 1919.
Wolford, Arthur C., Worthington. Jan. 4, 1919.
Wolpert, Leonard H., Hilliard. Jan. 17, 1919.
Woodson, Ray,* Columbus. Nov. 3, 1918.
Wright, Albert, Columbus. Oct. 2, 1918.
Wright, Albert D., Columbus.. Sept. 17, 1918.
Wright, Halstead R., Columbus. Oct. 17, 1918.
Wright, Joseph D., Columbus. Dec. 29, 1918.
Yauger, William H.,† Worthington. Nov. 25, 1918.
Yoakum, Joseph, Columbus. Sept. 28, 1918.
Young, Curtis K., Westerville. Feb. 13, 1918.
Young, Edward W., Jr., Columbus. Oct. 20, 1918.
Yuille, Charles E., Columbus. Dec. 7, 1918.
Zientak, Walter, Columbus. Oct. 24, 1918.
Zimmer, William, Grove City. Aug. 3, 1918.
Zimmerman, John A., Columbus. Oct. 4, 1918.

FULTON COUNTY

Agsten, Charles C.,* Delta. Oct. 1, 1918.
Becker, August F., Wauseon. Oct. 9, 1918.
Bixler, William N., Swanton. Oct. 19, 1918.
Brehm, Harvey J., Fulton. Oct. 6, 1918.
Buehrer, Clayton O.,† Archbold. Nov. 11, 1918.
Camp, Ignatius M., Swanton. Nov. 8, 1917.
Caulkins, Nelson E., Fayette. Oct. 6, 1918.
Cook, Ed L., Wauseon. March 10, 1919.
Dale, John,* Fayette. June 19, 1918.
Deney, Will,* Fayette. July 18, 1918.
Dickerson, Vern, Wauseon. Oct. 9, 1918.
Dunn, Russell F., Fayette. Oct. 19, 1918.
Eckert, William P., Delta. Oct. 25, 1918.
Ellinwood, Lawrence D., Delta. Oct. 9, 1918.
Elton, William C., Delta. April 3, 1918.
Flory, Leo E., Wauseon. Oct. 24, 1918.
Gibbs, Clifford C.,* Wauseon. Aug. 8, 1918.
Grahm, Ross C., Swanton. Oct. 22, 1918.
Greenfield, Merl L., Swanton. Oct. 6, 1918.
Hall, George W., Lyons. Dec. 23, 1918.
Hine, Homer C., Wauseon. Oct. 6, 1918.
Humphrey, Omar W., Fayette. Oct. 27, 1918.
Jinske, Herman P.,* Swanton. Oct. 4, 1918.
Keller, Clyde H., Wauseon. Oct. 29, 1918.
Lauder, Clarence E.,* Wauseon. Nov. 11, 1918.
Masten, Ray, Fayette. Dec. 6, 1917.
Nofzinger, Lloyd, Pettisville. Feb. 11, 1919.
Richardson, Arthur C.,* Lyons. July 18, 1918.
Robinson, McKinley,† Wauseon. Aug. 3, 1918.
Rupp, Moses A. Jr., Elmira. Oct. 9, 1918.
Schwyn, Albert,* Swanton. Oct. 30, 1918.
Skeels, Walter D., None. Feb. 16, 1919.
Steinbrecher, Henry,† Wauseon. Oct. 17, 1918.
Weckesser, Albert H.,* Wauseon. Nov. 10, 1918.

GALLIA COUNTY

Armstead, Arthur, Bidwell. Oct. 15, 1918.
Barry, James L., Crown City. Oct. 17, 1918.
Betz, Mack, Patriot. Oct. 11, 1918.
Blain, Earl L., Gallipolis. Oct. 4, 1918.
Brooks, Earl, Gallia. Nov. 19, 1918.
Chandler, Rodney, Gallipolis. Nov. 9, 1918.
Denney, Clarence,* Gallipolis. Oct. 31, 1918.
Donnally, Price E., Crown City. Oct. 14, 1918.
Frederick, Delmer G., Evergreen. Oct. 21, 1918.
Gibeaut, Cleave W., Gallipolis. March 14, 1919.
Hall, Orrin M., Gallipolis. Oct. 16, 1918.
Halliday, Tom D.,† Gallipolis. Oct. 6, 1918.
Heinis, Stephen,* Gallipolis. Sept. 2, 1918.
Hesson, John C., Gallia. Oct. 5, 1918.
Jenkins, Tom,* Peniel. Nov. 2, 1918.
Kraus, August F., Gallipolis. Oct. 14, 1918.
Lawson, John K., Gallipolis. May 28, 1919.
Leaper, Harry H., Gallipolis. Oct. 8, 1918.
Malone, Harold,* Patriot. Oct. 15, 1918.
McCarley, Oley E., Glenn. Oct. 5, 1918.
McKinley, Asa M., Alice. Oct. 6, 1918.
Miller, Oakland, Gallipolis. Dec. 2, 1918.
Neighbors, Clyde,† Vinton. Sept. 30, 1918.
Nunnenkamp, Charlie, Gallipolis. May 30, 1918.
Oliver, John,* Gallipolis. Sept. 27, 1918.
Patterson, Lawrence G., Gallia.
Reese, David T., Thurman. April 3, 1919.
Reynolds, Alva C., Addison. Sept. 26, 1918.
Richard, John,* Gallipolis. Oct. 23, 1918.
Robuck, Paul, Gallipolis. Oct. 8, 1918.
Sibley, Donovan H., Eureka. Oct. 30, 1918.
Spires, Howard F.,* Kyger. July 28, 1918.
Stormont, Benjamin,† Gallipolis. Oct. 8, 1918.
Swisher, Damon,* Cheshire. Nov. 8, 1918.
Swisher, Wade A., Cheshire. Oct. 3, 1918.
Vance, Mirl,* Gallipolis. Sept. 28, 1918.
White, William R., Thurman. Oct. 24, 1918.
Williams, Leo D.,† Bidwell. Oct. 13, 1918.

GEAUGA COUNTY

Chapman, Lynn, Waverly. Sept. 16, 1918.
Dodge, Edward,* Claridon. Oct. 4, 1918.
Hathaway, Ray W.,* Huntsburg. Oct. 20, 1918.
Hopkins, Odos A., Middlefield. Jan. 15, 1918.
Kunc, Frank,† Chardon. Oct. 29, 1918.
Langer, John J., Middlefield. May 17, 1918.
Lyons, Jay K., Winfield. Jan. 27, 1918.
Murbach, Herbert C.,† Bainbridge. July 11, 1918.
Russell, Linus E., Westfield. May 16, 1919.
Sylvester, Irving D., Chardon. Oct. 9, 1918.
Thompson, Hiram,† Parkman. Nov. 13, 1918.
Wilson, Eugene E.,* Geauga Lake. Sept. 2, 1918.

GREENE COUNTY

Baugous, Leroy, Xenia. March 19, 1919.
Broadice, Odice, Cedarville. Oct. 24, 1918.
Burba, Leroy, Xenia. Oct. 2, 1918.
Carroll, Earl (C), Xenia. Sept. 28, 1918.
Diliard, William, Xenia. Sept. 17, 1918.
Estridge, Charles, Cedarville. Oct. 3, 1918.
Foody, Joseph,* Xenia. Oct. 10, 1918.
Free, Ora, Xenia. March 22, 1918.
Harness, Ralph T., Xenia. Feb. 3, 1919.
Hita, Herbert,* Xenia. Nov. 8, 1918.
Kitchen, Garrison, Osborn. May 23, 1919.
Richardson, Charles, Bowersville. Sept. 29, 1918.
Roan, John C.,‡ Xenia. Sept. 14, 1918.
Scott, George W.,‡ Xenia. Nov. 6, 1918.
Stollings, William,* Xenia. July 31, 1918.
Weddle, Robert, Xenia. Sept. 29, 1918.
Wise, Forest A., Osborn. July 12, 1918.

GUERNSEY COUNTY

Allen, Harvey H.,* Buffalo. Nov. 8, 1918.
Allender, George M.,* Brady. Sept. 26, 1918.
Baird, Forrest R.,* Lore City. Oct. 18, 1918.
Bennett, Harold E., Salesville. Oct. 10, 1918.
Blair, Henry, Cambridge. Oct. 1, 1918.
Campbell, John O., Cambridge. Dec. 1, 1918.

Campbell, William Y., Byesville. Oct. 7, 1918.
Carpenter, Crum,* Spencer Station. Oct. 7, 1918.
Chalfant, Othar Revere, Cambridge. Oct. 17, 1918.
Cline, John H., Birds Runs. Oct. 18, 1918.
Collart, Celistene, Cambridge. Nov. 6, 1918.
Colvin, Edward J., Cambridge. Sept. 30, 1918.
Conner, Earl,* Quaker City. July 19, 1918.
Dyer, James C., Cambridge. Oct. 21, 1918.
Eddy, Frank,* Kimbolton. Oct. 16, 1918.
Finley, Roy,† Byesville. Oct. 10, 1918.
Frame, Howard S., Lore City. Oct. 5, 1918.
Frost, Clyde M., Fairview. Oct. 4, 1918.
Fulton, William T., Cambridge. Oct. 20, 1918.
Galliger, Floyd,* Cambridge. Aug. 4, 1918.
Gibson, Thomas H., Quaker City. Nov. 12, 1918.
Gillespie, Bryon K., Cambridge. Oct. 9, 1918.
Gorrell, John S., Cumberland. Oct. 30, 1918.
Gray, Perry H., Byesville. Nov. 17, 1918.
Green, Herbert D.,* Buffalo. Oct. 17, 1918.
Hamilton, Clyde O., Cambridge. Oct. 4, 1918.
Hammond, George C.,* Cambridge. Oct. 15, 1918.
Hughes, Eugene, Kimbolton. Dec. 6, 1918.
Kroni, George, Cambridge. Oct. 10, 1918.
Lahue, Darl, Cambridge. Sept. 30, 1918.
Lent, William H., Senecaville. Oct. 6, 1918.
Long, Lucian E., Cambridge. Jan. 23, 1918.
Lowry, Haven S., Cambridge. Oct. 1, 1918.
Markle, Oliver,† Quaker City. Nov. 2, 1918.
Matheny, Willard F., Pleasant City. Dec. 15, 1918.
McNeel, Ralph C., Cambridge. Feb. 19, 1919.
Minale, Sam,* Byesville. Oct. 19, 1918.
Monk, Henry R., Pleasant City. Oct. 15, 1918.
Nichols, Oran,* Cambridge. July 18, 1918.
O'Conner, Harry B.,* Cambridge. June 6, 1918.
Oliver, Homer E., Byesville. Jan. 26, 1918.
Piatt, Robert L., Cambridge. Nov. 21, 1917.
Schwyhart, William M., Kimbolton. Jan. 6, 1918.
Shepard, Isaac W., Cambridge. Feb. 27, 1919.
Smith, Hiram L.,* Cambridge. Oct. 21, 1918.
Stackhouse, Homer F., Cambridge. Feb. 25, 1919.
Steele, Lawrence S., Senecaville. Oct. 9, 1918.
Stewart, George E.,* Cambridge. Oct. 12, 1918.
Tedrick, Loraine L., Byesville. Oct. 13, 1918.
Tedrick, Ward B., Winterset. Oct. 22, 1918.
Tullis, Wallace,† Cambridge. Nov. 16, 1918.
Wagstaff, Israel B.,† Cambridge. Aug. 4, 1918.
Walker, Frank, Derwent. Sept. 30, 1918.
Warden, Delno T., Salesville. Oct. 6, 1918.
Warne, James R., Cambridge. Oct. 20, 1918.
Wilson, Charles E., Birds Run. Oct. 25, 1918.
Wright, Samuel H., Winterset. March 15, 1918.
Wynn, James B., Cambridge. Jan. 25, 1919.

HAMILTON COUNTY

Ackerson, David H., Wyoming. May 1, 1918.
Adkins, Thomas,† Cincinnati. Jan. 8, 1918.
Alexander, Abe, Cincinnati. Oct. 8, 1918.
Alford, John, Cincinnati. May 12, 1918.
Allen, John, Cincinnati. Oct. 11, 1918.
Altman, Earl T.,* Madisonville. Nov. 2, 1918.
Altenhoff, Paul H.,* Cincinnati. Nov. 4, 1918.
Armstrong, Charles S., Cincinnati. Oct. 19, 1918.
Antoni, Alfred,* Cincinnati. Sept. 30, 1918.
Arlt, Louis,† Cincinnati. July 31, 1918.
Arn, George,* Cincinnati. Oct. 8, 1918.
Arns, Charles E., Hartwell. Oct. 5, 1918.
Ashorn, Milton J., Cincinnati. Oct. 3, 1918.
Atkins, Earnest C., Plainville. Oct. 6, 1918.
Aug, Thomas P., Cincinnati. Feb. 10, 1919.
Austing, Leo J., Mt. Healthy. Oct. 5, 1918.
Bach, Joseph A., Cincinnati. Oct. 19, 1918.
Baker, Grover C.,* Cincinnati. July 15, 1918.
Baker, William S., Cincinnati. Oct. 11, 1918.
Banger, Charles,† Cincinnati. Oct. 24, 1918.
Banker, Joseph,* Reading. Sept. 30, 1918.
Barbour, James Foster, Cincinnati. Oct. 6, 1918.
Barker, John W., Cincinnati. Nov. 9, 1917.
Barnett, Leland M.,* Norwood. Sept. 27, 1918.
Barth, George L.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 10, 1918.
Bauer, Albert A., Cincinnati. Oct. 15, 1918.
Bauer, John P.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 14, 1918.
Baum, Robert L., Cincinnati. Oct. 6, 1918.
Bauman, Aloysius E., Cincinnati. Oct. 9, 1918.
Baxter, John,* O'Bryonsville. July 21, 1918.
Beck, Walter,* Cincinnati. Oct. 29, 1918.
Becker, John W., Cincinnati. Aug. 2, 1917.
Beckman, Clem A.,* Norwood. Sept. 29, 1918.
Belzer, John,† Cincinnati. Sept. 15, 1918.
Bennett, Charles E.,* Norwood. Sept. 26, 1918.
Bentley, Robert E.,* Cincinnati. Sept. 28, 1918.
Benzinger, Fred A.,* Cincinnati. Sept. 30, 1918.
Bergel, George, Cincinnati. Jan. 12, 1918.
Berger, Joseph C., Cincinnati. Sept. 26, 1918.
Berry, Freeman, Cincinnati. Nov. 25, 1918.
Bertman, Myron. Aug 7, 1917.
Bierhorst, William,* Cincinnati. Oct. 6, 1918.
Bissonette, Dolphus, Cincinnati. Nov. 20, 1918.
Bluemel, Ernest,* Cincinnati. Sept. 30, 1918.
Blythe, Edwin, Cincinnati. Nov. 5, 1918.
Bodden, Hallord, Cincinnati. Dec. 9, 1918.
Bolte, William,* Cincinnati. Oct. 15, 1918.
Bowen, Carleton,* Montgomery. April 22, 1918.
Boyle, John A., Cincinnati. Nov. 18, 1918.
Bradley, Robert M.,* Cincinnati. Sept. 24, 1918.
Bradley, Sam,* Cincinnati. July 16, 1918.
Bramlage, Albert L., Cincinnati. Oct. 8, 1918.
Brantley, Hobson,* Cincinnati. Oct. 24, 1918.
Breckel, Ralph, Elmwood. Oct. 22, 1918.
Breen, Edward, Cincinnati. Oct. 24, 1918.
Bregen, Michael,* Cincinnati. Oct. 4, 1918.
Breitenstein, Clifford,* Cincinnati. Oct. 31, 1918.
Breslin, Clarence E., Cincinnati. March 26, 1918.
Brill, Clifford W. C.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 9, 1918.
Britting, John, Cincinnati. Jan. 8, 1920.
Brodbeck, William C., Cincinnati. Aug. 25, 1918.
Brogan, William,* Cincinnati. May 16, 1918.
Bross, Anthony John,† Cincinnati. Dec. 14, 1918.
Brown, Benjamin, Cincinnati. Feb. 25, 1918.
Broyles, Jess, Cincinnati. Sept. 27, 1918.
Bruns, Joseph B., Cincinnati. Oct. 20, 1918.
Buddeke, Joseph C.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 31, 1918.
Buerger, Bernard W.,* Hartwell. Oct. 10, 1918.
Burbrink, Fred T., Cincinnati. Oct. 13, 1918.
Burke, John,* Cincinnati. Nov. 9, 1918.
Burns, Robert J., Cincinnati. Jan. 13, 1919.
Byers, Arthur H., Cincinnati. Oct. 12, 1918.
Carey, John J.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 12, 1918.
Carpenter, Raymond W.,* Cincinnati. Nov. 10, 1918.
Carr, Lloyd A., Cincinnati. Oct. 11, 1918.
Carter, King,* Cincinnati. Sept. 29, 1918.
Casada, Mark V., Cincinnati. July 15, 1917.
Case, Elijah T., Cincinnati. Oct. 3, 1918.
Castor, William F., Cincinnati. Oct. 30, 1918.
Chalfant, Robert,* Cincinnati. Sept. 29, 1918.
Chamberlin, William R.,† Cincinnati. Nov. 8, 1918.
Chambers, Earl E., Cincinnati. Oct. 21, 1918.
Chenault, William,* Cincinnati. Oct. 2, 1918.
Childs, Elmer P.,† Cincinnati. Aug. 14, 1918.
Clark, George J., Cincinnati, May 31, 1919.
Clark, Harvey J., Harrison. Dec. 3, 1918.
Clifton, Lawrence W., Cincinnati. Oct. 16, 1918.
Cochran, James Norman, Camp Dennison. Oct. 17, 1918.
Colebank, Philip R.,* Cincinnati. Sept. 29, 1918.
Coleman, Charles A.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 4, 1918.
Conklin, Charles,† Cincinnati. May 7, 1918.
Cook, Hubert D.,* Cincinnati. Sept. 27, 1918.
Cook, Lawrence R., Price Hill. Oct. 19, 1918.
Cooker, George,* Cincinnati. July 18, 1918.
Cowing, Lawrence, Wyoming. Sept. 2, 1918.
Crowley, Rodney E., Cincinnati. Oct. 6, 1918.
Cunningham, Amor,* Cincinnati. Nov. 1, 1918.
Davis, Carl, Cincinnati. Oct. 7, 1918.
Dawn, John R.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 7, 1918.
Dean, Jesse A.,† Madisonville. Nov. 14, 1918.
Dehler, Frederick C.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 13, 1918.
Delancy, Thomas E., Cincinnati. Oct. 17, 1918.
Dell, Robert B., Cincinnati. Oct. 5, 1918.
Dermody, Joseph D., Cincinnati. Oct. 8, 1918.
Deucker, Henry W.,† Cincinnati. Oct. 11, 1918.
Devinney, Jerry O.,* Cincinnati. June 10, 1918.
Dice, Louise, Cincinnati. Oct. 17, 1918.
Dieckman, Louis, Cincinnati. Aug. 22, 1917.
Diss, Robert O., Cincinnati. Oct. 9, 1918.
Dixon, Harry C., Cincinnati. Jan. 1, 1919.
Doerr, Chas. E., Cincinnati. Oct. 3, 1918.
Dorgan, Maurice J.,* Glendale. July 19, 1918.
Dorn, Fred, Cincinnati. Oct. 4, 1918.
Dougard, Wilburn, Harrison. Oct. 2, 1918.
Doyle, Herbert Placid, Cincinnati. Oct. 5, 1918.
Dufau, John W.,* Norwood. Oct. 12, 1918.
Dumler, Edward S.,* St. Bernard. Sept. 12, 1918.
Dunn, Creath, Cincinnati. Oct. 10, 1918.
Durant, Clarence, Madisonville. Nov. 11, 1918.
Dury, Charles W.,* Cincinnati. Sept. 28, 1918.
Ellert, Elmer J., St. Bernard. Nov. 17, 1918.
Epley, George P.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 22, 1918.
Ernst. Emil V., U. S. Army. Dec. 13, 1918.
Eubanks, Roy., Cincinnati. Dec. 1, 1917.
Evans, Charles L.,† Cincinnati. Oct. 2, 1918.
Fahrnbach, Joseph, Cincinnati. Sept. 22, 1918.
Feely, Frank J.,† Cincinnati. Nov. 8, 1918.
Fenton, Albert,† Reading. July 29, 1918.
Fenton, Ernest,* Cincinnati. Sept. 29, 1918.
Findley, Charles, Cincinnati. Oct. 16, 1918.

Fischierri, William,* Cincinnati. May 28, 1918.
Fisher, Clarence, Cincinnati. Sept. 24, 1918.
Fleck, August A., Cincinnati. Oct. 9, 1918.
Fogarty, Lawerence, Cincinnati. Oct. 7, 1918.
Fones, Robert H., Norwood. Aug. 16, 1918.
Ford, Frank M.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 6, 1918.
Frech, George W., Cincinnati. Oct. 12, 1918.
Frederick, George J., Cincinnati. Oct. 7, 1918.
Frickert, William,* Cincinnati. Oct. 5, 1918.
Fuchs, George H.,* Taylors. Oct. 29, 1918.
Furlong, Bergin G., Newtown. March 19, 1919.
Fussner, Amor.,* Norwood. Oct. 8, 1918.
Gabbert, Fred D., Cincinnati. March 18, 1919.
Gambatesa, Antonio,* Cincinnati. Sept. 12, 1918.
Gander, William U.,* Cincinnati. Aug. 3, 1918.
Gant, Everett, Cincinnati. Oct. 31, 1918.
Gardner, John,* Cincinnati. Nov. 1, 1918.
Gardner, Nicholas, Cincinnati. Dec. 3, 1918.
Garrison, Oliver C., Cincinnati. Nov. 26, 1918.
Gastenveld, George J.,* Hartwell. Nov. 3, 1918.
Gaston, James,* Cincinnati. July 19, 1918.
Gatto, Samuel,* Norwood. Oct. 21, 1918.
Gebika, Charles,* Cincinnati. July 15, 1918.
Gehringer, Louis A., Cincinnati. Oct. 9, 1918.
Geis, Edward J.,* Cincinnati. Sept. 29, 1918.
Gentry, William B., Cincinnati. Oct. 17, 1918.
Gibbons, Lawerence M., Reading. Oct. 12, 1918.
Gibbs, William J., Cincinnati. March 1, 1919.
Giesken, Harry A.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 6, 1918.
Gilbert, Homer L.,* Elmwood. Sept. 7, 1918.
Godsey, Jacob C., Cincinnati. Dec. 6, 1918.
Goefert, John Jr., Cincinnati. Nov. 23, 1918.
Goosman, William F.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 29, 1918.
Goss, Paul L.,† Walnut Hills. Oct. 6, 1918.
Grant, John, Cincinnati. Oct. 1, 1918.
Griffin, Rex H., Cincinnati. Oct. 27, 1918.
Grisard, John K., Cincinnati. May 1, 1918.
Grome, Joseph, Cincinnati. June 2, 1918.
Guth, Russell,† Lockland. Sept. 29, 1918.
Haas, Edward H.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 6, 1918.
Haas, John R. Jr.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 1, 1918.
Hagan, Ben W.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 17, 1918.
Hale, Leland Sidney, Cincinnati. Jan. 12, 1918.
Halkner, David C.,* Reading. July 3, 1918.
Hammer, George, Mt. Healthy. Oct. 8, 1918.
Harding, Thomas,* Norwood. Sept. 26, 1918.
Haytman, Herbert J.,† Cincinnati. Nov. 12, 1918.
Hawk, Walter W.,* Cincinnati. May 28, 1918.
Hayes, Charles S., Cincinnati. Dec. 7, 1918.
Hayes, Earl C., Elizabethtown. Oct. 17, 1918.
Hayhurst, George, Addyston. Sept. 30, 1918.
Hazel, James,* Cincinnati. Sept. 29, 1918.
Hearn, James B., Elizabethtown. Oct. 8, 1918.
Heckenmiller, Charles, Cincinnati. Oct. 18, 1918.
Heiert, William C., Cincinnati. Feb. 11, 1919.
Heiland, Bertram C.,* Cincinnati. Nov. 1, 1918.
Hrinlrin, Arthur,* Cincinnati. Nov. 2, 1918.
Heitker, John H.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 15, 1918.
Helman, Harry,† Cincinnati. July 24, 1918.
Helmes, Bernard A.,† Cincinnati. Oct. 15, 1918.
Hendricks, Miles E., Cincinnati. Dec. 23, 1918.
Hendrix, Van W., Cincinnati. Oct. 11, 1918.
Herrman, Charles, Cincinnati. Oct. 5, 1918.
Herthel, Albert C., Cincinnati. Feb. 14, 1919.
Hess, Charles R.,† Cincinnati. Jan. 18, 1919.
Hettel, Michael W., Mount Airy. Nov. 11, 1918.
Hettesimer, George E., Cleves. July 2, 1919.
Hicks, Joseph, Cincinnati. Feb. 3, 1918.
Hill, Albert J., Cincinnati. Oct. 16, 1918.
Hilsinger, Jacob, Cincinnati. Oct. 9, 1918.
Hintereck, George, Cincinnati. March 20, 1919.
Hitner, Fred,* Cincinnati. Nov. 1, 1918.
Hodges, Samuel L., Cincinnati. Oct. 9, 1918.
Hoff, Vincent, Cincinnati. April 30, 1918.
Hoffman, Charles,† Cincinnati. June 7, 1918.
Hogsten, Forest F., Cincinnati. Oct. 3, 1918.
Holker, Harry J., Cincinnati. July 11, 1917.
Horton, Earl,† Cincinnati. June 21, 1918.
Horwitz, David, Cincinnati. Aug. 3, 1918.
Hosler, Stewart,* Cincinnati. July 28, 1918.
Howe, George V., Cincinnati, Jan. 30, 1918.
Hubbard, John R.,* Cincinnati. Sept. 27, 1918.
Hughes, Thomas F., Cincinnati. April 16, 1918.
Hughes, William, Norwood. Oct. 18, 1918.
Huxell, Walter J., Rossmoyne. Jan. 3, 1919.
Hymer, James, Cincinnati. Oct. 19, 1918.
Ihle, Curt E., Cincinnati. Oct. 20, 1918.
Jackson, Russell E., Mt. Washington. Oct. 11, 1918.
Jansen, Fred, Cincinnati. Oct. 6, 1918.
Jennings, L. Eunice, Cincinnati. Sept. 30, 1918.
Jobe, William, Cincinnati. Oct. 3, 1918.
Jones, Charles A., Cincinnati. Oct. 31, 1918.
Jones, Russell S.,† Cincinnati. Oct. 2, 1918.
Junker, George L.,† Cincinnati. Oct. 2, 1918.
Karakow, Frank I., Cincinnati. Oct. 16, 1918.
Kassner, Frank F. Jr., Cincinnati. Oct. 6, 1918.
Kautz, Demarius W., Cincinnati. Oct. 26, 1918.
Kaveney, Alfred,* Cincinnati. Oct. 15, 1918.
Kearney, Walter E., Cincinnati. Oct. 5, 1918.
Keefe, Frank J.,† Cincinnati. Oct. 5, 1918.
Keinath, Conrad J.,† Cincinnati. Oct. 6, 1918.
Keller, Harry H., Cincinnati. Nov. 27, 1918.
Kelly, Clarence, Cincinnati. March 20, 1919.
Kelly, William J.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 14, 1918.
Kempf, Fred, Cincinnati. Oct. 11, 1918.
Kenkel, Bernard H., Cincinnati. Aug. 15, 1918.
Kennedy, John J., Cincinnati. Oct. 9, 1918.
Kessel, Edward,† Cincinnati. Oct. 16, 1918.
Kessler, Eckhart, Cincinnati. Nov. 7, 1918.
Kiechler, Philips, Cincinnati. Oct. 7, 1918.
Kiefel, Oliver E., Cincinnati. Nov. 21, 1918.
Kenney, Mahon,* Wyoming. Sept. 28, 1918.
Kirby, Lonnie H.,† Cincinnati. Oct. 26, 1918.
Kitchen, Wesley A., Cincinnati. Oct. 5, 1918.
Kleber, Otto,* Cincinnati. Oct. 17, 1917.
Klein, Charles E., Cincinnati. Oct. 3, 1918.
Klug, Albert G.,* Cincinnati. Nov. 11, 1918.
Klump, George J.,† Cincinnati. Nov. 18, 1918.
Knecht, Charles J., Cincinnati. Sept. 7, 1919.
Knopp, Howard G., Cincinnati. Dec. 7, 1918.
Knott, Thomas L.,* Cincinnati. July 19, 1918.
Knock, Henry B.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 16, 1918.
Koening, Herman, Cincinnati. Nov. 1, 1918.
Koening, John H. Jr., Cincinnati. Oct. 3, 1918.
Kohnle, Frank,* Cincinnati. Oct. 10, 1918.
Kohues, Andrew J., Cincinnati. Oct. 8, 1918.
Kolbinsky, Carl G., Mount Airy. Oct. 5, 1918.
Krafft, Samuel M.,* Cincinnati. June 21, 1918.
Kreuzmann, Leo G., Cincinnati. Oct. 4, 1918.
Kruse, Carl B., Cincinnati. Oct. 18, 1918.
Kueder, Joseph,* Cincinnati. Oct. 23, 1918.
Kusnick, Francis E., Cincinnati. Aug. 8, 1918.
Labore, Frank, Cincinnati. Oct. 16, 1918.
Lakeman, Joseph R., Cincinnati. Oct. 5, 1918.
Lamont, Bert L., Cincinnati. Nov. 25, 1918.
Lang, Walter E.,* Cincinnati. Nov. 11, 1918.
Larew, George F., Sharonville. May 2, 1918.
Lauch, Charles J., Cincinnati. Oct. 6, 1918.
Lautenslager, Andrew,* Reading. Nov. 4, 1918.
La Warre, George N., Cincinnati. April 14, 1918.
Lawhorn, John B., Lockland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Lawrence, Joseph C., Cincinnati. Sept. 8, 1917.
Ledford, Clifford,† Cincinnati. May 28, 1918.
Lee, Worley, Cincinnati. Dec. 5, 1918.
Leen, Albert E., Cincinnati. March 7, 1919.
Lester, Andrew, Cincinnati. April 27, 1919.
Leuderalbert, John E., Cincinnati. Dec. 10, 1918.
Lewis, Elmer, Cincinnati. Sept. 18, 1918.
Lewis, Harry,† Cincinnati. Oct. 8, 1918.
Lewis, Thos. S., Cincinnati. Jan. 2, 1918.
Livingston, Robert K., Cincinnati. Oct. 25, 1918.
Lloyd, William F., Cincinnati. Oct. 5, 1918.
Logan, Edward J., Cincinnati. Nov. 30, 1918.
Lombardy, Hamlet,* Cincinnati. Sept. 26, 1918.
Long, Frank J., Cincinnati. Nov. 1, 1919.
Loeery, John, Cincinnati. March 5, 1918.
Lunem, Dinnes J.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 31, 1918.
Lupo, Francis,* Cincinnati. July 21, 1918.
Luring, William, Cincinnati. Oct. 27, 1918.
Luther, Ludlow,* Cincinnati. July 15, 1918.
Maescher, Ella, Cincinnati. Nov. 11, 1918.
Malry, Edward J., Cincinnati. Dec. 31, 1918.
Maloney, John J.,* Cincinnati. Nov. 10, 1918.
Maloney, John P., Cincinnati. Oct. 15, 1918.
Manz, Charles J., Cincinnati. Oct. 5, 1918.
Marcus, Harry,* Cincinnati. July 19, 1918.
Marcus, Lulius L., Cincinnati. May 19, 1918.
Marino, Edward J.,* Cincinnati. July 18, 1918.
Masters, Stanley,* Bond Hill. Oct. 9, 1918.
Matthews, Charles, Cincinnati. Sept. 12, 1918.
McConnell, James Harvey, Cincinnati. Sept. 8, 1918.
McGlone, Charles W., Cincinnati. Aug. 1, 1918.
McKinley, Stanley,* Cincinnati. Sept. 30, 1918.
McKinney, Wesley, Cincinnati. Oct. 15, 1918.
McMahon, Clarence,* Cincinnati. Nov. 2, 1918.
McMullen, Charles J.,† Cincinnati. March 9, 1919.
McVay, Frank,* Blue Ash. Oct. 12, 1918.
Meiser, Julius G.,* Reading. Oct. 15, 1918.
Menefee, Kline V., Cincinnati. Nov. 1, 1918.
Miller, George,* Cincinnati. Oct. 14, 1918.
Miller, Irvan,* Cleves. Oct. 9, 1918.
Mills, William B., Cincinnati. March 17, 1919.
Mohr, William B., Cincinnati. Jan. 23, 1918.
Monahan, Earl C., Cincinnati. Nov. 23, 1917.
Moore, Will, Cincinnati. March 3, 1919.
Moran, Louis B., Cincinnati. Oct. 11, 1918.
Morris, John J., Cincinnati. Nov. 3, 1918.
Morrison, John,* Cincinnati. Oct. 14, 1918.
Morrison, Lloyd R., Cincinnati. Oct. 10, 1918.
Mulcahy, John A., Cincinnati. Oct. 23, 1918.
Mullarkey, Frank,* Cincinnati. Oct. 25, 1918.
Mulvaney, Edward H.,† Cincinnati. July 22, 1918.
Murray, David, Cincinnati. Aug. 6, 1919.
Musser, Guy E.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 5, 1918.

Nelson, Clifford J., Cincinnati. Nov. 3, 1918.
Newell, Harry, Cincinnati. Oct. 9, 1918.
Nider, Alexander E., Cincinnati. Oct. 16, 1918.
Niehaus, Clemont,* Cincinnati. Oct. 3, 1918.
Niehaus, Fred,† Cincinnati. Oct. 5, 1918.
Niehaus, Joseph C., Cincinnati. Oct. 5, 1918.
Nieman, Julius, Cincinnati. July 25, 1918.
Nippert, William C.,* Cincinnati. Aug. 6, 1918.
Norris, Alexander,* Cincinnati. Oct. 13, 1918.
O'Conner, William J., Cincinnati. March 17, 1918.
O'Donnel, John P., Cincinnati. June 28, 1918.
O'Keefe, Grover J.,* Cincinnati. Nov. 4, 1918.
Oker, Clifford E., Cincinnati. Dec. 16, 1918.
Ording, George L., Cincinnati. Oct. 15, 1918.
Oser, Joseph F.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 7, 1918.
Ossenschmidt, Carl, Norwood. July 13, 1918.
Oswald, Bennie J., Cincinnati. May 31, 1919.
Paddack, Clifford D., Cincinnati. Feb. 21, 1919.
Painer, William, Cincinnati. Oct. 23. 1918.
Parris, John, Madisonville. April 14, 1919.
Parthemos, Theodore, Cincinnati. Oct. 6, 1918.
Patton, Leslie, Cincinnati. Oct. 16, 1918.
Pierce, William H.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 30, 1918.
Penn, Walter, Cincinnati. June 18, 1919.
Pennington, Edward B.,* Cincinnati. July 15, 1918.
Perchment, Harry, Cincinnati. Oct. 9, 1918.
Pete, George, Cincinnati. Aug. 15, 1919.
Peters, William H.,* Elmwood. Oct. 6, 1918.
Peterson, Jens C., Cincinnati. Nov. 25, 1918.
Pitzer, Ira I.,* Cincinnati. Nov. 3, 1918.
Poettering, Edward,* Cincinnati. July 21, 1918.
Pogue, Samuel F., Cincinnati. Dec. 12, 1918.
Lolaio, Guiseppi,† Cincinnati. July 19, 1918.
Poole, J. H., Cincinnati. Dec. 21, 1918.
Poole, Klee J., Cincinnati. Nov. 9, 1918.
Popp, Albert,* Cincinnati. June 25, 1918.
Precht, George J.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 25, 1918.
Prell, Hugo A.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 6, 1918.
Preston, Hobart P., Cincinnati. Oct. 27, 1918.
Pretty, Saunders P.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 15, 1918.
Price, Chester A.,† Cincinnati. Oct. 10, 1918.
Price, Joseph,* Norwood. Nov. 23, 1918.
Purcell, James A., Cincinnati. Jan. 28, 1918.
Purtell, James E., Cincinnati. Oct. 5, 1918.
Putman, Walter H., Cincinnati. Sept. 21, 1918.
Radoff, Edward F. Jr., Cincinnati. Oct. 10, 1918.
Ransom, John E., Cincinnati. Oct. 3, 1918.
Ready, Joseph F.,† Cincinnati. Nov. 1, 1918.
Reddington, Martin A., Cincinnati. Oct. 2, 1918.
Real, Elmer, Cincinnati. Feb. 4, 1920.
Refin, Abe,* Cincinnati. Oct. 10, 1918.
Reitman, Sam, Cincinnati. Oct. 12, 1918.
Reitz, John G.,* Symmes. Sept. 12, 1918.
Richter, John,* Cincinnati. July 18, 1918.
Reickelman, Ralph C., Norwood. Oct. 11, 1918.
Riehlea, Fred J.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 4, 1918.
Rind, James, Cincinnati. Oct. 14, 1918.
Ritter, William,* Cincinnati. July 18, 1918.
Roberts, Bernard,† Cincinnati. Aug. 9, 1918.
Roberts, Charley, Cincinnati. Jan. 13, 1918.
Roberts, Gleen, Cincinnati. July 11, 1918.
Robinson, Clifford C., Cincinnati. Feb. 23, 1919.
Roeder, Clarence H., Cincinnati. Oct. 6, 1918.
Rogers, Charles M., Cincinnati. Jan. 15, 1918.
Rogers, William R., Cincinnati. May 4, 1918.
Rohn, George H., Cincinnati. Nov. 21, 1918.
Roofes, Edward, Cincinnati. Sept. 30, 1918.
Roller, Fred, Cincinnati. June 2, 1918.
Romes, Louise, Kennedy. Dec. 3, 1918.
Roth, Marcellus S., Cincinnati. Oct. 6, 1918.
Rowan, John P.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 21, 1918.
Rudolph, Harrison H.,* Cincinnati. Sept. 3, 1918.
Sander, Fred W., Cincinnati. Dec. 15, 1918.
Sanders, Ollie, St. Bernard. Nov. 11, 1918.
Sauer, Edward S., Cincinnati. Dec. 24, 1917.
Saunders, Adolphus, Cincinnati. Sept. 26, 1918.
Scanlan, Joseph M., Cincinnati. Oct. 2, 1918.
Schaeffer, Charles H.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 7, 1918.
Scharddine, Roscoe, Miami. Oct. 26, 1918.
Schell, Alfred O., Cincinnati. Nov. 9, 1918.
Schlueter, Stanley M., Cincinnati. Oct. 11, 1918.
Schmid, Albert H., Lockland. Oct. 14, 1918.
Schmidt, Paul,* Cincinnati. Oct. 20, 1918.
Schmitt, Frank W.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 13, 1918.
Schneider, John,* Cincinnati. Oct. 9, 1918.
Schoenfeld, William P.,† Cincinnati. July 25, 1918.
Schraer, Robert, Cincinnati. Oct. 23, 1918.
Schrimpf, Elmer A.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 5, 1918.
Schulman, Harry,† Cincinnati. Sept. 1, 1918.
Schulte, Albert J.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 7, 1918.
Schuster, George J., Cincinnati. Oct. 5, 1918.
Schwab, Anthony J.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 16, 1918.
Schwegman, Anthony,* Cincinnati. Sept. 29, 1918.
Scott, George,† Cincinnati. Oct. 1, 1918.
Scott, Murat H., Harrison. Oct. 19, 1918.
Senteff, Peter,* Cheviot. Oct. 13, 1918.
Sewell, John, Cincinnati. Sept. 28, 1918.
Sharman, Ralph E., Cincinnati. May 24, 1918.
Shea, Walter J., Cincinnati. Oct. 19, 1918.
Shinkle, Leonard,* Cincinnati. Oct. 19, 1918.
Shohl, Marcell H., Cincinnati. Feb. 10, 1918.
Shroder, Robert, Cincinnati. Sept. 28, 1918.
Simpson, Ambrose, St. Bernard. April 17, 1919.
Singer, Charles L., Harrison. Oct. 7, 1918.
Skinner, Hal S., Cincinnati. Oct. 24, 1918.
Smith, Clark, Cincinnati. Jan. 3, 1919.
Smith, Sam, Cincinnati. Oct. 16, 1918.
Snyder, Harry J.,† Cincinnati. Oct. 8, 1918.
Spaulding, Walter B., Maderia. Oct. 24, 1918.
Speyer, Eugene, Silverton. Oct. 20, 1918.
Springmeier, Albert, Cincinnati. Oct. 9, 1918.
Stallworth, Terry A., Cincinnati. March 24, 1919.
Stanley, Joe, Cincinnati. April 16, 1918.
Steelman, Benjamin, Cleves. Oct. 6, 1918.
Stegmann, Oscar, Cincinnati. Oct. 7, 1918.
Steinbeck, Albert X., Cincinnati. Oct. 13, 1918.
Steman, Albert H., Cincinnati. May 3, 1918.
Stephenson, Edward L. Jr., Cincinnati. April 1, 1918.
Stern, Jacob, Cincinnati. Dec. 26, 1918.
Stevens, James H., Cincinnati. Oct. 19, 1918
Stewart, Edward,* Cincinnati. Oct. 15, 1918.
Stockum, Thomas E.,* Cleves. Oct. 13, 1918.
Stoker, John,* St. Bernard. Oct. 11, 1918.
Stratemeyer, Charles,* Cincinnati. July 14, 1918.
Stratton, Clarence C., Cincinnati. Aug. 7, 1918.
Straukamp, Albert G., Cincinnati. Oct. 19, 1918.
Streetelmeyer, William,† Cincinnati. Oct. 16, 1918.
Strube, William, Cincinnati. Sept. 21, 1918.
Strunz, Gilbert J.,† Cincinnati. Oct. 7, 1918.
Sundermann, Justus F., Cincinnati. Oct. 1, 1918.
Tate, Herbert, Cincinnati. Oct. 27, 1918.
Taylor, Hall A.,† Wyoming. Sept. 28, 1918.
Tester, William, Lockland. Nov. 3, 1918.
Thoete, Carl G.,* East Norwood. May 28, 1918.
Thompson, Walter,* Cincinnati. Oct. 13, 1918.
Thorman, William G., Cincinnati. Oct. 9, 1918.
Tieman, Raymond,* Cincinnati. Aug. 1, 1918.
Timmons, Carl H.,* Cincinnati. July 27, 1918.
Towner, Oscar L.,* Lockland. Oct. 7, 1918.
Treffler, John,* Cincinnati. Sept. 29, 1918.
Tunhorst, Louis J.,† Cincinnati. Oct. 3, 1918.
Underwood, William, Cincinnati. Oct. 13, 1918.
Vanle, Edward L., Cincinnati. Oct. 12, 1918.
Van Auken, Clark O., Cincinnati. Oct. 9, 1918.
Van Fleet, Elmer H., Cincinnati. Jan. 17, 1918.
Van Frank, Clifford J., Cincinnati. April 5, 1919.
Wacker, Elmer H., Cincinnati. Oct. 12, 1918.
Waechter, Jacob,* Cincinnati. Sept. 30, 1918.
Walker, J., Cincinnati. March 17, 1918.
Walsh, Charles,* Cincinnati. Sept. 13, 1918.
Walters, George J.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 4, 1918.
Walton, William E.,* Cincinnati. Nov. 4, 1918.
Wanger, Andrew E., Elmwood. Oct. 22, 1918.
Ward, Irvin T., Cincinnati. Oct. 25, 1918.
Waring, Ralph, Norwood. Oct. 4, 1918.
Weber, Raymond H., Mt. Washington. Oct. 5, 1918.
Wehner, Ramanus,* Cincinnati. Oct. 16, 1918.
Weigel, Charles J.,* Cincinnati. Sept. 30, 1918.
Weil, Clement, Cincinnati. Oct. 4, 1918.
Weil, Edward F.,* Cincinnati. May 15, 1918.
Weintz, Charles H., Cincinnati. Oct. 14, 1918.
Weis, Conrad, Cincinnati. Oct. 23, 1918.
Welsh, Edward, Cincinnati. Oct. 4, 1918.
Welsh, John P., Cincinnati. Oct. 7, 1918.
Werner, Paul W.,† Mt. Healthy. Nov. 10, 1918.
Wernke, Joseph H.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 28, 1918.
Whitcomb, William Jr., Cincinnati. Oct. 9, 1918.
White, Roy L., Harrison. Oct. 16, 1918.
Wiebell, Otto,* Cincinnati. Sept. 26, 1918.
Wierpecker, Harry, Cincinnati. Sept. 26, 1918.
Willenbrink, William V.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 18, 1918.
Williams, Charles B., Cincinnati. Sept. 16, 1918.
Williams, Henery D., Cincinnati. March 25, 1919.
Williams, Leonard B., Harrison. Sept. 28, 1918.
Willis, Jerry M., Cincinnati. Oct. 10, 1918.
Wilson, Harry,* Cincinnati. Sept. 28, 1918.
Windmiller, George, Cincinnati. June 1, 1919.
Wright, Robey G.,* Cincinnati. Sept. 15, 1918.
Wuest, Arthur H., Cincinnati. Oct. 3, 1918.
Wuest, George C., Cincinnati. Oct. 8, 1918.
Yaeger, George,* Cincinnati. Sept. 30, 1918.
Yates, Millard, Cincinnati. Oct. 4, 1918.
Ziegelmeier, Henry R.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 4, 1918.

Zimmer, William H., Cincinnati. Nov. 8, 1918.
Zimmerman, Joseph G.,† Cincinnati. Nov. 13, 1918.
Zoller, Charles,* Cincinnati. Sept. 30, 1918.
Zoller, McLean J., Norwood. March 27, 1919.
Zorb, Alvin F.,† Cincinnati. Oct. 16, 1918.

HANCOCK COUNTY

Agin, Walter V.,* Rawson. Oct. 1, 1918.
Bame, Harley T., Arlington. Oct. 22, 1918.
Barger, Howard G., McComb. Feb. 26, 1919.
Bassett, Wayne C. Oct. 13, 1918.
Bayless, Paul R.,* Findlay. Sept. 29, 1918.
Bell, Rice M., Findlay. Feb. 8, 1918.
Bower, Claude G., Findlay. Oct. 1, 1918.
Brown, Arthur,* Findlay. Sept. 28, 1918.
Butler, Grover C.,* McComb. Nov. 7, 1918.
Chapman, Arden L.,* Findlay. Oct. 4, 1918.
Debrandt, Rehinald C.,* Findlay. Sept. 27, 1918.
Decker, Allen G., Findlay. Feb. 22, 1919.
Ecker, Lloyd D., Vanlue. Oct. 13, 1918.
Ewing, Harry B., Shawton. Oct. 19, 1918.
Farmer, Lester, Findlay. Feb. 1, 1918.
Fleck, Aloysius L., Findlay. Oct. 20, 1918.
Fullerton, Gordon O.,* Findlay. Oct. 22, 1918.
Gehring, Gregg,* Findlay. Feb. 5, 1918.
Gelwicks, Myles W., Findlay. March 14, 1918.
Guise, Jesse W., Findlay. March 2, 1918.
Hartman, Glen J., Rawson. Oct. 19, 1918.
Hoffman, George S., Findlay. Jan. 14, 1919.
Keifer, Arthur J., Findlay. May 1, 1918.
Leslie, John M.,* Findlay. Oct. 14, 1918.
Martin, Claude B.,* Williamstown. Aug. 29, 1918.
Martin, Harvey, Mt. Blanchard. March 21, 1919.
Martin, Willard L., Findlay. Oct. 11, 1918.
McCormack, James W., Findlay. Feb. 3, 1919.
Mitchaux, Harry R.,† Findlay. Oct. 6, 1918.
Mulford, Marion M.,† McComb. Oct. 10, 1918.
Pingle, Roy A., McComb. Oct. 8, 1918.
Powell, Ralph H., Findlay. Oct. 13, 1918.
Quick, Richard R., Findlay. Oct. 7, 1918.
Rader, Mikle H.,* Findlay. Sept. 16, 1918.
Richards, William,* Arlington. July 18, 1918.
Roberts, William, Findlay. Oct. 24, 1918.
Taylor, Gles R., Alva. March 9, 1918.
Thiry, Marcell B., Findlay. Nov. 15, 1918.
Shank, Harry G., Findlay. Oct. 5, 1918.
Shea, Walter J., Findlay. Oct. 7, 1918.
Shulter, Arthur D., McComb. Oct. 10, 1918.
Weiner, Roy L., Arcadia. Nov. 13, 1918.
Weirouch, Clarence J., McComb. Oct. 11, 1918.
Westcott, Theodore,* Findlay. Nov. 4, 1918.
Wilcke, George C., Findlay. Oct. 4, 1918.
Wineland, Paul,* Jenera. Oct. 22, 1918.

HARDIN COUNTY

Bloch, Clarence W., Kenton. Oct. 13, 1918.
Cleveland, Richard,* Kenton. Oct. 1, 1918.
Dugan, Cotter, Kenton. Jan. 11, 1919.
Engle, Willard A., McGuffey. Oct. 20, 1918.
Flanagan, Thurman G.,† Kenton. Oct. 5, 1918.
Foss, Stanley O.,* Ada. Sept. 12, 1918.
Gardner, Ralph,† Kenton. Nov. 2, 1918.
Gary, John, Kenton. Jan. 20, 1918.
Gelhaus, Cletus J., Kenton. Oct. 9, 1918.
Gilbert, Howard W., Kenton. Oct. 5, 1918.
Hastings, Emmons, Kenton. Oct. 17, 1918.
Hawk, Leo C., Ada. Dec. 30, 1917.
Jett, Floyd,* Kenton. Sept. 27, 1918.
Jordon, George R., Kenton. Oct. 4, 1918.
Krock, Edward,* McGuffey. Oct. 14, 1918
Laubis, Harry, Kenton. Oct. 4, 1918.
Martin, Ray H.,* Forest. Sept. 30, 1918.
McDonald, Lloyd A.,* Roundhead. Oct. 5, 1918.
McElroy, James, Ada. Jan. 24, 1919.
McLean, Leo J., Dunkirk. Oct. 7, 1918.
McVey, Otto C., Dunkirk. Oct. 1, 1918.
Mentzer, Pearl J., Kenton. Oct. 18, 1918.
Meyer, Russell J.,* Ada. Sept. 30, 1918.
Mummey, Clyde,* Kenton. July 15, 1918.
Nance, Byron F.,* Alger. Sept. 29. 1918.
Price, Glen,* Roundhead. Oct. 7, 1918.
Rosterfer, Frank,* Ridgeway. Sept. 30, 1918.
Shafer, Ray,* Bellecenter. Sept. 30, 1918.
Sherwood, Edgar L., Harden. Oct. 10, 1918.
Smith, Reuben B., McGuffey. Sept. 24, 1918.
Stewart, Harold,* Ridgeway. Oct. 9, 1918.
Swanigan, William,* Kenton. Sept. 27, 1918.
Thomson, Charles, Dunkirk. Nov. 25, 1918.
Watson, Forest, Kenton. March 3, 1918.

HARRISON COUNTY

Bigger, Robert C., Cadiz. Oct. 2, 1918.
Boor, Ross R., Conotton. Nov. 30, 1917.
Busby, Harry, Jewett. Oct. 1, 1918.
Cole, Enis E., Wabash. Feb. 26, 1919.
Dickerson, Clayton M.,† Cadiz. Oct. 12, 1918.
Dickerson, Elliot, Freeport. Oct. 7, 1918.
Dickey, George N.,† Cadiz. Oct. 15, 1918.
Gallagher, Maurice W., Scio. May 10, 1919.
Gault, George M., Star Route. Dec. 4, 1918.
Gilcher, Ralph W., Freeport. Oct. 17, 1918.
Gotchall, James C., Scio. Oct. 10, 1918.
Gotshall, Frank L.,† Scio. Oct. 18, 1918.
Griffin, Ray H., Bowerston. Feb. 4, 1918.
Harper, Roll A.,* Stillwater. Oct. 15, 1918.
Henderson, Frank H., Scio. Nov. 7, 1918.
Jamison, Samuel B.,* Cadiz. Nov. 1, 1918.
Johnson, Clarence M., Cadiz. July 30, 1918.
Johnson, George B.,* Piedmont. Oct. 1, 1918.
Laughlin, Charles L., Jewett. Oct. 16, 1918.
McConnell, Ross C., New Athens. Sept. 16, 1918.
Moore, Charles S.,† Short Creek. July 23, 1918.
Polen, Howard M.,* Germano. July 18, 1918.
Rankin, Walter,† Cadiz. Oct. 19, 1918.
Riley, Everett F., Cadiz. Oct. 9, 1918.
Scott, Ralph M., Cadiz. Dec. 25, 1918.
Shook, Ross P., Tippecanoe. Oct. 11, 1918.
Simpson, Parke H.,* Hopedale. Oct. 10, 1918.
Singhaus, Howard C.,† Scio. Oct. 7, 1918.
Tripp, Wayne C., Bowerston. Dec. 5, 1918.
Turner, Clyde C., Jewett. Oct. 11, 1918.
Watson, Roy, Tippecanoe. April 16, 1918.

HENRY COUNTY

Arps, Rudolph, Hamler. Oct. 16, 1918.
Ayer, Malcom, Napoleon. Jan. 29, 1919.
Badenhop, August,* Napoleon. July 22. 1918.
Baughman, Gilbert,* Napoleon. Sept. 28, 1918.
Bock, William,† Napoleon. Aug. 24, 1918.
Bolley, Russell,* New Bavaria. Oct. 6, 1918.
DeBacker, Albert,* Holgate. June 3, 1918.
Dehnbostel, John, Napoleon. May 2, 1919.
Desgranges, Carl, New Bavaria. Sept. 27, 1918.
Durant, William E., Napoleon. Oct. 15, 1918.
Golier, Harmon, New Bavaria. Nov. 9, 1918.
Helmke, William,* Holgate. July 31, 1918.
Hurd, James,† Florida. June 20, 1918.
Kipp, Fred, Hamler. Oct. 3, 1918.
Knepley, Oscar, Holgate. Oct. 6, 1918.
Kraegel, Frederick, Napoleon. Oct. 15, 1918.
McIntire, Warren,† Hamler. July 29, 1918.
McMillen, Robert,* McClure. Oct. 26, 1918.
Navin, Thomas, Okolona. Oct. 19, 1918.
Rakestraw, Cloyd, Napoleon. Oct. 2, 1918.
Reinboldt, Robert,‡ Napoleon. Jan. 3, 1919.
Stickmiller, John, Napoleon. Sept. 20, 1918.
Sidle, Alva,† Napoleon. July 5, 1918.
Tobias, Wayne, McClure. Sept. 28, 1918.
Watts, George, Grelton. Jan. 15, 1918.

HIGHLAND COUNTY

Barr, Ezra L., Lynchburg. Oct. 10, 1918.
Barr, Owen W.,† East Monroe. Aug. 3, 1918.
Cannon, Charles F., Greenfield. Sept. 27, 1918.
Carper, Arthur R.,* Greenfield. May 28, 1918.
Carper, Marion D., New Petersburg. Oct. 21, 1918.
Christy, Foster T., Hillsboro. Sept. 29, 1918.
Crum, Sherman, Marshall. Oct. 9, 1918.
Deardoff, Chester F., Sinking Spring. Oct. 1, 1918.
Donohoo, John B., Hillsboro. Oct. 2, 1918.
Gibler, Gustie, Fayettsville. Jan. 22, 1919.
Gibson, David O.,† Greenfield. Aug. 3, 1918.
Gillispie, Howard L., Marshall. Dec. 25, 1918.
Gleadell, Charles R., Leesburg. Oct. 3, 1918.
Gotherman, Harry C., Hillsboro. Dec. 4, 1918.
Griffith, Stanley J.,† Hillsboro. Oct. 3, 1918.
Houck, Herman,* Hillsboro. Oct. 10, 1918.
Kelly, Clark P., Greenfield. Oct. 27, 1918.
Kellis, Delbert L., Lynchburg. March 12, 1918.
Mills, Harry,* Greenfield. July 30, 1918.
Morgan, Esta O., Hillsboro. Oct. 8, 1918.
Nichols, Stanley, Hillsboro. Oct. 4, 1918.
Pate, Norman B., Hillsboro. Oct. 1, 1918.
Redkey, Carrey,† Hillsboro. Aug. 21, 1918.
Rockel, Edwin O., Hillsboro. Oct. 4, 1918.
Rockel, Frank W., Hillsboro. Oct. 10, 1918.
Smart, Robert A.,* Greenfield. Aug. 1, 1918.
Smith, Alva E., Leesburg. Oct. 4, 1918.
Smith, Walter L., Lynchburg. Oct. 6, 1918.
Sommers, Howard A., Greenfield. Nov. 9, 1918.
Stout, Raymond R.,* Hillsboro. Sept. 29, 1918.
Stultz, Glenn P., Hillsboro. Nov. 23, 1918.
Swift, Samuel, East Monroe. June 21, 1918.
Taylor, Otis W., Hillsboro. Oct. 7, 1918.
Thompson, Andrew R.,* Sinking Spring. Nov. 10, 1918.
Vaughn, Earl H.,* Greenfield. Oct. 31, 1918.
Washburn, Stanley, Hillsboro. Sept. 29, 1918.
White, Lawrence, Greenfield. Oct. 6, 1918.
Williams, Fred R.,* Petersburg. Oct. 23, 1918.
Wise, Walter,* Greenfield. Oct. 21, 1918.

HOCKING COUNTY

Allen, Lloyd D., Haydenville. Oct. 6, 1918.
Allison, Russell H., South Bloomingville. Nov. 8, 1918.

Arter, Alva, Rockbridge. Oct. 16, 1918.
Bailey, Oscar Buell, Rockbridge. Aug. 20, 1918.
Beiugher, George, Rockbridge. Oct. 6, 1918.
Clark, Charles E., Union Furnace. Oct. 24, 1918.
Currens, Clarence, Murray City. Nov. 21, 1918.
Carrick, Clifford F., Union Furnace. Oct. 6, 1918.
Casto, Worick B., Logan. Oct. 9, 1918.
Dixon, Homer, Murray City. Oct. 11, 1918.
Douglas, Harry,* Jobs. Oct. 11, 1918.
Gallagher, James E., Logan. March 2, 1919.
Hankison, Isaac O., Logan. Oct. 22, 1918.
Hartman, Alfred R., Logan. Oct. .., 1918.
Hess, Herman L.,* Logan. Oct. 31, 1918.
Hoppel, Charles S., Logan. Dec. 24, 1917.
Humphreys, Thomas S., Logan. Oct. 10, 1918.
Jones, Fred P., Logan. April 2, 1919.
Joy, Jacob A.,* Logan. Nov. 2, 1918.
Mattox, Aaron E., South Bloomingville. Nov. 10, 1918.
Ringhiser, Clarence E., Logan. Oct. 19, 1918.
Starrk, Bernard T., Gore. Oct. 5, 1918.
Stedwill, Roland A.,† Carbon Hill. Oct. 12, 1918.
Sutton, Vernon W., Union Furnace. Dec. 23, 1918.
Thompson, Charles C., Logan. Oct. 10, 1918.
Thompson, Clarence,† Gore. Oct. 6, 1918.
Tisdale, Nokey, Laurelville. Oct. 7, 1918.
Trout, Clifford, Rockbridge. Oct. 17, 1918.
Warner, Earl,* Logan. Sept. 12, 1918.
Watts, Walter E., Logan. Oct. 8, 1918.
Wolfe, Joshua B.,† Haydenville. Oct. 3, 1918.
Wolfe, Leroy M.,* Haydenville. Sept. 27, 1918.

HOLMES COUNTY

Carpenter, Conda W., Killbuck. Feb. 16, 1919.
Carter, Clarence, Killbuck. Oct. 14, 1918.
Casey, Rouse, Millersburg. Oct. 10, 1918.
Cline, Harper,* Millersburg. Oct. 8, 1918.
Daniels, Roy, Millersburg. Oct. 14, 1918.
Harris, Miles, Nashville. Oct. 3, 1918.
Hostettler, Roy K., Bigprairie. Oct. 12, 1918.
Inks, Melchoir, Mt. Hope. Feb. 5, 1919.
Johnson, Elmer, Glenmot. April 22, 1918.
Kendle, Artemus F., Winesburg. Oct. 6, 1918.
Logsdon, Clarence,† Killbuck. Aug. 23, 1918.
McClure, Melvin,† Holmesville. Oct. 5, 1918.
Phillips, Charles, Killbuck. March 23, 1919.
Scheufler, Alvin, Winesburg. Jan. 4, 1918.
Snyder, William, Millersburg. Oct. 21, 1918.

HURON COUNTY

Alt, Jacob, Norwalk. May 7, 1919.
Barney, George F., New London. Nov. 8, 1918.
Barnworth, Clarence L.,* Bellevue. Aug. 30, 1918.
Beattie, Arthur J.,* Norwalk. Oct. 15, 1918.
Bell, Harry R.,* Fitchville. Sept. 26, 1918.
Brown, Clarence E., Norwalk. Oct. 8, 1918.
Buckingham, Huron,† Chicago Jct. Sept. 15, 1918.
Carson, George M., Bellevue. Dec. 30, 1918.
Cherry, Dear D.,* North Fairfield. Aug. 21, 1918.
Edelman, Bernard C., Norwalk. April 20, 1918.
Endle, Walter H., Bellevue. Dec. 8, 1917.
Heyman, Carl J., Monroeville. Dec. 3, 1918.
Heyman, Harley L., Bellevue. Oct. 12, 1918.
Heyman, Stephen C.,* Bellevue. Oct. 25, 1918.
Kelly, Kail H., Chicago Jct. Oct. 27, 1918.
Kenyon, Ivan Wayne,* Wakeman. Nov. 4, 1918.
Loew, Rudolph, Monroeville. Oct. 6, 1918.
Martin, Homer H., Greenwich. Oct. 12, 1918.
McClaflin, Harold H.,* Clarksfield. July 28, 1918.
Mead, Theodore E.,* New London. Sept. 30, 1918.
Miller, Merrill M., Greenwich. Oct. 4, 1918.
Miller, Ray S., Bellevue. Oct. 5, 1918.
Mumford, John C., New London. Oct. 12, 1918.
Myers, Harold L., Norwalk. April 15, 1918.
Navin, Charles A., Norwalk. Nov. 25, 1918.
Nolan, Cecil E.,† New London. Oct. 30, 1918.
Norman, Percy C., Norwalk. Oct. 6, 1918.
O'Mara, George L., Monroeville. Oct. 11, 1918.
Savage, Lewis F., Willard. Oct. 5, 1918.
Schick, Jacob F., Norwalk. Oct. 4, 1918.
Schnupf, Carl R.,† Norwalk. Oct. 6, 1918.
Sherman, Carl E. Oct. 17, 1918.
Stone, Charles L., Wakeman. Jan. 1, 1919.
Sullivan, Joseph J.,* Norwalk. Sept. 29, 1918.
Vrooman, James E., Norwalk. March 17, 1918.
Watros, Paul K., Norwalk. Nov. 4, 1918.
Wilson, Harley D., North Fairfield. Oct. 7, 1918.

JACKSON COUNTY

Canter, Henry, Wellston. Oct. 6, 1918.
Canter, Jerry, Oak Hill. Nov. 22, 1917.
Coon, Elmer, Oak Hill. Oct. 9, 1918.
Crambitt, Eugene, Jackson. Feb. 3, 1918.
Davis, Frank, Oak Hill. Oct. 6, 1918.
Edinger, Joseph, Wellston. Jan. 23, 1919.
Ernst, George, Samsonville. Oct. 10, 1918.
Estler, John, Jackson. Oct. 21, 1918.
Fair, Frederick, Wellston. Oct. 10, 1918.
Gentil, Harry,* Coalton. Nov. 4, 1918.
Hall, William, Oak Hill. Oct. 12, 1918.
Hamilton, Otho,* Pomeroy. Oct. 6, 1918.
Handley, Collis, Wellston. Feb. 12, 1919.
Harris, Otto, Jackson. Oct. 10, 1918.
Helfring, Edward, Jackson. March 27, 1919.
Hill, Harley, Wellston. Nov. 3, 1918.
Howe, Jefferson,* Jackson. July 28, 1918.
Jenkins, David, Oak Hill. Oct. 10, 1918.
Johnson, George,† Jackson. July 28, 1918.
Jones, David J., Oak Hill. Oct. 12, 1918.
Kent, Allard,* Oak Hill. Oct. 6, 1918.
Lambert, Jennings, Cambra. Oct. 7, 1918.
Lambert, William, Oak Hill. Oct. 8, 1918.
Leach, Homer, Wellston. Sept. 16, 1918.
Lloyd, Hayden, Oak Hill. Nov. 19, 1918.
Metzler, David, Jackson. Oct. 6, 1918.
Metzler, Harry,* Oak Hill. Oct. 10, 1918.
Reed, Hollie, Wellston. Oct. 26, 1918.
Rhea, Floyd, Cove. Oct. 3, 1918.
Salmons, Walter, Oak Hill. Oct. 6, 1918.
Seiberts, Herschel, Wellston. Oct. 8, 1918.
Shuff, Harry,* Coalton. Sept. 24, 1918.
Sticklen, Frank, Cove. Oct. 12, 1918.
West, Harry, Wellston. Oct. 22, 1918.
Whaley, William,† Jackson. Nov. 12, 1918.
Williams, Charles, Oak Hill. Nov. 1, 1918.
Wyant, Clarence, Oak Hill. Sept. 13, 1918.
Yinger, Joseph B., Jackson. Oct. 7, 1918.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Ackerman, Raymond A.,† Steubenville. Nov. 4, 1918.
Alfier, Antoni,* Steubenville. Sept. 29, 1918.
Allen, John M., Tiltonsville. Feb. 12, 1919.
Anderson, George D.,* Steubenville.
Baindbridge, Henery E.,* Mingo. Oct. 9, 1918.
Beadnell, Thomas A., Irondale. Oct. 1, 1918.
Beany, James S., Smithfield. Sept. 22, 1918.
Beel, Raymond E.,* Rush Run. Oct. 20, 1918.
Berney, Sylvester,* Steubenville. Sept. 26, 1918.
Bolis, Steve P.,* Steubenville. Oct. 8, 1918.
Borski, Joseph,† Amsterdam. Oct. 29, 1918.
Boyle, William,* Steubenville. July 19, 1918.
Burke, Michael E., Toronto. Nov. 26, 1919.
Burriss, Millard R.,† Smithfield. Oct. 10, 1918.
Carman, Floyd L., Bergholz. Oct. 13, 1918.
Casciano, Nick,* Steubenville. Sept. 14, 1918.
Cline, Charles,* Unionport. Nov. 10, 1918.
Cline, Harry. April 23, 1918.
Curfman, Thomas D.,† Steubenville. Oct. 7, 1918.
Cusick, Jay N.,* Tiltonsville. Oct. 5, 1918.
Dellacroce, Joseph,* Steubenville. Nov. 7, 1918.
Demark, Peter.* Steubenville. Sept. 14, 1918.
Donley, Charles T., Adena. Oct. 3, 1918.
Dunn, Thomas C., Steubenville. Sept. 18, 1918.
Durst, Davis H., Adena. May 5, 1919.
Elliott, Guy R., Hammondsville. Sept. 25, 1918.
Faiazzi, Domenico,* Steubenville. Oct. 8, 1918.
Feist, Leo S.,† Steubenville. July 15, 1918.
Ferrell, Okey R.,† Toronto. Aug. 9, 1918.
Finnigan, Richard S., Longreen. Nov. 6, 1918.
Freese, Joseph C.,† Steubenville. Oct. 17, 1918.
Harris, Trevor, Steubenville. Oct. 26, 1918.
Hart, Charles D., Fernwood. Feb. 4, 1919.
Humphrey, Harmon R.,* Brilliant. Oct. 6, 1918.
Kimsey, Claude L.,* Port Homer. Oct. 17, 1918.
Koontz, Gilbert M.,* Adena. Oct. 6, 1918.
Lehman, Phillip,* Bloomingdale. Oct. 26, 1918.
Lodge, Robert H., Steubenville. Oct. 4, 1918.
Lynn, Thomas W.,* Rayland. Aug. 12, 1918.
Maloney, Everett L., Brilliant. Oct. 18, 1918.
McCook, Francis R.,† Steubenville. Oct. 7, 1918.
McLean, Paul J., Toronto. Oct. 30, 1918.
McNeil, James L.,* Steubenville. Nov. 10, 1918.
Mercer, James H.,* Steubenville. Oct. 14, 1918.
Mercer, Merrill A.,† Bloomingdale. Nov. 8, 1918.
Monteer, Dewey,* Empire. March 20, 1918.
Orwick, Walter,* Steubenville. June 18, 1918.
Panzarello, Carlo,* Steubenville. Oct. 4, 1918.
Paul, Forrest D., Steubenville. Oct. 22, 1918.
Preble, Howard L.,† Steubenville. Oct. 5, 1918.
Romanda, Joseph C.,* Toronto. Oct. 14, 1918.
Roper, Kenyon,* Steubenville. Sept. 14, 1918.
Rose, John H.,* Irondale. July 30, 1918.
Saccone, Biagio V.,* Steubenville. Oct. 14, 1918.
Santora, Antonio,* Steubenville. Sept. 15, 1918.

Smith, Stanley, Bergholz. Dec. 23, 1917.
Snyder, John A.,* Toronto. July 15, 1918.
Spishak, Stephen, Yorkville. May 17, 1918.
Spragg, William W.,* Adena. July 30, 1918.
Stevens, Virgil L.,* Reed Mills. Oct. 2, 1918.
Taylor, Eva, Steubenville. Feb. 26, 1919.
Walker, David F., Steubenville. Oct. 15, 1918.
Wilson, William J.,* Toronto. Sept. 26, 1918.
Yoder, William R., Irondale. Oct. 7, 1918.
Zalowski, Felix,* Steubenville. Sept. 28, 1918.

KNOX COUNTY

Adams, William, Mt. Vernon. Feb. 9, 1919.
Andrews, Charles,* Mt. Vernon. Oct. 5, 1918.
Bartlett, Harry C., Mt. Vernon. Oct. 10, 1918.
Beach, Ralph E., Mt. Vernon. Oct. 16, 1918.
Blakely, Walter S., Mt. Vernon. Sept. 29, 1918.
Carter, Ben,* Mt. Vernon. Sept. 1, 1918.
Dailey, William M., Fredericktown. Oct. 7, 1918.
Faddis, Elton V., Mt. Vernon. Oct. 7, 1918.
Fox, Herman L., Brinkhaven. Oct. 3, 1918.
Gregory, George,† Mt. Vernon. Jan. 8, 1919.
Hauger, Jesse M., Buckeye City. Oct. 2, 1918.
Helt, Ray, Mt. Vernon. Jan. 18, 1918.
Herrod, Louis, Mt. Vernon. April 27, 1917.
Hill, Harry C., Mt. Vernon. Sept. 26, 1918.
Kieffer, Dwight R., Howard. Sept. 27, 1918.
Lafever, Calvin C., Howard. Oct. 6, 1918.
McCullough, Roger J., Martinsburg. Oct. 5, 1918.
McDanold, Harry E.,* Mt. Vernon. Oct. 30, 1918.
Pickering, Channing V., Mt. Vernon. Oct. 22, 1918.
Ranson, Charles R., Mt. Vernon. Feb. 14, 1919.
Smith, Howard E., Mt. Vernon. Sept. 30, 1918.
Staats, Harry,† Howard. Nov. 18, 1918.
Tish, Clinton E., Democracy. Dec. 1, 1918.
Weber, Edgar J., Mt. Vernon. Nov. 1, 1918.
Worley, Lloyd A.,* Mt. Vernon. Aug. 31, 1918.

LAKE COUNTY

Brakeman, Philip R.,† Painsville. Nov. 10, 1918.
Briggs, Lewis A., Painsville. Oct. 31, 1918.
Conry, James, Willoughby. Oct. 5, 1918.
Curtiss, William, Mentor. Nov. 28, 1918.
Harper, Clarence, Unionville. Oct. 14, 1918.
Hutchinson, William M.,* Grand River. Sept. 26, 1918.
Jacobson, Matt,† Fairport. July 29, 1918.
Jenson, Peter M., Painsville. Feb. 13, 1918.
Luoto, August M., Fairport Harbor. Dec. 22, 1918.
Lynch, Thomas P.,* Painsville. July 18, 1918.
Maloney, George S., Mentor. Dec. 24, 1918.
McGrath, Laura O., Willoughby Oct. 3, 1918.
Murphy, Glen R.,† Perry. July 30, 1918.
Nelson, George, Willoughby. Dec. 2, 1918.
Newton, Fred P., Painsville. Sept. 24, 1918.
Pierson, Egbert H., Painsville. Sept. 23, 1918.
Roberts, Carl W.,* Willoughby. Nov. 2, 1918.
Rogers, Fred Post, Painsville. May 19, 1918.
Setter, Ervin P., Willoughby. May 10, 1918.
Wilcox, Russel, Mentor. Oct. 16, 1918.

LAWRENCE COUNTY

Ball, Hanceford, Steece. Oct. 6, 1918.
Barnett, Joe, Ironton. Oct. 3, 1918.
Barron, Raymond J., Ironton. July 21, 1919.
Beckett, Ivan C., Proctorville. Oct. 4, 1918.
Black, Ed.,† Proctorville. Oct. 31, 1918.
Booth, Bailey, North Kenova. Oct. 24, 1918.
Bowman, Cecil M., Athalia. Oct. 7, 1918.
Bryant, Curtis C.,* Deering. Sept. 28, 1918.
Callicoat, Edgar, Proctorville. Oct. 4, 1918.
Callicoat, John, Proctorville. Oct. 4, 1918.
Carey, Willard L., Leatherwood. Oct. 4, 1918.
Chinn, Albert,† Ironton. Sept. 30, 1918.
Clark, Robert E., Chesapeake. Oct. 5, 1918.
Clay, Horace C., Rock Camp. Nov. 7, 1918.
Collier, Alvin, Kitts Hill. Oct. 15, 1918.
Davis, Jesse, Pedro. Oct. 28, 1918.
Dawson, Homer,* Ironton. March 9, 1918.
Dement, Charlie E., Proctorville. Oct. 4, 1918.
Dilley, Leslie J., Andis. Oct. 21, 1918.
Dilley, Luther, Andis. Oct. 1, 1918.
Dillion, Festus, Scottown. Oct. 20, 1918.
Dirlam, Hale V.,† Hale. July 29, 1918.
Doughty, Andrew,† Pedro. Oct. 5, 1918.
Farmer, Harry E., Ironton. Oct. 5, 1918.
Foster, James, Ironton. Oct. 14, 1918.
Fox, Gardner A., Lecta. Feb. 18, 1918.
Freeman, Bernard C., South Point. Oct. 25, 1918.
Fuller, Harry, Proctorville. Oct. 7, 1918.
Gannon, Oscar,† Kitts Hill. Oct. 7, 1918.
Gillette, Lester F., Proctorville. Oct. 8, 1918.
Grayman, David J., Ironton. Oct. 3, 1918.
Groce, Hobart M., Ironton. Oct. 6, 1918.
Haskins, William R., Ironton. May 24, 1920.
Heck, Harry, Pedro. May 7, 1919.
Howell, Charles, Hoadley. Feb. 9, 1918.
Howell, Edward I.,* Children Home. Oct. 23, 1918.
Jones, Russell H., Proctorville. Oct. 5, 1918.
Leach, Walter L., Pedro. Oct. 4, 1918.
Lewis, David W., Scottown. Oct. 6, 1918.
Lintner, Charles Jr., Irontown. Oct. 20 1918.
Lynn, Howard C.,* Ironton. Oct. 31, 1918.
Massie, Stanley C., Pedro. Oct. 3, 1918.
Matuchess, Ed., Hanging Rock. Oct. 13, 1918.
McGowan, John M., Hanging Rock. Oct. 5, 1918.
McMahon, Mary I., Ironton. Oct. 4, 1918.
Payne, Charles O., Wilgus. March 1, 1919.
Payne, Otto, Wilgus. Feb. 10, 1919.
Peyton, Randolph, Ironton. Oct. 15, 1918.
Russell, Carl. Oct. 14, 1918.
Scarberry, Benjamin, Getaway. Oct. 10, 1918.
Shattuck, Charles D., Ironton. Oct. 12, 1918.
Short, Alpha, Millers. Oct. 15, 1918.
Smith, John W.,* Fire Brick. July 21, 1918.
Stewart, Ralph H.,* Coal Grove. Oct. 23, 1918.
Stewart, Roy S., Hanging Rock. Oct. 9, 1918.
Tomilson, Everett B., Chesapeake. Oct. 4, 1918.
Warman, Harry S., Black Fork. Oct. 10, 1918.
Weaver, Herschel H., Ironton. Oct. 5, 1918.
Weisenberger, James, Steece. Oct. 8, 1918.
Whitrock, William A., Wilgus. Oct. 1, 1918.
Wright, Richard J.,* Steece. Oct. 23, 1918.
Wilson, Adam, Ironton. Oct. 17, 1918.
Wisenberger, James M., Steece. Oct. 8, 1918.
Woods, Pleasant,† Oak Hill. Sept. 21, 1918.
Young, Harry F., Pedro. Oct. 6, 1918.

LICKING COUNTY

Andrews, Charles F., Newark. Oct. 14, 1918.
Baughman, Hemery C., Johnstown. Oct. 3, 1918.
Beckholt, Edward C., Utica. Sept. 29, 1918.
Berkshire, James E.,* Newark. Nov. 7, 1918.
Bibler, Charles M., Etna. Oct. 9, 1918.
Bonham, Jesse F., Newark. Jan. 5, 1918.
Brown, Samuel W., Newark. March 10, 1918.
Brown, William E., Hebron. Oct. 4, 1918.
Buxton, Hugh M., Croton. Feb. 26, 1918.
Campbell, Frank H., Newark. Oct. 6, 1918.
Connor, Eugene, Newark. Oct. 19, 1918.
Coyne, George A., Newark. Oct. 17, 1918.
Crawford, Orville I., Hebron. April 11, 1918.
Drake, George E.,† Newark. Aug. 7, 1918.
Eswine, Russell C.,† Etna. Sept. 27, 1918.
Evans, Homer, Croton. April 18, 1918.
Fergus, Frank C.,* Newark. July 19, 1918.
Frush, Walter G., Thorneville. Oct. 9, 1918.
Hintz, Carl J., Newark. Jan. 23, 1919.
Hite, Virgil O., Granville. Oct. 26, 1918.
Hottinger, Homer, Newark. Oct. 13, 1918.
Hottinger, Zennie, Granville. Oct. 12, 1918.
Hursey, Ross A., Gratiot. Oct. 12, 1918.
Hyatt, James A.,* Johnstown. Sept. 12, 1918.
Jones, John K., Newark. April 27, 1918.
Knisely, Hugh, Utica. Oct. 5, 1918.
Koontz, Ralph G., St. Louisville. April 22, 1919.
Korzenborn, Fred W.,† Newark. Oct. 14, 1918.
Lamp, Ellis L., Newark. Nov. 17, 1918.
Lewis, Walter W., Johnstown. Oct. 25, 1918.
Lieber, Ernst T., Newark. March 2, 1919.
Lightner, Lawrence, Utica. Nov. 16, 1918.
Livingston, Clyde D., Newark. Nov. 25, 1918.
Mathis, Wyvil L.,* Johnstown. May 9, 1918.
Mazey, Clark, Newark. Nov. 5, 1918.
McCurdy, William J., Newark. Oct. 25, 1918.
McKnight, Stanley S., Newark. Oct. 29, 1918.
Meckley, Homer C., Newark. Oct. 9, 1918.
Metheny, Enzley J., Newark. Sept. 14, 1917.
Miller, Thomas O., Newark. Nov. 4, 1918.
Moose, Roy J., Outville. March 9, 1919.
Morgan, LeRoy C., Pataskala. Oct. 4, 1918.
Pop, Isadore,† Newark. July 29, 1918.
Pound, Lee O., Newark. Oct. 3, 1918.
Repede, Toma, Newark. Feb. 12, 1918.
Richardson, Forest H., Newark. Oct. 9, 1918.
Roney, Dwight M.,* Newark. Oct. 1, 1918.
Rostofer, Samuel, Kirkersville. Oct. 16, 1918.
Scott, Orville G., Utica. Oct. 2, 1918.
Smith, Charles E.,† Newark. Nov. 28, 1918.
Serrett, George B., St. Louisville. Oct. 5, 1918.
Sturman, Rollo B., Newark. Oct. 1, 1918.
Taylor, Harvey,† Newark. July 23, 1918.
Thompson, George O., Hebron. Oct. 8, 1918.
Varney, Irven S., Newark. Oct. 7, 1918.
Wheeler, James G., Newark. Oct. 4, 1918.
Wheeler, Marion O.,* Newark. Sept. 29, 1918.
White, Earl T., Newark. Oct. 10, 1918.
Williams, Cecil R.,† Newark. Oct. 13, 1918.
Williams, Thurman E., Alexandria. April 4, 1918.
Woolard, Wilmer A., Buckeye Lake. Oct. 5, 1918.

LOGAN COUNTY

Abraham, Richard F., Bellefontaine. Nov. 20, 1918.
Ailes, Edward B.,* Bellefontaine. July 18, 1918.
Bergchicker, Floyd, Bellefontaine. Oct. 6, 1918.
Bushawn, Henery F.,† Monroe. Oct. 22, 1918.
Clay, Lewis D., Quincy. Oct. 8, 1918.
Cline, William A., Bellefontaine. Oct. 12, 1918.
Culver, Earl B., Bellefontaine. Nov. 21, 1917.
Devine, Wilbur C., Bellefontaine. Oct. 5, 1918.
Doane, Lyman L., DeGraff. Jan. 24, 1918.
Dubbs, Forest E.,* West Liberty. June 9, 1918.
Harshfeild, Armand,† East Liberty. Aug. 18, 1918.
Hartzler, Herman A., West Liberty. Sept. 12, 1918.
Manahan, Clayon E., Beele Center. Oct. 4, 1918.
McGovern, Charlie, West Liberty. Nov. 9, 1918.
Miller, Gleen D., Bellefontaine. Jan 31, 1918.
Mustaine, Herman L., Bellefontaine. Nov. 3, 1918.
Ortman, Alfred J.,* Huntsville. Aug. 1, 1918.
Rowley, Freeman E., Quincy. Oct. 7, 1918.
Stout, Willard E.,* Belle Center. Sept. 26, 1918.
Wagner, Jasper P., Belle Center. Feb. 14. 1918.
Webb, Joseph V., Quincy. Jan. 9, 1919.
Whaley, Glenn,† Bell Center. Aug. 30, 1918.
Woodard, Ivan B., West Liberty. Oct. 4, 1918.
Wright, Harry G., Quincy. March 23, 1918.

LORAIN COUNTY

Anderson, Elmer,* Oberlin. June 4, 1918.
Arnold, Frank, Kipton. Nov. 19, 1918.
Arthrell, Charles,† Elyria. Oct. 20, 1918.
Beckwith, Paul O., Elyria. Oct. 30, 1918.
Blum, Julius M., Amherst. June 23, 1918.
Bonaminio, Vincent, Lorain. Oct. 4, 1918.
Buss, August, Lorain. April 13, 1918.
Campana, Thomas,† Lorain. Oct. 10, 1918.
Ciganski, Frank,* Lorain. Oct. 15, 1918.
Cline, William B., Elyria. July 25, 1918.
Cobb, Wilfred A.,* Oberlin. Sept. 30, 1918.
Davenport, Walter I., Lorain. Oct. 11, 1918.
Decker, Albert J.,* Amherst. Oct. 6, 1918.
Del Sangro, Erminio, Lorain. Feb. 12, 1919.
Dibble, George H., Lorain. Oct. 13, 1918.
Dute, Homer A.,*Amherst. Sept. 3, 1918.
Emerick, Frank J., Lorain. Oct. 14, 1918.
Fike, Orval R., Lorain. April 25, 1918.
Freeman, Judson D., Lagrange. Sept. 12, 1918.
Gannon, William C., Lorain. May 24, 1918.
Garro, Frank, Lorain. Oct. 6, 1918.
Gibbons, Edward,* North Ridgeville. Nov. 1, 1918.
Glading, Clarence L., Lorain. Oct. 1, 1918.
Graber, Albert, Lorain. Oct. 7, 1918.
Hacker, Arthur M., Grafton. Oct. 6, 1918.
Hardwick, Charles W., Kipton. Oct. 8, 1918.
Harris, Arthur V., Lorain. Oct. 2, 1918.
Hill, David E.,* Amherst. Oct. 8, 1918.
Hinkson, Rollin E.,* Elyria. Sept. 30, 1918.
Hoffman, John C.,* Elyria. Oct. 7, 1918.
Holle, Henry W.,* Amherst. Sept. 12, 1918.
Howard, Walter, Wellington. Jan. 14, 1918.
Hudson, Henry B.,* Lorain. Oct. 5, 1918.
Johnson, Gay,† Elyria. Oct. 11, 1918.
Kolb, Oscar C., Elyria. Jan. 12, 1918.
Lakosi, Lorence, Lorain. Dec. 9, 1918.
Leonard, Lloyd,* Beldon. July 31, 1918.
Lewis, Karl B.,* Lorain. Aug. 1, 1918.
Lumsden, Cleveland,* Lorain. Sept. 26, 1918.
Magas, Louis P.,* Elyria. Nov. 4, 1918.
Marconis, Joseph,† Lorain. Sept. 29, 1918.
Mason, Harry E., Oberlin. Jan. 14, 1919.
Matson, Melvin A., Amherst. March 13, 1918.
Mayberry, Kline D., Elyria. Oct. 5, 1918.
McCarty, Lawrence,* Oberlin. Oct. 24, 1918.
McGinnis, Charles D.,* Elyria. Nov. 4, 1918.
McTighe, Frank L.,* Lorain. July 18, 1918.
Meinke, Edwin W., Elyria. Oct. 7, 1918.
Miller, Adam George,* Elyria. Oct. 29, 1918.
Mischke, Joe, Lorain. Sept. 15, 1919.
Mittendorf, Barney,* Avon. Oct. 25, 1918.
Morgan, Iyle K.,* Wellington. Oct. 26, 1918.
Moriarty, Martin V., Lorain. Oct. 4, 1918.
Moor, Harley, Elyria. Dec. 28, 1917.
Mullen, John J.,* Lorain. June 27, 1918.
Murrey, Thomas,* Lorain. Oct. 24, 1918.
Nary, Edward G.,* Elyria. Oct. 26, 1918.
Parsley, William H., Lorain. Jan. 8, 1918.
Peltz, Oscar F.,† Elyria. Oct. 22, 1918.
Pennington, Bartlett B., Lorain. Jan. 6, 1919.
Peters, Walter A.,* Elyria. Sept. 30, 1918.
Peyrykonski, Adam,* Lorain. Sept. 29, 1918.
Pflug, Alfred R., Lorain. Dec. 16, 1918.
Phillips, Frank C.,* Elyria. Oct. 25, 1918.
Pippert, Walter,* Amherst. Oct. 23, 1918.
Plumb, Paris J., Lorain. Oct. 5, 1918.
Powers, Ralph E.,† Amherst. Jan. 23, 1918.
Prindl, Charles,* Elyria. July 15, 1918.
Quayle, Thomas J.,* Oberlin. Sept. 29, 1918.
Reiber, Frank L., Lorain. Jan. 16, 1919.
Repiczky, Matyas, Lorain. Sept. 29, 1918.
Richey, Herbert S.,† Elyria. Sept. 11, 1917.
Rotter, Theodore, Lorain. Dec. 11, 1917.
Rourke, Joseph V., Elyria. Oct. 29, 1918.
Sattler, John J., Lorain. Oct. 13, 1918.
Scott, Joseph, Lorain. Dec. 12, 1918.
Seabold, John I., Lorain. Nov. 25, 1918.
Shannon, Thomas E.,* Elyria. Oct. 1, 1918.
Slack, Donald J., Oberlin. Feb. 4, 1918.
Smith, John J., Elyria. Nov. 16, 1918.
Smith, John M.,* Elyria. Oct. 10, 1918.
Smith, Peter P.,† Elyria. Nov. 5, 1918.
Spos, Peter, Lorain. April 2, 1918.
Stauder, Victor, Beach Park. Oct. 10, 1918.
Simon, Louis, Elyria. Sept. 30, 1918.
Thompson, Wilfred, Lorain. Sept. 21, 1918.
Wagner, Gilbert J.,* Elyria. Oct. 25, 1918.
Weitzel, William H.,* Lorain. Aug. 17, 1918.
Wesbecher, Frank J., Amherst. Oct. 17, 1918.
Whitehead, Pauls, Oberlin. Oct. 2, 1918.
Wildenhein, William J.,* Grafton. Oct. 14, 1918.
Wilson, David W., Lorain. Nov. 24, 1918.
Wirkner, Frank A., Grafton. Feb. 22, 1919.
Wyttenbach, Herbert P., Amherst. June 16, 1919.

LUCAS COUNTY

Abele, William H.,† Toledo. Oct. 27, 1918.
Allen, Harry I.,† Toledo. Oct. 9, 1918.
Amos, John P.,* Toledo. Sept. 25, 1918.
Anderson, Mauda, Toledo. Oct. 2, 1918.
Andrezejczak, Joseph A.,* Toledo. Oct. 17, 1918.
Archer, Glen B., Toledo. Oct. 10, 1918.
Aukerman, Roy A., Toledo. Oct. 2, 1918.
Austin, Henry,* Toledo. Nov. 10, 1918.
Avery, Archie C.,* Toledo. Oct. 27, 1918.
Baker, Joseph J.,* Toledo. Oct. 5, 1918.
Bahlman, Charles A.,* Toledo. Oct. 11, 1918.
Bareford, George E., Toledo. Oct. 23, 1918.
Bartelle, Paul F., Toledo. Feb. 11, 1919.
Bean, Roy C., Toledo. Oct. 4, 1918.
Becker, George M., Toledo. Oct. 7, 1918.
Beeley, Andrew H., Toledo. Oct. 11, 1919.
Beigh, Edward, Toledo. July 21, 1919.
Beilak, Kazimierz,* Toledo. Nov. 11, 1918.
Benney, Guido, Toledo. March 4, 1920.
Bevelhymer, Franklin, Toledo. Feb. 16, 1919.
Bialy, Wojeiech,‡ Toledo. Sept. 23, 1918.
Bick, William W., Toledo. June 11, 1919.
Bickel, John, Toledo. Nov. 26, 1918.
Birman, Morris,* Toledo. Nov. 6, 1918.
Bittman, Elmer L.,* Toledo. Oct. 21, 1918.
Bittner, Fred,* Toledo. Sept. 12, 1918.
Bitz, George S.,* Toledo. Aug. 8, 1918.
Blue, Paul E., Toledo. May 7, 1918.
Blystone, Freeman N., Berkey. Oct. 16, 1918.
Bohm, Henry J.,* Toledo. Oct. 15, 1918.
Boswell, Elza, Toledo. Oct. 5, 1918.
Bozenhart, Ernest G.,† Toledo. Nov. 1, 1918.
Brant, Frederick B., Toledo. Oct. 25, 1918.
Buell, Frank A., Toledo. Feb. 4, 1919.
Brennan, Thomas E.,* Toledo. Oct. 21, 1918.
Brobst, Alexander W., Toledo. Oct. 10, 1918.
Broussard, Joseph O.,* Toledo. Sept. 12, 1918.
Brown, George L.,* Toledo. Oct. 31, 1918.
Brown, Louis C.,† Toledo. Oct. 18, 1918.
Buckman, Charles,‡ Toledo. June 14, 1918.
Budzynski, John S.,* Toledo. Sept. 13, 1918.
Bukowski, Leo J.,* Toledo. Oct. 14, 1918.
Burke, Norman M., Toledo. June 28, 1918.
Burski, Joseph,* Toledo. July 2, 1918.
Bynon, Charles, Toledo. March 17, 1918.
Cahill, Harry C.,* Toledo. Sept. 13, 1918.
Calabise, Frank, Toledo. Oct. 23, 1918.
Campbell, William. Dec. 14, 1917.
Carlo, Angelo,* Toledo. Sept. 29, 1918.
Carney, Charles,‡ Toledo. March 15, 1919.
Garribino, Charles,‡ Toledo. May 17, 1919.
Chappel, Charles F.,* Toledo. Sept. 27, 1918.
Charter, William H.,* Maumee. Sept. 12, 1918.
Christman, Emery F., Waterville.
Colburn, Clarence,† Toledo. July 23, 1918.
Coleman, Charles E.,† Toledo. Oct. 4, 1918.
Cone, Paul D., Maumee. Oct. 24, 1918.
Corcoran, Luke J., Toledo. Jan. 26, 1919.
Cotter, Maurice,* Toledo. Sept. 12, 1918.
Crawford, James J., Toledo. Oct. 6, 1918.
Crosby, Malcolm P., Toledo. Oct. 11, 1918.
Cullen, Frank W.,† Toledo. Aug. 6, 1918.
Cummings, Francis H.,* Toledo. Nov. 11, 1918.
Curtis, Peter F.,* Toledo. Oct. 3, 1918.
Dailing, Albert F.,* Toledo. Aug. 7, 1918.
Daly, Arthur E.,* Toledo. Sept. 2, 1918.

Davie, Roy, Toledo. Oct. 9, 1918.
Davied, Harvey S.,* Toledo. June 13, 1918.
De Lormo, William.
Demski, Fred J.,† Toledo. Oct. 6, 1918.
De Shetler, Arthur,‡ Toledo. June 1, 1918.
Dickerson, Ernest L., Toledo. Oct. 13, 1918.
Diefenbach, Albert H., Toledo. Nov. 1, 1918.
Diehn, Joseph W.,† Toledo. Sept. 12, 1918.
Digby, William, Toledo. Nov. 25, 1918.
Doering, Walter W., Toledo. Oct. 5, 1918.
Dombrowski, John, Toledo. Oct. 7, 1918.
Dosher, David L., Toledo. Feb. 9, 1919.
Drew, Ernest, Toledo. July 15, 1918.
Duffy, Clement T., Toledo. April 24, 1918.
Dunbar, Gale S., Toledo. March 1, 1919.
Dunberger, Christ,† Toledo. Oct. 26, 1918.
Dunn, Benjamin F.,* Toledo. Oct. 17, 1918.
Dunwoody, Frank L.,* Toledo. Sept. 30, 1918.
Dusseau, Rudolph W.,‡ Toledo. Sept. 19, 1918.
Dzeda, John, Toledo. Oct. 19, 1918.
Easley, Luther B.,* Toledo. Aug. 28, 1918.
Fahrer, Norman E., Toledo. Oct. 8, 1918.
Fisherdick, W. F., Toledo. Feb. 20, 1919.
Flanagan, James P., Toledo. Oct. 5, 1918.
Folk, Harry J.,‡ Toledo. Oct. 18, 1918.
Foster, Fred H., Toledo. Oct. 6, 1918.
Freas, Samuel A.,* Toledo. July 15, 1918.
Freyman, Howard H., Toledo. Oct. 13, 1918.
Fulkert, Henry E., Toledo. April 1, 1918.
Furney, Walter L., Toledo. Oct. 14, 1918.
Gallogly, Clyde F.,* Toledo. Sept. 30, 1918.
Ganshow, William A., Toledo. Oct. 13, 1918.
Georgieff, Jeams,‡ Toledo. April 23, 1918.
German, Killian L., Toledo. Jan. 27, 1918.
Gibbs, George T. Feb. 15, 1919.
Gill, Roy,† Toledo. Aug. 13, 1918.
Glance, H. J.,† Toledo. Oct. 6, 1918.
Goodrich, George H.,* Toledo. Oct. 4, 1918.
Gossard, Boyd,* Toledo. Sept. 29, 1918.
Goyfan, Pioti,* Toledo. Aug. 29, 1918.
Gremling, John B., Toledo. April 10, 1918.
Guese, Frederick W., Toledo. Sept. 27, 1918.
Gunn, Howard W.,† Holland. Oct. 10, 1918.
Hamlin, Hubert,* Toledo. Sept. 29, 1918.
Hana, Monsor,† Toledo. Nov. 13, 1918.
Hanley, Herbert W., Toledo. April 27, 1919.
Harper, John,* Toledo. Oct. 16, 1918.
Harris, Leslie F.,† Toledo. Oct. 1, 1918.
Harvey, Michael J.,* Toledo. Sept. 27, 1918.
Hasey, Willard H.,* Toledo. July 22, 1918.
Hayes, Joseph H., Toledo. Oct. 18, 1918.
Hayes, William, Toledo. Aug. 10, 1917.
Heidtman, Charles,* Toledo. July 18, 1918.
Hirth, Frederick K.,* Toledo. July 16, 1918.
Hodgins, Stanley B.,* Toledo. June 6, 1918.
Hoffman, Ralph H., Toledo. April 8, 1918.
Howard, Clare B., Toledo. Nov. 24, 1918.
Hubert, Justin B., Toledo. Oct. 6, 1918.
Huckaw, Caril, Toledo. Dec. 8, 1919.
Hughes, John Earl,‡ Toledo. July 16, 1917.
Hughes, Leigh D., Toledo. Nov. 22, 1918.
Hughes, Leland P., Toledo. Nov. 27, 1918.
Hussey, Wilbur J., Toledo. March 2, 1919.
Hyatt, William H., Toledo. Dec. 6, 1918.
Jacobs, Frederick W.,† Toledo. Oct. 17, 1918.
James, Edwin D.,‡ Toledo. Jan. 30, 1918.
Jaquette, Don C.,* Toledo. Oct. 18, 1918.
Johnson, Gilford T., Toledo. Oct. 11, 1918.
Johnson, John A., Toledo. Oct. 20, 1918.
Kabasinskos, Tony,† Toledo. Oct. 17, 1918.
Kaminski, Adam,* Toledo. Oct. 21, 1918.
Kelly, James J., Toledo. Sept. 15, 1918.
Kendall, Lynn F., Toledo. Nov. 12, 1918.
Kennedy, William S.,* Toledo. Oct. 24, 1918.
Kern, Harry E.,* Toledo. Sept. 27, 1918.
Kiefer, George, Toledo. Jan. 20, 1919.
Kina, Joseph F.,† Toledo. Oct. 16, 1918.
King, Charles W., Toledo. Oct. 14, 1918.
Kirsch, Leo P., Toledo. Oct. 9, 1918.
Koch, Otto H.,* Toledo. Sept. 30, 1918.
Koppel, John,* Toledo. Nov. 7, 1918.
Korcee, Egnas,† Toledo. Sept. 28, 1918.
Kozlowski, John, Toledo. Oct. 8, 1918.
Kreft, William H.,* Toledo. Nov. 5. 1918.
Keieger, Arthur H., Toledo. April 18, 1918.
Kruger, Felix M., Toledo. July 11, 1917.
Krzeninski, Andrew, Toledo. April 19, 1918.
Kriminski, Alex,* Toledo. Oct. 14, 1918.
Kubiak, Frank S., Toledo. April 13, 1918.
Kublin, John, Toledo. Oct. 14, 1918.
Kuechenmeister, G., Toledo. Dec. 2, 1918.
Kuhlman, Margaret, Toledo. Oct. 23, 1918.
Kurth, Ernest O.,† Toledo. Nov. 16, 1918.
Lake, Herman A., Toledo. Sept. 26, 1917.
Lamberton, Harold,* Toledo. Nov. 7, 1918.
Lardinais, Gregory M.,† Toledo. Oct. 3, 1918.
Larky, Anthony,* Toledo. Sept. 27, 1918.
Larson, Ernest M. E., Toledo. Aug. 15, 1918.
Lebowski, George,† Toledo. Nov. 4, 1918.
Ledergerber, William,* Toledo. Oct. 7, 1918.
Lentz, Edward F, Toledo. Oct. 18, 1918.
Leonartowicz, Wtadystaw,* Toledo. Nov. 10, 1918.
Lispe, Joseph,* Toledo. Sept. 29, 1918.
Lucchesi, Carlo,* Toledo. Oct. 10, 1918.
Lucey, Michael C., Toledo. Jan. 31, 1919.
Lyle, Harry T., Toledo. Oct. 21, 1918.
MacArthur, Edwin D., Toledo. Feb. 24, 1918.
Mack, Tom,* Toledo. Oct. 26, 1918.
Madary, Otto,† Toledo. Nov. 1, 1918.
Manias, Theodore,* Toledo. Sept. 26, 1918.
Manion, Thomas W.,† Toledo. Oct. 17, 1918.
Maran, Sam,* Toledo. July 26, 1918.
Marcum, John, Toledo. Oct. 3, 1918.
Margolis, Ben,* Toledo. Aug. 10, 1918.
Marscheider, Edward,* Toledo. Sept. 14, 1918.
May, Harold E., Toledo. July 22, 1918.
McCarthy, James,† Toledo. Oct. 6, 1918.
McCleary, Francis J.,† Toledo. Oct. 10, 1918.
McCune, Vernon S., Toledo. Feb. 15, 1919.
McGrath, Joseph,‡ Toledo. June 9, 1917.
McKelvey, Wilfred C., Toledo. Oct. 24, 1918.
McNerney, John P., Toledo. Nov. 1, 1918.
Meade, Guy W., Toledo. Jan. 10, 1919.
Meinen, Everett J.,* Toledo. Nov. 7, 1918.
Metz, Siney E.,* Toledo. Aug. 10, 1918.
Metzger, Leo H., Toledo. Oct. 13, 1918.
Meuser, Hugh R.,† Toledo. Sept. 29, 1918.
Meyer, Dennis R.,* Toledo. Oct. 9, 1918.
Michnievitz, Frank John,† Toledo. July 21, 1918.
Mider, Albert, Toledo. March 17, 1918.
Miller, John W., Toledo. May 19, 1919.
Miller, Stanley C.,‡ Toledo. Oct. 15, 1919.
Minke, Albert O.,* Toledo. Oct. 10, 1918.
Moore, Frank,‡ Toledo. June 9, 1917.
Mullen, Thomas F., Toledo. Oct. 9, 1918.
Myers, George H.,* Toledo. Oct. 4, 1918.
Nearing, George A.,* Toledo. Nov. 4, 1918.
Nelson, Theodore W., Toledo. Feb. 21, 1919.
Nick, Tom, Toledo. July 14, 1918.
Niemish, Joseph A.,† Toledo. Oct. 5, 1918.
Nurkewicz, Peter P.,† Toledo. Nov. 30, 1918.
O'Brien, Joe,* Toledo. Oct. 1, 1918.
O'Dell, Arthur,‡ Toledo. Nov. 10, 1918.
Oestreich, Ezra H.,* Toledo. Oct. 4, 1918.
Oller, Harry F., Toledo. Oct. 9, 1918.
Olsen, John,* Toledo. Sept. 30, 1918.
Oschejski, Joseph,* Toledo. Sept. 28, 1918.
Osten, George,* Toledo. July 15, 1918.
Ostrowski, John,† Toledo. June 18, 1918.
Owad, Peter, Toledo. Aug. 4, 1919.
Pearson, Martin,* Toledo. Oct. 7, 1918.
Panza, Anthony, Toledo. Oct. 5, 1918.
Papadopoulos, Triantaphilos,* Toledo. Sept. 30, 1918.
Pappas, Perry, Toledo. Feb. 4, 1919.
Parrott, Dale O., Toledo. May 3, 1919.
Patterson, Frank S.,‡ Dayton. June 19, 1918.
Peary, Charles J., Toledo. Oct. 18, 1918.
Peck, Horace R., Toledo. Oct. 6, 1918.
Peters, Harry,* Toledo. June 24, 1918.
Petterson, George A.,* Toledo. Oct. 15, 1918.
Phillips, Cleo H., Toledo. Oct. 11, 1918.
Pietraszak, Charlie,* Toledo. July 20, 1918.
Pietraszak, Mike E.,† Toledo. Oct. 17, 1918.
Pietrykowski, Louis,* Toledo. Aug. 4, 1918.
Piguataro, John,* Toledo. Sept. 28, 1918.
Pilarski, Martin S., Toledo. Oct. 10, 1918.
Podlesny, Mike,† Toledo. July 20, 1918.
Pond, Harry E.,† Toledo. Oct. 5, 1918.
Putz, George, Toledo. Oct. 6, 1918.
Rasczik, Zygmont,* Toledo. Oct. 8, 1918.
Rausch, Howard V., Toledo. Oct. 15, 1918.
Reese, Thomas, Toledo. Oct. 6, 1918.
Rideout, Ray I., Toledo. April 6, 1919.
Rieck, Clarence C., Toledo. Nov. 1, 1918.
Robbins, Charles E., Toledo. Sept. 26, 1918.
Rockwell, Clarence,* Toledo. May 29, 1918.
Rodler, William G. J.,* Toledo. Oct. 12, 1918.
Romanek, Joseph,† Toledo. Dec. 5, 1918.
Rooney, Frank A.,† Toledo. Nov. 7, 1918.
Roy, Michael,* Toledo. Oct. 8, 1918.
Rubin, Samuel,* Toledo July 22, 1918.
Saran, Simon,† Toledo. Oct. 28, 1918.
Schairer, James V.,† Toledo. Oct. 30, 1918.
Scharer, Walter J.,* Toledo. Nov. 5, 1918.
Schaub, Louis, Toledo. Oct. 23, 1918.
Schoknecht, William A., Toledo. Oct. 9, 1918.
Schuchman, George A.,* Toledo. July 18, 1918.
Schuette, Carl A., Toledo. Oct. 6, 1918.
Schutt, Henry,* Toledo. Aug. 11, 1918.
Schwartzkopf, Ross,* Toledo. Nov. 4, 1918.
Scott, Winfield, Toledo. Jan. 16, 1919.
Scully, Carroll,* Toledo. Feb. 5, 1918.
Seeger, Robert J.,* Toledo. Sept. 30, 1918.
Seelig, Harry F.,* Toledo. July 18, 1918.
Shaffer, Paul J., Toledo. Dec. 2, 1919.
Shanley, John A.,* Toledo. Oct. 24, 1918.
Sheeter, William A.,‡ Toledo. Sept. 18, 1918.
Shoub, Claud C., Toledo. Nov. 17, 1918.

Shue, Sidney R.,* Toledo. Oct. 10, 1918.
Skelly, Frank,* Toledo. June 6, 1918.
Skibski, Frank A.,* Toledo. Oct. 19, 1918.
Slocum, Charles E.,† Toledo. July 31, 1918.
Slupecki, Frank,* Toledo. Aug. 8, 1918.
Smith, James, Toledo. Aug. 1, 1918.
Smok, Leon,† Toledo. Oct. 15, 1918.
Snyder, Frank, Toledo. Nov. 15, 1918.
Sparagoski, John,* Toledo. July 19, 1918.
Staniszewski, Anthony,* Toledo. Aug. 7, 1918.
Strank, Stanley,* Toledo. Sept. 30, 1918.
Strong, Joseph J.,† Toledo. Oct. 26, 1918.
Stynizak, Wladeslaw,† Toledo. Nov. 17, 1918.
Sullivan, Joseph J.,* Toledo. Aug. 10, 1918.
Svymanski, Frank, Toledo. Oct. 19, 1919.
Talbott, Guy, Toledo. Dec. 19, 1918.
Tansey, Alfred P.,* Toledo. Aug. 7, 1918.
Thrum, Ernest H.,* Toledo. Sept. 27, 1918.
Trego, George G., Toledo. Oct. 4, 1918.
Wade, Claude J.* Toledo. July 18, 1918.
Wallgopolski, Knowras,* Toledo. July 2, 1918.
Waltz, Roy O., Toledo. Aug. 8, 1918.
Ward, Harold J.,* Toledo. July 21, 1918.
Wasielewski, Michael,* Toledo. July 1, 1918.
Watkins, Glen,* Toledo. Aug. 21, 1918.
Watson, Bryant, Toledo. Aug. 23, 1917.
Weber, Edward S., Toledo. Jan. 26, 1919.
Weldon, James W., Jr.,† Toledo. May 25, 1918.
Weller, Walter H.,† Toledo. Oct. 11, 1918.
Wells, Gus, Toledo. Oct. 24, 1918.
Werle, Charles A.,† Toledo. Oct. 8, 1918.
Whitmore, Edward D., Toledo. Oct. 10, 1918.
Will, Theodore,* Toledo. June 6, 1918.
Williams, Nicholas H.,* Toledo. Nov. 10, 1918.
Wiser, George E., Toledo. Oct. 21, 1918.
Wisniewski, John,* Toledo. July 19, 1918.
Witkowski, Boleslaw,† Toledo. Aug. 15, 1918.
Wollenweber, Edward F., Toledo. Oct. 27, 1918.
Wongrowski, Frank,* Toledo. July 17, 1918.
Wood, Arza, Toledo. Oct. 16, 1918.
Wooden, Fred, Toledo. Dec. 6, 1918.
Woznick, John,* Toledo. Oct. 8, 1918.
Wright, Charles H.,* Toledo. June 30, 1918.
Wroblewski, Tony,* Toledo. March 4, 1918.
Urbaniak, Joseph, Toledo. Dec. 8, 1918.
Vayna, Frank,* Toledo. Oct. 15, 1918.

MADISON COUNTY

Alspaugh, William A., London. Oct. 11, 1918.
Bird, Dyer J.,* Marion. March 1, 1918.
Blaney, Grover C.,† Plain City. Aug. 2, 1918.
Brown, Arthur F.,† London. Aug. 8, 1918.
Brown, Harry L., Sedalia. Oct. 26, 1918.
Crabbe, Earl E.,* London. July 15, 1918.
Creeden, John E.,* London. Sept. 30, 1918.
Dillion, Walter,† London. July 29, 1918.
Dillon, Gerald,† Resacca. Aug. 9, 1918.
Dixon, Floyd,* West Jefferson. July 28, 1918.
Green, Henry,† Plain City. Aug. 4, 1918.
Hardin, Ralph, London. Oct. 14, 1918.
Hicks, Fred F., Mount Sterling. Oct. 16, 1918.
Hilbert, Harry Erich, Plain City. Oct. 10, 1918.
Hume, Paul,* London. June 6, 1918.
Jenkins, Elmer, London. Dec. 8, 1918.
Neff, Artie E., Mount Sterling. Oct. 17, 1918.
Newsome, Roy C., London. Oct. 6, 1918.
Porter, George R.,* Mount Sterling. Nov. 2, 1918.
Richards, John,* London. July 28, 1918.
Roberts, Charles, London. Oct. 5, 1918.
Rowland, Hoyt H.,* Plain City. Sept. 30, 1918.
Stevens, Clint H., London. Oct. 6, 1918.
Stone, Huston,* London. July 29, 1918.
Thiel, Fred W.,* London. July 29, 1918.
Thomass, Clarence E.,* London. Nov. 7, 1918.
Zimmerman, Edwin, Plain City. Oct. 22, 1918.

MAHONING COUNTY

Allison, Clark,* Sebring. Nov. 4, 1918.
Anderson, Alex L.,† Youngstown. Oct. 1, 1918.
Anderson, Peter K.,‡ Youngstown. Jan. 14, 1919.
Angelo, John S.,* Youngstown. Sept. 29, 1918.
Anslow, George,* Youngstown. May 28, 1918.
Ashbaugh, Clarence V., Youngstown. Feb. 7, 1918.
Bailey, Joseph M.,* Lowellville. Sept. 13, 1918.
Barek, Charlie, Youngstown. Oct. 20, 1918.
Bell, Edward,† Youngstown. Sept. 29, 1918.
Bessey, Harry J., Youngstown. Oct. 7, 1918.
Blake, Wilbur L.,* Youngstown. Oct. 16, 1918.
Bossert, Roy E.,† North Lima. Aug. 22, 1918.
Bouling, Charles A.,* Youngstown. Oct. 28, 1918.
Bradlyn, Yale,* Youngstown. Nov. 1, 1918.
Brickman, Roy E.,‡ New Springfield. Dec. 23, 1918.
Brigham, John I., Youngstown. Oct. 18, 1918.
Broberg, Charles H., Youngstown. Oct. 21, 1918.
Brooks, Alfred,† Youngstown. Oct. 3, 1918.
Buckley, James L., Youngstown. Dec. 18, 1918.
Bye, Arthur,* Damascus. July 28, 1918.
Byers, Joseph, Struthers. Oct. 20, 1918.
Cail, John, Youngstown. Nov. 29, 1918.
Cailor, Marvin L., Youngstown. Dec. 7, 1918.
Campobassi, Panfilo,* Youngstown. Sept. 28, 1918.
Capezzdto, Joseph, Youngstown. Jan. 2, 1919.
Carder, Edgar A.,† Youngstown. Nov. 12, 1918.
Cawley, Raymond E., Youngstown. July 3, 1919.
Clarke, Talcott H., Youngstown. Dec. 5, 1918.
Conroy, Mark L.,† Youngstown. Nov. 11, 1918.
Cook, Herman W., Youngstown. Sept. 20, 1918.
Cousin, Robert,* Youngstown. Sept. 26, 1918.
Craig, Claude, Youngstown. Jan. 25, 1919.
Crites, William McK.,* Youngstown. Aug. 6, 1918.
Cronin, Herbert W., Youngstown. Sept. 29, 1918.
Crow, William B., Youngstown. March 8, 1918.
Dailey, Perry T., Youngstown. Sept. 16, 1918.
Danko, George, Youngstown. May 10, 1919.
Deangelo, Dominic,† Youngstown. Sept. 29, 1918.
Defrisco, John, Youngstown. Oct. 15, 1918.
Demos, William,* Youngstown. Oct. 2, 1918.
Detchon, Almar H., Youngstown. Feb. 1, 1919.
Devincenzo, Russanio, Youngstown. Nov. 19, 1918.
Dicicco, James, Struthers. Oct. 19, 1918.
Dignan, James I.,* Youngstown. Oct. 15, 1918.
Dingee, Harry J.,* Youngstown. Nov. 3, 1918.
Dixon, Andrew, Youngstown. Oct. 28, 1918.
Dunn, Frank,* Youngstown. Sept. 29, 1918.
Enno, John,* Youngstown. July 18, 1918.
Erickson, Carl W.,‡ Youngstown. June 16, 1919.
Erickson, Gustav A.,* Youngstown. Oct. 4, 1918.
Evans, George,† Youngstown. Oct. 16, 1918.
Favors, Charlie, Youngstown. March 16, 1918.
Fleming, James,† Youngstown. Oct. 25, 1918.
Flickinger, Joseph E.,* Sebring. Oct. 4, 1918.
Frain, John J.,* Youngstown. Oct. 2, 1918.
Franks, John,* Youngstown. Oct. 5, 1918.
Galyro, Tony,* Youngstown. June 6, 1918.
Gardner, Francis T., Youngstown. Oct. 14, 1918.
Gibson, Sam R.,* Youngstown. Oct. 16, 1918.
Girard, Albert H.,* Sebring. Oct. 17, 1918.
Goldberg, Abraham,* Youngstown. Oct. 4, 1918.
Gourian, Sarguis,* Youngstown. Nov. 8, 1918.
Graham, Joseph M.,* Youngstown. Oct. 8, 1918.
Greek, John W., Youngstown. Aug. 15, 1918.
Griffin, Herbert C., Youngstown. April 14, 1919.
Grindlay, Bert C.,‡ Youngstown. Dec. 22, 1918.
Groner, Fred,† Struthers. Oct. 22, 1918.
Gustawson, Edgar A.,* Youngstown. Nov. 7, 1918.
Haberland, George W., Sebring. Oct. 3, 1918.
Haddox, Fred,* Youngstown. Aug. 8, 1918.
Hadjimichel, Pelopidas, Youngstown. Feb. 21, 1919.
Hagan, John S., Youngstown. Nov. 2, 1918.
Hamrak, Andrew,* Youngstown. July 19, 1918.
Hanley, Mike,* Youngstown. Oct. 12, 1918.
Harris, Gus,† Youngstown. Oct. 15, 1918.
Harter, Robert, Youngstown. April 5, 1918.
Hayles, Aulman,* Youngstown. Nov. 10, 1918.
Hefner, Edward, Youngstown. Oct. 10, 1918
Heller, Cyril L.,* Youngstown. Oct. 5, 1918.
Hennon, Clyde E.,* Youngstown. Oct. 4, 1918.
Higgins, William J., Youngstown. Nov. 28, 1918.
Higley, Earl L.,† Struthers. Oct. 17, 1918.
Hobaugh, John S.,* Youngstown. Sept. 28, 1918.
Holleran, Thomas,* Youngstown. Oct. 7, 1918.
Holowopun, Mike,* Youngstown. Sept. 30, 1918.
Hoose, Charles, Youngstown. June 1, 1918.
Horning, Frank J., Youngstown. Nov. 7, 1918.
Hughes, James, Youngstown. Oct. 23, 1918.
Hyland, William B., Youngstown. Nov. 27, 1918.
Isodian, Arggiros,* Youngstown. Oct. 14, 1918.
Jackson, James, Struthers. Oct. 5, 1918.
Jameson, David W., Youngstown. March 11, 1918.
Jones, Alexander H., Youngstown. Oct. 1, 1918.
Jordan, Arthur,* Youngstown. Oct. 4, 1918.
Kaifer, Paul J., Youngstown. March 14, 1919.
Kane, Roy T.,* Youngstown. Oct. 7, 1918.
Keith, John F.,* Youngstown. Sept. 30, 1918.
Kelly, William L., Youngstown. Oct. 13, 1918.

Kessinger, Charles W.,* Youngstown. Nov. 3, 1918.
Key, John W.,* Sebring. Nov. 11, 1918.
Kite, Denny,* Youngstown. Nov. 8, 1918.
Kline, George J.,* Youngstown. Oct. 8, 1918.
Kotheimer, Oscar L., Youngstown. Dec. 8, 1918.
Kres, John, Youngstown. Sept. 30, 1918.
Kubovcik, John, Youngstown. May 3, 1919.
Lawton, Carl B., Youngstown. Jan. 18, 1918.
Lehman, Levie L., Lowellville. Nov. 2, 1918.
Lewis, Thomas E., Youngstown. Aug. 21, 1918.
Linn, John L., Youngstown. April 6, 1919.
Manusevitz, Harry,* Youngstown. Oct. 10, 1918.
Martin, Charles, Youngstown. Nov. 7, 1917.
Maxwell, Daniel, Youngstown. April 12, 1918.
McAuley, George I., Youngstown. Oct. 24, 1917.
McCaffrey, John T., Youngstown. Nov. 27, 1918.
McGinty, James F., Youngstown. April 19, 1918.
McGraw, Edward M., Youngstown. Sept. 26, 1918.
McGuire, Patrick L.,* Youngstown. Oct. 25, 1918.
McKeever, Benjamin,‡ West Austintown. July 15, 1917.
McKelvey, William W., Youngstown. July 10, 1919.
McLaughlin, Frank J., Youngstown. Oct. 10, 1918.
McMaster, Speers, Youngstown. Oct. 19, 1918.
Miles, Reuben, Youngstown. Jan. 22, 1919.
Millman, Dorothy B., Youngstown. Oct. 10, 1918.
Mock, Frank, Youngstown. June 19, 1919.
Moore, Burton R., Youngstown. Nov. 7, 1918.
Moore, John A., Youngstown. Nov. 29, 1918.
Moulin, Homer F.,* Garfield. Sept. 12, 1918.
Murphy, William F., Youngstown. Oct. 10, 1918.
Murray, James B., Youngstown. Oct. 22, 1918.
Nardella, James,* Youngstown. July 23, 1918.
Nolan, Edward J.,* Youngstown. July 19, 1918.
Offterdinger, William, Youngstown. Nov. 5, 1918.
O'Horo, Michael F.,* Youngstown. Sept. 30, 1918.
Oliver, Joseph,* Youngstown. Sept. 12, 1918.
Oprea, Gust,* Youngstown. July 18, 1918.
Owens, Harry, Youngstown. Feb. 12, 1918.
Owens, Reese, Youngstown. July 15, 1918.
Paine, Earl H.,* Youngstown. July 28, 1918.
Park, Paul M., Youngstown. Jan. 30, 1919.
Penry, William I.,* Youngstown. Oct. 7, 1918.
Peterson, Charles E., Youngstown. Jan. 22, 1919.
Phillips, Arthur H., Beloit. Oct. 3, 1918.
Phillips, Charles W.,* Youngstown. Nov. 10, 1918.
Phillips, James, Beloit. Oct. 8, 1918.
Phillips, Walter,* Youngstown. July 15, 1918.
Pickens, Frank M., Youngstown. Jan. 16, 1918.
Pickford, George A.† Youngstown. Oct. 8, 1918.
Pidick, Stephen,* Struthers. July 20, 1918.
Pillo, Joseph,* Youngstown. Oct. 20, 1918.
Plower, William J.,† Youngstown. July 28, 1918.
Price, George E., Youngstown. Oct. 3, 1918.
Price, Howard, Youngstown. Oct. 1, 1918.
Pyer, Thomas,* Youngstown. Sept. 15, 1918.
Rade, John,* Youngstown. May 28, 1918.
Raymond, Paul K., Youngstown. July 30, 1917.
Redinger, Carl F., Salem. Oct. 15, 1918.
Reninger, Clarence, Youngstown. May 19, 1918.
Renkenberger, Raymond A.,‡ Berlin Center, June 26, 1918.
Remage, Bruno, Youngstown. Oct. 9, 1918.
Reynolds, Allen,* Damascus. July 28, 1918.
Riggs, Harry,‡ E. Youngstown. April 23, 1919.
Ripore, Frank, Youngstown. Feb. 10, 1919.
Robinson, Thompson V.,* Youngstown. July 19, 1918.
Roth, Josef S.,* Youngstown. Oct. 9, 1918.
Russo, Gusseppi,* Youngstown. Oct. 3, 1918.
Ryan, Joseph J.,* Youngstown. Sept. 23, 1918.
Sanders, Edward L.,† Youngstown. Oct. 26, 1918.
Sanders, John E.,* Youngstown. Oct. 5, 1918.
Saussaman, Allen W.,† Youngstown. March 9, 1919.
Schell, Charles H.,* Youngstown. Sept. 30, 1918
Schisler, John E.,* N. Jackson. Oct. 4, 1918.
Schreiber, John P.,* Youngstown. Nov. 11, 1918.
Seidner, Fred L.,* New Springfield. Nov. 4, 1918.
Sekerak, Andrew,* Struthers. Oct. 16, 1918.
Sema, Jacob,* Youngstown. July 9, 1918.
Shaw, Ernest,† Youngstown. Sept. 14, 1918.
Shea, Lawrence D.,* Youngstown. Nov. 10, 1918.
Shea, Miles, Youngstown. April 30, 1918.
Sheldon, William R., Youngstown. Oct. 16, 1918.
Shook, William R.,* Youngstown. Oct. 8, 1918.
Slingiuff, James N.,* Youngstown. Oct. 9, 1918.
Smith, Charles W. J., Youngstown. Jan. 10, 1919.
Smith, Grant W.,* Youngstown. July 15, 1918.
Stey, William J.,* Youngstown. Oct. 17, 1918.
Stone, Dan C.,† Youngstown. Sept. 25, 1918.
Stone, Ethan,* Youngstown. Oct. 6, 1918.
Stroup, John C.,* Struthers. Sept. 12, 1918.
Summers, George H., Youngstown. Oct. 23, 1918.
Tanner, Albert, Youngstown. Nov. 14, 1918.
Taylor, Reginald V., Youngstown. Jan. 10, 1919.
Thomas, Harold H.,* Youngstown. Oct. 5, 1918.
Thompson, John B., Youngstown. Oct. 13, 1918.
Turner, Carl S., Youngstown. Oct. 18, 1918.
Unger, Wilbert L., Youngstown. Feb. 13, 1919.
Valenti, Peter,† Youngstown. July 22, 1918.
Vitollo, James,* Youngstown. Oct. 18, 1918.
Vucelich, Jovo,‡ Youngstown. April 1, 1918.
Watkins, James C.,* Youngstown. Oct. 8, 1918.
Watson, John B.,† Youngstown. Oct. 10, 1918.
Watt, Myron,* Youngstown. Nov. 4, 1918.
Weber, Anthony A.,* Youngstown. Sept. 14, 1918.
Welty, Clair W.,‡ Youngstown. Nov. 10, 1918.
Werner, Leslie E.,* Poland. Sept. 12, 1918.
Whetstone, Glen W., Smith Township. Nov. 27, 1918.
Williams, Jesse, E. Youngstown. July 2, 1918.
Wood, Walter E.,† Youngstown. Nov. 18, 1918.
Woodson, Harry A., Youngstown. March 1, 1919.
Yoder, Wilbert R.,‡ Beloit. Feb. 7, 1919.
Zimmerman, Earl M., Salem. Oct. 22, 1918.
Zolko, Mike, Youngstown. Oct. 21, 1918.

MARION COUNTY

Anges, Sam,† Marion. Oct. 2, 1918.
Ashbrook, Landon,† Marion. Sept. 12, 1918.
Barone, Robert L., Marion. June 22, 1918.
Billings, Charles F., Marion. Oct. 8, 1918.
Bolinger, George L., Marion. March 11, 1919.
Bowner, Errett M.,† Marion. Oct. 26, 1918.
Boxwell, Claude N., Marion. Dec. 26, 1918.
Bradshaw, Leonard H., Marion. Oct. 12, 1918.
Byram, James M., Marion. Dec. 14, 1918.
Clifton, Frank, Marion. Oct. 5, 1918.
Davis, Wayne D., Marion. Oct. 5, 1918.
Dodds, Harley S.,* Marion. Nov. 3, 1918.
Dutt, Albert H., Marion. Oct. 18, 1918.
Eymon, Harold S., Marion. Oct. 10, 1918.
Faity, Clifford, Marion. Feb. 11, 1919.
Frye, Robert H., Marion. Oct. 18, 1918.
Harris, Lawrence, Marion. Oct. 19, 1918.
Hudson, George E.,† Marion. Jan. 8, 1919.
Keeran, Arthur E., Marion. March 5, 1919.
Landon, Charles L.,* Marion. July 15, 1918.
Lippincott, Maynard M., Marion. Oct. 16, 1918.
Long, Francis N., Prospect. Oct. 5, 1918.
Lute, Harry S., Prospect. Dec. 23, 1917.
McGinnis, George, Marion. May 19, 1918.
McHenry, Otto C.,* Marion. Oct. 3, 1918.
McKinstry, Charles A., Marion. Oct. 3, 1918.
McNay, Don D., Marion. Oct. 25, 1918.
Mitchell, Fleet, Marion. Nov. 2, 1918.
Morris, Pearl E.,* Marion. Oct. 22, 1918.
Mounts, Verne I., Marion. Oct. 6, 1918.
Neidhart, Welcome F., Marion. Oct. 1, 1918.
Phillipi, Clarence R.,* Marie Larue. June 6, 1918.
Pisacreta, Pietro,* Marion. July 19, 1918.
Price, Roy, Prospect. Oct. 13, 1918.
Riley, Howard W.† Marion. Dec. 16, 1918.
Roush, Mathias B., Marion. Dec. 22, 1918.
Ruick, Perry F.,† Marion. Oct. 20, 1918.
Shirk, Floyd, Marion. Feb. 10, 1919.
Shuster, Charles,* La Rue. Sept. 27, 1918.
Smith, Zennas H., Marion. May 3, 1918.
Thompson, William M., Marion. Oct. 14, 1918.
Thornburg, Fred D., La Rue. Oct. 4, 1918.
Uhl, John, Marion. Feb. 6, 1919.
Wett, Earl D., Marion. Oct. 5, 1918.
Williamson, Forest J., Marion. Dec. 22, 1917.
Wise, Harlan C.,‡ Marion. Feb. 25, 1918.

MEDINA COUNTY

Borger, Dudley M., Medina. Nov. 1, 1918.
Boyd, Howard,† Medina. Oct. 24, 1918.
Brooks, Harry, Medina. Oct. 11, 1918.
Caskey, Clair,† Wadsworth. Dec. 14, 1918.
Cheeny, Richard, Medina. Oct. 20, 1918.

Clark, Franklin,‡ Medina. June 5, 1918.
Conkling, Neil,* Medina. Nov. 11, 1918.
Curtiss, Myron, Mallet Creek. Oct. 17, 1918.
Fixler, Joseph,* Seville. Oct. 2, 1918.
Gault, Ernest,* Chippewa Lake. Sept. 26, 1918.
Gordon, Arthur, Seville. Oct. 5, 1918.
Gray, Bryan, Medina. Oct. 25, 1918.
Hedges, Harry, Chippewa Lake. Oct. 16, 1918.
Hoyt, Frederick, Medina. Oct. 15, 1918.
Kindig, Glenn, Medina. June 11, 1919.
Lawrence, Courtney,† Medina. April 1, 1918.
Lower, Harry,* Wadsworth. Oct. 25, 1918.
Meager, Elmo, Wadsworth. Oct. 17, 1918.
Montoux, Karl,* Medina. Nov. 5, 1918.
Mummaw, Edwin, Medina. Oct. 9, 1918.
Neville, Charles (C), Wadsworth. Oct. 10, 1918.
Roshon, Max,* Seville. May 29, 1918.
Shaffer, Lorenzo,† Wadsworth. Oct. 25, 1918.
Sherman, Ernest, Chippewa Lake. Nov. 24, 1918.
Tanner, Clarence, Medina. Oct. 11, 1918.
Vasel, Philip,* Wadsworth. Sept. 29, 1918.

MEIGS COUNTY

Alkire, Frank, Harrisonville. Oct. 19, 1918.
Baumgardner, Charles V.,* Pomeroy. Oct. 20, 1918.
Hennett, John,* Middleport. Nov. 1, 1918.
Clouse, William, Pomeroy. Oct. 19, 1918.
Dorst, Albert R., Long Bottom. Nov. 26, 1918.
Feeney, Cornelius,* Middleport. Nov. 9, 1918.
Harper, Albert, Pomeroy. Oct. 25, 1918.
Hecox, Orla T., Sumner. Oct. 11, 1918.
Hetzer, John A., Reedsville. Oct. 7, 1918.
Howell, Curtis V., Pomeroy. Oct. 17, 1918.
Hysell, Ira R.,* Middleport. Oct. 20, 1918.
Karr, William, Racine. Oct. 12, 1918.
Mathews, Samuel J., Carpenter. Feb. 11, 1918.
Price, Clive, Portland. Feb. 28, 1919.
Reed, Norman M.,* Long Bottom. Oct. 11, 1918.
Searls, Cideon A., Rutland. Oct. 3, 1918.
Snedden, Eddie, Alfred. Nov. 20, 1918.
Suthers, Luther D., Dexter. Oct. 11, 1918.
Townsend, Allen, Carpenter. Oct. 6, 1918.
Webster, Drew S.,† Pomeroy. July 6, 1918.
Whaley, Jasper, Rutland. June 26, 1919.

MERCER COUNTY

Adams, Charles C., Celina. Feb. 22, 1918.
Adams, William,‡ Celina. May 25, 1919.
Birkmeier, Robert B.,‡ Coldwater. July 13, 1917.
Breimayer, William F.,* Ft. Recovery. Oct. 10, 1918.
Buschor, Joseph A., Montezuma. Oct. 5, 1918.
Coate, Clifton, Celina. Oct. 19, 1918.
Eichar, Eli, Celina. Oct. 12, 1918.
Eichar, Harry M.,† Rockford. Oct. 1, 1918.
Fishbaugh, Charles B., Celina. April 3, 1918.
Frank, Earl,* Montezuma. Oct. 10, 1918.
Froning, August,* Chickasaw. Sept. 29, 1918.
Fullenkamp, Gregor, St. Henry. Oct. 1, 1918.
Gottes, Herbert F.,† Coldwater. June 1, 1919.
Hay, Edward W., Coldwater. Jan. 18, 1919.
Hitchens, Charles W.,* Celina. Oct. 11, 1918.
Knapschafer, Leo J., Coldwater. Dec. 22, 1918.
Lieser, William A.,† St. Henry. Oct. 4, 1918.
Mann, Floyd W.,† Ft. Recovery. Oct. 15, 1918.
Mannix, Emmet,* Ft. Recovery. Aug. 6, 1918.
Meeker, Joseph E., St. Henry. Oct. 14, 1918.
Meyer, Charles W., Burkettsville. Oct. 18, 1918.
Moeller, Richard,* Celina. Sept. 30, 1918.
Moorman, Louis U., Ft. Recovery. Oct. 28, 1918.
Obringer, Jerome J., Ft. Recovery. Oct. 16, 1918.
Overman, Fred J., Marie Stein. Oct. 11, 1918.
Pierstorff, Albert C.,* Celina. Nov. 7, 1918.
Powell, Grover C.,* Celina. Oct. 14, 1918.
Rammel, Fred G., Burkettsville. Oct. 9, 1918.
Reinders, Harry H., Sharpsburg. Oct. 9, 1918.
Rhodes, Albert W., Celina. Oct. 28, 1918.
Schaadt, Charles F., Celina. Oct. 5, 1918.
Searight, William E.,‡ Hillshire. March 25, 1919.
Shope, Gilbert, Rockford. June 30, 1919.
Silk, Leo J. H., New Bremen. Oct. 11, 1918.
Snyder, Charles V., Coldwater. Sept. 29, 1918.
Spohn, George W., Celina. Oct. 13, 1918.
Weaver, Jacob,* Celina. Nov. 7, 1918.
Wiley, Roland D., Rockford. Dec. 16, 1917.
Will, Aloys J.,* Chickasall. Nov. 10, 1918.
Wolf, Thomas U., Ft. Recovery. Oct. 11, 1918.

MIAMI COUNTY

Allen, James, Troy. Oct. 21, 1918.
Bazill, Orville,† Bradford. June 6, 1918.
Boyer, Lowell,* Covington. Oct. 4, 1918.
Cole, Albert B.,* Bradford. Sept. 27, 1918.
Cool, Orville C., Bradford. Nov. 11, 1918.
Davis, Ford R., Arcanum. Oct. 8, 1918.
Deitzer, Horace A.,* Troy. Oct. 8, 1918.
Downey, James E., Piqua. Oct. 6, 1918.
Enswiler, Herman C.,* Tippecanoe City. Oct. 10, 1918.
Freihofer, George J.,* Piqua. Oct. 25, 1918.
Funderberg, Cloyd D.,* Piqua. Aug. 6, 1918.
Gantz, Herschel B., Tippecanoe City. Sept. 9, 1918.
Gingrich, Russell A., West Milton. Dec. 11, 1918.
Graham, George C., Piqua. Oct. 21, 1918.
Gwizdalski, Henry F.,† Bradford. Oct. 21, 1918.
Harmon, Lawrence F., Bradford. Dec. 12, 1918.
Henn, Frank J., Tippecanoe City. Feb. 24, 1919.
Kerr, Ralph M., Piqua. Oct. 7, 1918.
Knight, Edward S.,* Covington. Sept. 27, 1918.
Layman, John J., Piqua. Oct. 6, 1918.
Lurance, Walter,† Piqua. Oct. 1, 1918.
Mauchamer, Allen G., Piqua. Oct. 2, 1918.
Miller, James R., Troy. Sept. 23, 1917.
Pauley, Gordon,* Piqua. Sept. 29, 1918.
Peirce, Paul, Troy. Nov. 2, 1918.
Pence, Grove,† Piqua. Oct. 12, 1918.
Pequignot, Gus J.,* Piqua. Nov. 8, 1918.
Pierce, Paul, Troy. Nov. 2, 1918.
Poince, Russel L.,* Tippecanoe City. July 15,
Roberts, Clifford J., Troy. Oct. 19, 1918.
Rogers, Roscoe R.,* Pleasant Hill. Sept. 29, 1918.
Rousseau, Edward J., Piqua. Oct. 13, 1918.
Savage, Kenneth L., Piqua. Dec. 18, 1918.
Schmidt, Herman A., Piqua. Oct. 14, 1918.
Schnell, Paul,* Piqua. Oct. 31, 1918.
Schuesselin, Maximilian E.,* Pleasant Hill. Oct. 11, 1918.
Siler, Fred,† Troy. Aug. 2, 1918.
Swartz, Ray,* Pleasant Hill. May 23, 1918.
Todd, Floyd W., Troy. Feb. 2, 1919.
Trick, Perry O., Bradford. May 19, 1918.
White, Charles B., Piqua. Oct. 5, 1918.
White, Vernon, Piqua. Oct. 15, 1918.
Williams, Frank,* Piqua. Sept. 28, 1918.

MONROE COUNTY

Ambler, Melvin,* Clarington. Nov. 10, 1918.
Bachman, Thomas, Sardis. Oct. 5, 1918.
Barker, James C., Sardis. Nov. 7, 1918.
Bigley, Vance H.,* Graysville. July 18, 1918.
Brister, Harry L.,* Burkhart. July 18, 1918.
Corum, John E., Rinard Mills. Oct. 6, 1918.
Covey, John W., Graysville. Oct. 17, 1918.
Dillon, David O., Graysville. Oct. 24, 1918.
Dougherty, Lawrence S., Woodsfield. Nov. 28, 1918.
Gilmore, Dick,* Hannibal. Sept. 27, 1918.
Haas, Richard, Marr. Oct. 9, 1918.
Hall, Guy, Graysville. Oct. 12, 1918.
Harman, Ory, Graysville. Jan. 22, 1919.
Henderlong, Eugene L., Sardis. Oct. 12, 1918.
Henthorn, Frank D., Woodsfield. Oct. 14, 1918.
Hill, Josiah W.,* Rinard Mill. Oct. 11, 1918.
Hoskinson, Franklin C., Sardis. Dec. 30, 1917.
Justice, Moses,* Stafford. Aug. 25, 1918.
Kasserman, Clarence J.,† Hannibal. Nov. 16, 1918.
Kinkade, John G., Sycamore Valley. Oct. 15, 1918.
Marshall, Ernest, Marr. Dec. 9, 1918.
Martin, Francis, Hannibal. Oct. 2, 1918.
Martin, Omer, Marr. Oct. 17, 1918.
McArdle, Alexander H., Woodsfield. Oct. 19, 1918.
McCammon, David R., Woodsfield. Feb. 5, 1918.
McClintoc, George, Clarington. Oct. 11, 1918.
McConnell, John W., Ethel. Oct. 12, 1918.
McCoy, William G., Clarington. Oct. 26, 1918.
Phillips, Rexford M., Beallsville. Oct. 19, 1918.
Polen, Laurence L., Clarington. Dec. 20, 1917.
Reef, Charles, Round Bottom. Oct. 23, 1918.
Schoonover, John M., Sardis. Oct. 7, 1918.
Schrader, Fred G., Miltonsburg. Oct. 4, 1918.
Scott, Dale D.,† Rinard Mills. June 9, 1918.
Shriver, Kennon L., Beallsville. Jan. 16, 1918.
Smith, Arthur V., Beallsville. Oct. 9, 1918.
St. John, Lawrence E.,* Woodsfield. Sept. 27, 1918.
Thornberry, Leland E., Jerusalem. Oct. 10, 1918.
Weber, Lucian L., Woodsfield. Oct. 31, 1918.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Arnold, Andrew D., South Dayton. June 8, 1919.
Bailey, James L., Dayton. March 29, 1919.
Baker, Edgar, Dayton. March 15, 1918.

Baker, William E.,* Dayton. Oct. 7, 1918.
Ballinger, Alonzo W., Miamisburg. Oct. 10, 1918.
Banks, Theodore, Dayton. Oct. 15, 1917.
Banta, Fred C.,† Dayton. Oct. 1, 1918.
Bazyski, Andy,* Dayton. Oct. 8, 1918.
Becker, Grover C.,† Germantown. July 25, 1918.
Bellman, Jeannette, Dayton. Nov. 12, 1918.
Bembow, George, Dayton. Oct. 18, 1918.
Bennett, Ivan,* Dayton. Sept. 27, 1918.
Blair, Herbert E.,† Dayton. May 18, 1918.
Boldman, Emin O.,* West Carrolton. Oct. 31, 1918.
Bomford, George N., Dayton. Oct. 10, 1918.
Bonholzer, Oswald L., Dayton. Oct. 31, 1918.
Bostwick, Fred R., Dayton. Jan. 30, 1918.
Bowman, Robert S.,* Dayton. Oct. 15, 1918.
Brannum, Claude J.,‡ Dayton. Nov. 19, 1918.
Brown, George,‡ Dayton. Oct. 11, 1917.
Bruner, Gerald M.,* Dayton. Oct. 4, 1918.
Brunk, George, Dayton. Oct. 12, 1918.
Brunnen, William L., Dayton. Oct. 8, 1918.
Bucior, Joseph,* Dayton. June 21, 1918.
Burgmeier, Lawrence E.,† Dayton. Sept. 12, 1918.
Burkholder, George, Dayton. April 18, 1918.
Burton, Paul E.,‡ Dayton. July 15, 1918.
Byrn, William Charles,† Dayton. Oct. 19, 1918.
Carpenter, Ernest,* Dayton. Aug. 20, 1918.
Carson, Frank A.,* Dayton. Oct. 27, 1918.
Carter, Dee,‡ Dayton. Jan. 17, 1919.
Catrow, John N.,* Dayton. Oct. 11, 1918.
Clemens, Ralph B.,* Dayton. Nov. 11, 1918.
Clements, William T., Dayton. March 28, 1918.
Cline, Edward T., Sulphur Grove. Oct. 11, 1918.
Cochran, David R.,* Dayton. Oct. 7, 1918.
Cooper, Andy,† Dayton. Oct. 5, 1918.
Corbin, Herbert R., Dayton. Oct. 19, 1918.
Crum, Walter C., West Carrollton. Sept. 1, 1918.
Decamp, Floyd R., Dayton. Jan. 17, 1918.
Dowling, Lawrence W.,* Dayton. Oct. 16, 1918.
Drake, George W.,† Dayton. Jan. 3, 1919.
Dudley, Sherman,* Dayton. Oct. 6, 1918.
Dwyer, Leo E.,* Dayton. Oct. 22, 1918.
Eagle, David,‡ Germantown. April 2, 1917.
Eagle, Thomas A., Dayton. Aug. 4, 1919.
Edwards, Claude H.,* Dayton. Nov. 10, 1918.
Engle, Elmer F., Dayton. March 20, 1919.
Fair, Nate I.,† Dayton. July 21, 1918.
Faulstick, William F.,† Dayton. Aug. 31, 1918.
Ficklen, George R., Dayton. Oct. 11, 1918.
Fitzpatrick, Michael J., Dayton. Oct. 14, 1918.
Folk, Edwin E., Dayton. Oct. 26, 1918.
Faust, Charles C., Dayton. May 23, 1918.
France, Raymond J.,* Dayton. Oct. 16, 1918.
Freeman, Bernard A., Dayton. March 17, 1918.
Frey, Thomas L., Dayton. July 28, 1919.
Fry, Rean F., Miamisburg. July 20, 1918.
Frye, George E.,* Dayton. Oct. 31, 1918.
Gardner, George W.,† Dayton. Nov. 14, 1918.
Gast, Leo J.,* Dayton. Oct. 9, 1918.
Gearin, John P.,† Dayton. May 24, 1918.
George, Alex,* Dayton. Oct. 14, 1918.
Gillenwater, Ora E., Dayton. Aug. 19, 1919.
Gillispie, Everett,* Miamisburg. Sept. 28, 1918.
Glick, Clarence B.,‡ Dayton. Aug. 27, 1918.
Gruber, Ernest E., Dayton. Oct. 13, 1918.
Haas, Alvin A.,* Dayton. Oct. 16, 1918.
Hale, John, Dayton. Oct. 8, 1918.
Haley, Bud, Dayton. Sept. 23, 1918.
Hartzell, Harry,* Dayton. Aug. 2, 1918.
Hatfield, Benjamin, Dayton. Jan. 10, 1919.
Havens, Alonzo,* Dayton. Oct. 1, 1918.
Havermehl, George C., Dayton. Jan. 10, 1919.
Hawthorne, Thomas W., Dayton. Feb. 14, 1918.
Hayes, John C.,† Dayton. Nov. 3, 1918.
Henderson, Joseph, Dayton. May 18, 1918.
Henry, Albert,† Dayton. Nov. 1, 1918.
Hiatt, Ralph,† Dayton. Nov. 5, 1918.
Homan, Vergil, Dayton. May 16, 1917.
Horne, Orbon J.,* Dayton. Oct. 9, 1918.
Hughes, Henry, Miamisburg. Sept. 11, 1917.
Irwin, Katharine P., Dayton. June 24, 1918.
Jackson, John E.,* Dayton. July 15, 1918.
Johnson, Oral S.,* Dayton. Sept. 28, 1918.
Johnson, William G.,* Centerville. Oct. 15, 1918.
Jones, Clarence R.,† West Carrollton, Oct. 26, 1918.
Karpur, Benjamin,† Miamisburg. Oct. 21, 1917.
Kramer, Henry F., Dayton. Oct. 18, 1918.
Kratzer, Harry C.,‡ Dayton. Aug. 22, 1918.
Krawczek, Antoni,* Dayton. Nov. 9, 1918.
Lee, Anderson,* Dayton. Oct. 2, 1918.
Lehwald, William,* Dayton. Nov. 7, 1918.
Leis, Jesse,* Farmersville. Oct. 6, 1918.
Levan, Charles W., Dayton. Oct. 4, 1918.
Maddox, Richard,* Dayton. Sept. 28, 1918.
Mattern, Guinn W.,‡ Dayton. April 17, 1918.
Matthews, Burnham B., Dayton. Nov. 26, 1918.
May, Joe H., Dayton. Oct. 8, 1918.
McDargh, George E.,† Dayton. Oct. 1, 1918.
Michael, Homer,* Dayton. Oct. 26, 1918.
Middleton, Walter L.,† Dayton. Oct. 26, 1918.
Miller, George W.,* Dayton. Oct. 11, 1918.
Monahan, Michael M., Dayton. Nov. 4, 1918.
Moorehead, Kenneth,* Clayton. Oct. 1, 1918.
Moriarty, Clifford C., Dayton. Oct. 6, 1918.
Morter, Harry E.,* Dayton. Oct. 5, 1918.
Mucke, Henry C.,‡ Dayton. May 6, 1919.
Nineheart, Richard A.,* Dayton. Feb. 5, 1918.
O'Connor, John J., Dayton. Oct. 10, 1918.
Olt, Walter L., Dayton. Oct. 10, 1918.
Penwell, Charles, Dayton. Feb. 13, 1918.
Phillips, Joseph,‡ Dayton. July 24, 1918.
Piatt, Bert H., Dayton. May 31, 1919.
Porter, John N., Dayton. Dec. 15, 1918.
Puckett, John D.,‡ Dayton. Aug. 27, 1918.
Rey, Sam,* Dayton. Sept. 27, 1918.
Richardson, William B.,* Dayton. Nov. 10, 1918.
Robinetti, Emory, Dayton. Jan. 14, 1919.
Robinson, Clay M.,* Dayton. Oct. 5, 1918.
Rong, Nick,* Dayton. May 30, 1918.
Rosenkranz, William J., Dayton. Dec. 24, 1918.
Routzohn, Frank, Dayton. Oct. 9, 1918.
Sacksteder, Roy L., Dayton. Feb. 20, 1919.
Savoy, Frank J.,† Dayton. Nov. 2, 1918.
Sayles, Arthur J., Dayton. Oct. 10, 1918.
Schmidt, William, Dayton. Oct. 22, 1918.
Schoone, Harvey C.,‡ Dayton. Sept. 5, 1918.
Schulte, Joseph H., Dayton. Oct. 24, 1918.
Scizert, Arthur, Clayton. Oct. 12, 1918.
Sebo, James,* Dayton. July 18, 1918.
Seebohm, Harry A., Dayton. Feb. 22, 1918.
Semler, Albert H., Dayton. March 13, 1918.
Shank, Earl W., Dayton. Oct. 7, 1918.
Shardelow, Daniel J., Dayton. Oct. 15, 1918.
Shirley, Chester, Dayton. June 9, 1919.
Simpson, Anderson,* Dayton. Sept. 28, 1918.
Smith, Russell J.,* Dayton. Oct. 21, 1918.
Sodders, Paul H., Dayton. Nov. 3, 1918.
Spaulding, James, Dayton. Oct. 30, 1918.
Stacy, Robert, Dayton. Oct. 2, 1918.
Starkey, Charles L.,† Dayton. Oct. 4, 1918.
Stebleton, Clifford, Dayton. Oct. 19, 1918.
Steinman, Earl C.,† Dayton. Oct. 5, 1918.
Sterrett, Robert A.,* Dayton. July 29, 1918.
Stiver, Emerson E., Dayton. Oct. 30, 1918.
Stivers, Gerald D.,† Dayton. Oct. 1, 1918.
Stolz, Erman,† Dayton. Nov. 1, 1918.
Strachan, James C., Dayton. Dec. 7, 1918.
Straw, Harry L., Dayton. Feb. 23, 1919.
Stepp, Charles E., Dayton. Oct. 7, 1918.
Sutherland, Fred,* Dayton. Oct. 17, 1918.
Swickard, Pearl J.,‡ Dayton. July 28, 1918.
Trimbach, L. A., Dayton. Nov. 5, 1918.
Turner, Henry G., Dayton. Dec. 2, 1918.
Tuttle, Edward,* Dayton. Oct. 30, 1918.
Vasile, Jancu,* Dayton. Oct. 14, 1918.
Victor, Merle,* Dayton. Sept. 28, 1918.
Voris, Charles E.,* Dayton. July 18, 1918.
Waldron, Nicholas E., Dayton. Oct. 8, 1918.
Walsh, Edmund J., Dayton. Dec. 1, 1918.
Waltman, George E.,* Trotwood. Oct. 9, 1918.
Waltz, Robert J., Dayton. Oct. 27, 1918.
Ward, Thomas H.,‡ Dayton. April 27, 1921.
Wehrley, Arnold E., Dayton. Oct. 9, 1918.
Weismantel, Albert C., Dayton. Oct. 8, 1918.
Weismer, William M., Dayton. Sept. 29, 1918.
Welt, Ervin, Dayton. Oct. 8, 1918.
Wenn, David W.,* Dayton. Oct. 27, 1918.
Whaley, George, Dayton. Sept. 2, 1918.
Whitcomb, Stanley E., Dayton. Jan. 27, 1919.
Wones, Stanley M., Dayton. Feb. 28, 1919.
Worst, Ralph S., Dayton. Oct. 19, 1918.
Wright, William M., Trotwood. Dec. 25, 1918.

MORGAN COUNTY

Anderson, Harold A.,† McConnelsville, Feb. 18, 1919.
Buchanan, Leonard, McConnelsville. Nov. 5, 1918.
Calendine, Leonard E., Stockport. Oct. 7, 1918.
Coler, Jesse J., Malta. Oct. 16, 1918.
Gheen, Johney,† Hooksburgh. Oct. 10, 1918.
Griest, Vernet R., Stockport. Oct. 8, 1918.
Henry, Clark L., Stockport. Oct. 5, 1918.
Hook, Byron,† Stockport. Oct. 17, 1918.
Hughes, Amos W.,* McConnelsville, Sept. 26, 1918.
Johnson, Harlan W.,‡ McConnelsville. Nov. 1, 1918.
Leggett, Leonard G., Malta. Oct. 4, 1918.
MacDonald, Roscoe H., Chesterhill. Oct. 19, 1918.
Maxwell, Ernest E., McConnelsville. Oct. 20, 1918.

Miller, Charles W., McConnelsville. Oct. 3, 1918.
Morris, Ora M., McConnelsville. Oct. 8, 1918.
Parsons, Albert M.,† Ringgold. Oct. 19, 1918.
Patterson, Dewey,† McConnelsville. June 24, 1918.
Pennell, Delmer L.,* McConnelsville. Sept. 28, 1918.
Ray, Lyle D., McConnelsville. Oct. 4, 1918.
Richardson, Chester C.,* McConnelsville. Sept. 30, 1918.
Rowland, Lyle D., Roxbury. Oct. 8, 1918.
Savage, Roy, McConnelsville. Dec. 10, 1918.
Settle, Delmar A.,* Malta. Aug. 16, 1918.
Shipley, Harry A.,‡ McConnelsville. July 3, 1918.
Strahl, Chalmer E., McConnelsville. Oct. 15, 1918.
Thompson, Albert L., Roxbury. Oct. 8, 1918.
Welch, Ernest, McConnelsville. Nov. 25, 1918.

MORROW COUNTY

Boham, Leonard, Ashley. Feb. 17, 1919.
Bowe, Albert P.,‡ Mt. Gilead. Oct. 27, 1917.
Caris, Myron W., Cardington. Oct. 7, 1918.
Carter, Lester G.,* Mt. Gilead. July 19, 1918.
Corwin, Fred B.,‡ Mt. Gilead. Aug. 8, 1918.
Cyphers, Ralph B., Mt. Gilead. Oct. 5, 1918.
George, Frank, Fulton. Oct. 6, 1918.
Hutton, George D.,† Aug. 1, 1918.
Jenkins, Rex D.,* Cardington. Sept. 12, 1918.
Johnston, Thomas P., Mt. Gilead. Oct. 8, 1918.
Kreis, Edwin J., Cardington. Oct. 17, 1918.
Miller, Harker H., Cardington. Dec. 15, 1918.
Murphy, John B., St. James. Oct. 8, 1918.
Philbrook, Lawrence W., Cardington. Oct. 23, 1918.
Schofield, Hartley, Cardington. Feb. 10, 1918.
Struthers, Ory J., Iberia. Sept. 20, 1918.
Williams, Harry V., Mt. Gilead. June 25, 1918.
Wilson, Bert G., Bloomfield. Sept. 10, 1918.
Wright, Earl C., Cardington. Dec. 7, 1918.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY

Allen, George W., Norwich. Dec. 1, 1918.
Bagent, Bert, Frazeysburg. Oct. 3, 1918.
Best, Charles T., Zanesville. Oct. 19, 1918.
Billman, Leonard R., Frazeysburg. Oct. 14, 1918.
Brahler, Andrew J.,* Zanesville. Sept. 27, 1918.
Brennan, James H., Zanesville. Oct. 16, 1918.
Brindza, Alexander A.,* Cannelville. Sept. 13, 1918.
Burns, John T., Zanesville. Oct. 14, 1918.
Butler, John L.,* Zanesville. Oct. 12, 1918.
Camp, Charles E., Zanesville. Oct. 20, 1918.
Cochran, Ben, Frazeysburg. Nov. 2, 1918.
Cohn, Lester, Zanesville. Oct. 6, 1918.
Coleman, William G.,* White Cottage. Oct. 7, 1918.
Cronin, Cloyd H.,* Zanesville. Sept. 26, 1918.
Cunningham, David E., Frazeysburg. Oct. 16, 1918.
Davies, Harry,* Zanesville. Nov. 2, 1918.
Davis, Charles E., Zanesville. Oct. 20, 1918.
Davis, Earl J., Zanesville. July 31, 1918.
Davis, Neil A.,† Cannelsville. July 30, 1918.
Dozer, Laurence A.,† Roseville. Oct. 19, 1918.
Emmert, Anthony J., Zanesville. Oct. 14, 1918.
Epler, Harry, Zaneville. Oct. 26, 1916.
Foster, Clarence, Zanesville. Oct. 10, 1918.
Fouch, Ralph,† Nashport. Oct. 9, 1918.
Glass, Frank,† Zanesville. Nov. 10, 1918.
Glaub, Frank J.,* Zanesville. Oct. 31, 1918.
Gille, Edward J., Zanesville. Oct. 4, 1918.
Gillogly, Audley M., Chandlersville. Oct. 14, 1918.
Hardesty, Milton D., Norwich. Nov. 20, 1918.
Hiles, Robert J., Ironport. Oct. 12, 1918.
Hughes, Joseph, Roseville. Sept. 29, 1918.
Huston, John A., Zanesville. Oct. 18, 1918.
Kelso, James D., Cannelville. Oct. 17, 1918.
King, McKinley,* Nashport. Sept. 29, 1918.
Kreager, Ray D.,* Hopewell. April 14, 1918.
Mathews, Frank E.,* Zanesville. Oct. 10, 1918.
McCabe, William L., Zanesville. Oct. 9, 1918.
McCann, William J., Zanesville. Oct. 6, 1918.
McLennan, Roy, Zanesville. Oct. 17, 1918.
Melvin, Earl W., Zanesville. Sept. 15, 1918.
Miller, Herbert I., Sonora. Dec. 19, 1917.
Mumford, Forrest L.,* Roseville. Nov. 7, 1918.
Newbanks, William A., Zanesville. Sept. 25, 1918.
Ogilvie, Alexander K.,‡ Dresden. Nov. 29, 1918.
Perine, Roy G., Zanesville. Feb. 23, 1918.
Reed, Robert C., Zanesville. Nov. 22, 1918.
Reich, Robert F., Zanesville. Oct. 3, 1918.
Rine, Harry S.,* Trinway. Oct. 1, 1918.
Romick, Herbert L.,† Zanesville. Dec. 9, 1918.
Rose, Benjamin H., Zanesville. Oct. 20, 1918.
Ross, Torrence D., Ostego. March 25, 1918.
Sagle, Lewis W.,* Roseville. May 6, 1918.
Schulthers, Graham S., Zanesville. May 6, 1919.
Schultz, Harvey E., Zanesville. Oct. 6, 1918.
Schwallie, Clem J.,* Zanesville. Oct. 19, 1918.
Selsam, George,* Zanesville. Nov. 1, 1918.
Smith, Benjamin H., Roseville. Oct. 4, 1918.
Snoots, Bruce C., Adamsville. Aug. 27, 1917.
Somers, Thomas,* Zanesville. Nov. 1, 1918.
Spicer, William C., Zanesville. Oct. 19, 1918.
Stewart, Roy L., Zanesville. Oct. 10, 1918.
Untied, Harry F., Dresden. April 11, 1918.
White, Clyde,† Zanesville. Oct. 4. 1918.
Woodward, Oscar E., Zanesville. Oct. 31, 1918.
Wright, Fleming A., Frazeysburg. Oct. 15, 1918.

NOBLE COUNTY

Addis, Thomas I.,* Dexter City. Nov. 1, 1918.
Artman, Glenn, Caldwell. Oct. 10, 1918.
Atkinson, James O., Summerfield. March 12, 1918.
Baker, Orange L., Harriettsville. Aug. 10, 1919.
Barnhouse, Charles I., Belle Valley. Feb. 8, 1919.
Bass, William H., Sarahsville. Oct. 6, 1918.
Betts, John D., Batesville. Oct. 4, 1918.
Bonar, John S.* Harriettsville. Aug. 11, 1918.
Bond, Pearly J.,† Caldwell. July 20, 1918.
Craft, William, Mt. Ephraim. Oct. 3, 1918.
Craft, William P., Caldwell. Sept. 27, 1918.
Crum, Michael A.,* Middleburg. Oct. 13, 1918.
Davis, Delbert,* Sarahsville. Sept. 30, 1918.
Devolld, Ernest A., Caldwell. Oct. 5, 1918.
Graham, Clarence R., Caldwell. Oct. 7, 1918.
Heddleson, Grover C., Caldwell. May 19, 1919.
Jennings, John B., Caldwell. Oct. 18, 1918.
Jones, John C., Sarahsville. Oct. 15, 1918.
Landaker, Amon L., South Olive. Oct. 6, 1918.
Morrison, Hobart M., Harriettsville. Oct. 3, 1918.
Phillips, Jacob C., Brookfield. Jan. 16, 1919.
Rupple, Henry A.,† Caldwell. Oct. 27, 1918.
Sanford, William B., Dudley. Oct. 5, 1918.
Secrest, Carl E.,† Belle Valley. Oct. 13, 1918.
Wilson, William H., Elk Township. Feb. 8, 1918.

OTTAWA COUNTY

Achor, Clifford L.,* Gypsum. Oct. 8, 1918.
Brough, Orville G., Oak Harbor. March 19, 1919.
Bruns, Herman J., Port Clinton. March 18, 1919.
Crites, Carl R.,† Lakeside. Oct. 10, 1918.
Fader, John A.,* Oak Harbor. Oct. 15, 1918.
Fiumano, Luis,* Marblehead. Oct. 9, 1918.
Foreman, Harry H., Oak Harbor. Oct. 7, 1918.
Fought, Emmons W., Oak Harbor. Oct. 4, 1918.
Gardner, Homer D., Lakeside. April 26, 1919.
Guth, William H., Trowbridge. Sept. 27, 1918.
Johns, Edward C., Greytown. Dec. 18, 1918.
Johnson, William C., Port Clinton. Oct. 22, 1918.
Kardatzke, Fred C., Rocky Ridge. Nov. 21, 1918.
Martin, Carl.,* Elleston. Nov. 10, 1918.
Nielsen, Frank C., Port Clinton. Oct. 13, 1918.
Nogulic, Jim,* Port Clinton. July 18, 1918.
Oper, Ralph, Lakeside. Dec. 11, 1918.
Perry, Clarence J.,* Oak Harbor. Oct. 13, 1918.
Ringen, Ludwig H., Port Clinton. Oct. 31, 1918.
Scheife, Albert F., Put-in-Bay. Dec. 2, 1918.
Schott, Emil E., Elnore. Oct. 14, 1918.
Smith, Charles W., Lakeside. April 20, 1918.
Velliquette, Cosmas C.,† Limestone. Oct. 11, 1918.
Wargo, Tom,† Port Clinton. Aug. 22, 1918.

PAULDING COUNTY

Betz, Walter, Antwerp. Dec. 5, 1917.
Blanchard, Alfred P., Paulding. Oct. 7, 1918.
Boyer, Elmer J., Payne. Oct. 26, 1918.
Boylan, Daniel,‡ Antwerp. Aug. 23, 1918.
Brown, Vories P.,* Paulding. Sept. 12, 1918.
Carney, Arthur E.,† Paulding. Sept. 30, 1918.
Clark, Edward F.,* Paulding. Nov. 7, 1918.
Dempsey, William A., Grover Hill. Oct. 12, 1918.
Doster, Halley F.,† Paulding. Nov. 12, 1918.
Endsley, Earl B., Grover Hill. Nov. 6, 1918.
Esler, Walter L., Paulding. April 20, 1919.
Essex, John W.,‡ Paulding. Nov. 11, 1918.
Eyler, William H.,* Paulding. Aug. 2, 1918.
Good, Emmett,* Paulding. Sept. 28, 1918.
Gusler, Paul P.,* Haviland. Nov. 1, 1918.
Jackson, Elmer, Cecil. March 5, 1918.
Kemler, Elwood,† Paulding. Nov. 3, 1918.
Lucas, Charles G., Antwerp. Oct. 11, 1918.
Main, Leonard W., Antwerp. Jan. 26, 1918.
Meek, Verner E.,‡ Paulding. Sept. 8, 1918.

Miller, Charles G.,* Payne. Oct. 23, 1918.
Morris, George H.,* Paulding. Sept. 30, 1918.
Pease, Asa R., Grover Hill. Oct. 4, 1918.
Skinner, Frederick A., Payne. Oct. 7, 1918.
Smith, Reuben J.,* Payne. Sept. 25, 1918.
Tilley, Ernest E., Broughton. Oct. 5, 1918.
Wiswell, Charley, Cecil. Oct. 21, 1918.

PERRY COUNTY

Allen, Elmer L., Crooksville. Oct. 11, 1918.
Beever, John A., New Lexington. Oct. 5, 1918.
Burrell, Guthrie O.,† New Lexington. Sept. 26, 1918.
Christie, Alfred D., Crooksville. Nov. 5, 1918.
Cobel, Guy R., Chalfants. Nov. 18, 1918.
Cooperrider, Lorin H.,* Glenford. July 28, 1918.
Deavers, William D., Dixie. April 15, 1919.
Dew, Charles V., Crooksville. Oct. 17, 1918.
Elder, Charles M., New Lexington. Oct. 7, 1918.
Ferguson, Fred, Corning. Oct. 8, 1918.
Hankinson, Ben H., New Lexington. Oct. 22, 1918.
Hankinson, Earl D., Crooksville. Oct. 8, 1918.
Kaldt, David S.,* New Lexington. Oct. 31, 1918.
Knaup, John, Corning. Oct. 12, 1918.
McNulty, Hugh,* New Lexington. Nov. 4, 1918.
Miller, James G.,* Hemlock. Oct. 31, 1918.
Milliron, Jesse E.,† New Straitsville. Nov. 4, 1918.
Orr, Edgar A., Thornville. Oct. 28, 1918.
Palmer, Lester A., Corning. Oct. 21, 1918.
Penrod, Milford S., New Lexington. Oct. 5, 1918.
Ridenour, Edgar R., Glenford. March 20, 1918.
Robinson, George E.,‡ Junction City. July 21, 1917.
Ryan, Leo, Somerset. April 20, 1918.
Snyder, Albert V., New Lexington. Oct. 5, 1918.
Sweet, Earl W., New Lexington. Oct. 5, 1918.
Tague, John A.,† New Lexington. Oct. 31, 1918.
Welch, Emmett, Shawnee. Oct. 6, 1918.
Williams, Charles F.,* Saltillo. July 18, 1918.
Wilson, Clarence L.,* Congo. Nov. 2, 1918.
Wohrle, Christian W., McCuneville. Nov. 5, 1918.

PICKAWAY COUNTY

Baker, Forrest H.,* Circleville. July 29, 1918.
Barnhart, Howard J., Ashville. Oct. 9, 1918.
Bennett, Jesse L.,* Circleville. July 29, 1918.
Bogle, Fred C., Circleville. Jan. 2, 1918.
Bogle, Joseph,† Circleville. Oct. 15, 1918.
Bond, William, Circleville. Oct. 13, 1918.
Brown, Willard, Circleville. Oct. 21, 1918.
Caldwell, John A., Ashville. Oct. 9, 1918.
Corder, John A.,* Ashville. Oct. 27, 1918.
Dixon, Ray A., New Holland. Oct. 27, 1918.
Donnelly, John,* Circleville. July 19, 1918.
England, Alonza, Orient. Oct. 16, 1918.
Farrow, Pearl T., Orient. Nov. 15, 1918.
Folsom, Henry P.,* Circleville. July 27, 1918.
Furness, Charles, Derby. Oct. 20, 1918.
Grant, Ross W., Circleville. Oct. 27, 1918.
Gussman, Oakley W., Circleville. Oct. 5, 1918.
Hall, Howard, Derby. Nov. 25, 1917.
Hankins, Abner T.,* Williamsport. July 29, 1918.
Harrison, Clarence A., Circleville. Oct. 28, 1918.
Hill, Leslie,* Orient. Oct. 27, 1918.
Johnson, Vonley,* Williamsport. July 29, 1918.
Kichensparger, James A.,* Circleville. July 29, 1918.
Lobeach, Morris, Circleville. Dec. 4, 1918.
Massie, Joseph H., Williamsport. Oct. 7, 1918.
McGuire, Everett C.,* Orient. Oct. 22, 1918.
McKenney, Floyd E., Whisler. Nov. 23, 1917.
Pong, Sam, Circleville. Oct. 16, 1918.
Rooney, Charles T.,† Circleville. Aug. 15, 1918.
Ross, Milford L., Circleville. Oct. 14, 1918.
Squire, Chester H., Ashville. Oct. 28, 1918.
Thomas, Clarence,† Circleville. Nov. 7, 1918.
Vincent, Edward,* Circleville. July 29, 1918.
Zeller, Clyde,* New Holland. Sept. 30, 1918.
Zwayer, Clarence M., Ashville. Oct. 6, 1918.

PIKE COUNTY

Cottrel, Oscar, Richmond Dale. April 11, 1918.
Detillion, Jacob W., Given. Oct. 6, 1918.
Easterday, Victor A., Waverly. Feb. 5, 1919.
Eliott, Clyde,† Latham. Oct. 10, 1918.
Farmer, Andrew G., Waverly. Feb. 9, 1919.
Foster, Thomas E., Piketon. Dec. 18, 1917.
Frazier, Ignatius R.,* Stockdale. Oct. 23, 1918.
Gragg, Robert L., Elm Grove. Oct. 12, 1918.
Hankins, Robert,* Latham. Sept. 28, 1918.
Hogue, Paul, Beaver. Oct. 22, 1918.
Kritzwiser, Floyd T., Waverly. Oct. 9, 1918.
Luckett, George P., Wakefield. Oct. 4, 1918.
McDonald, William, Waverly. Oct. 14, 1918.
McManes, Albert B., Beaver. Sept. 29, 1918.
Merritt, James H.,† Waverly. Aug. 1, 1918.
Perdue, Ray, Elm Grove. Oct. 6, 1918.
Radabaugh, Vernia, Stockdale. Oct. 18, 1918.
Raidiger, Herbert, Waverly. Oct. 7, 1918.
Rose, Herbert A., Jasper. Oct. 11, 1918.
Rowe, Lewis,* Beaver. Oct. 15, 1918.
Scott, Dan, Jasper. Oct. 13, 1918.
Shanks, Pearl, Elm Grove. Oct. 22, 1918.
Silcott, Clyde,* Piketon. Oct. 31, 1918.
Sines, Benton,* Waverly. Oct. 10, 1918.
Smith, George E.,† Beaver. Feb. 22, 1920.
Walls, Fred C.,† Washington C. H. July 15, 1918.
Whitworth, Frank L., Elm Grove. Sept. 13, 1918.
Williams, Ben H.,† Hatch. Oct. 5, 1918.
Williams, Ralph E., Elm Grove. Oct. 8, 1918.

PORTAGE COUNTY

Arighi, Fred,† Kent. Oct. 4, 1918.
Baker, James,* Kent. Sept. 26, 1918.
Bartholomew, Howard R., Ravenna. Nov. 17, 1918.
Brown, Hugh M., Ravenna. Oct. 5, 1918.
Carlin, James W., New Milford. Oct. 3, 1918.
Contagalendo, Sebastiano,† Ravenna. Oct. 28, 1918.
Cover, Alfred W., Windham. Nov. 2, 1918.
Crane, Austin B., Mantua. May 13, 1919.
Damon, Paul W., Kent. Oct. 31, 1918.
Davis, Claude,† Kent. Oct. 16, 1918.
Davis, Frank J., Palmyra. Jan. 10, 1918.
Dean, Roland H., Mantua. Oct. 6, 1918.
Elwell, Donald,* Kent. Oct. 10, 1918.
Etter, Park W.,* Mogadore. Sept. 30, 1918.
Douglass, Clarence E., Kent. March 3, 1919.
Dunning, Clair S.,* Ravenna. Oct. 31, 1918.
Faylor, Clyde W., Kent. Oct. 12, 1918.
Fisher, Fred F.,* Kent. Oct. 4, 1918.
Gannon, Joseph,† Kent. Aug. 11, 1918.
Gfell, Clarence P., Ravenna. Nov. 7, 1918.
Hawley, George L., Freedom Sta. Oct. 8, 1918.
Heighton, Robert I.,† Kent. Oct. 18, 1918.
Hill, Raymond,† Ravenna. Nov. 7, 1918.
Hughes, Emmett W.,† Ravenna. June 29, 1918.
Keifer, Herbert A., Kent. Oct. 6, 1918.
Ladow, Hugh, Kent. Oct. 6, 1918.
Lewis, Roy, Windham. Sept. 23, 1918.
Mace, George A., Kent. April 8, 1918.
Mann, William H.,* N. Benton. July 15, 1918.
Musier, Leon S.,* Ravenna. July 29, 1918.
Murphy, Dave H.,* Ravenna. Oct. 31, 1918.
Pemberton, C. Forest,* Ravenna. Oct. 31, 1918.
Puffer, Harry S.,* Ravenna. Sept. 12, 1918.
Miller, Leo W., Atwater. Oct. 14, 1918.
Rhodes, Clayton H., Ravenna. Oct. 24, 1918.
Salisbury, Edgar N., Kent. April 6, 1919.
Santoro, Pasquale, Ravenna. Oct. 6, 1918.
Shanafelt, Ivan W.,* Kent. Oct. 31, 1918.
Tuller, Norman D., Ravenna. Oct. 6, 1918.
Vlagules, Christ,* Kent. July 18, 1918.

PREBLE COUNTY

Cole, Levi, Eaton. June 23, 1917.
Anderson, Irven E., Lewisburg. April 22, 1918.
Deem, Miner, Eaton. Oct. 11, 1918.
Hill, Leongo M., Eaton. May 23, 1918.
Justice, Albert G.,† Camden. Nov. 1, 1918.
Minderman, Elmer C., West Alexandria. March 24, 1919.
Mobley, James W.,* Eaton. Oct. 8, 1918.
Moran, Phalus,† Camden. Nov. 7, 1918.
Rust, David L., Eaton. Dec. 13, 1918.
Teaford, Clarence,* New Paris. July 18, 1918.
Wagner, Frank, Lewisburg. Dec. 24, 1918.

PUTNAM COUNTY

Arteel, Henri J., Vaughnsville. Oct. 16, 1918.
Bendale, Peter, Ottoville. Oct. 7, 1918.
Brown, Lloyde, Miller City. Sept. 30, 1918.
Budd, David R., Dupont. Oct. 10, 1918.
Burwell, Isaac, Leipsic. Oct. 5, 1918.
Campbell, Foster B., Cloverdale. Oct. 14, 1918.
Cartwright, Leon S., Columbus Grove. Jan. 21, 1918.
Chochard, Laruz,† Pandora. Oct. 15, 1918.
Collet, Joseph T., Continental. Oct. 6, 1918.
Diemer, Sylvester J.,* Leipsic. Oct. 25, 1918.
Emans, Err S., Pandora. Sept. 26, 1918.
Forney, Otho H., Miller City. Oct. 9, 1918.
Harmon, Earl C., Leipsic. Nov. 15, 1918.
Harter, Clyde,* Pandora. Sept. 30, 1918.

Hellman, William J., Ft. Jennings. Nov. 1, 1918.
Hoffman, Albert G., Glandorf. Sept. 30, 1918.
Huggins, Andrew V., Continental. March 1, 1919.
Kalt, Elmer W., Ft. Jennings. Nov. 25, 1918.
Kerner, Leo J., Ottawa. Aug. 29, 1918.
Klinefelter, William J., Continental. Nov. 29, 1918.
Kramer, Joseph H., Continental. Nov. 6, 1918.
Kunert, James O., Leipsic. Oct. 5, 1918.
Laferty, John M., Leipsic. Feb. 6, 1918.
Myers, Harry R., Leipsic. June 6, 1919.
Oard, Noah R., Vaughsville. Nov. 9, 1918.
Parker, Thomas F., Belmore. Oct. 7, 1918.
Pavel, John,* Ottoville. July 18, 1918.
Recker, Joseph H.,* Ottawa. Sept. 30, 1918.
Sarke, John H., Cloverdale. Oct. 14, 1918.
Smith, Jacob P.,† Ottoville. Oct. 15, 1918.
Snyder, Charlie F.,† Leipsic. June 28, 1918.
Stakley, Edward J., Leipsic. Oct. 9, 1918.
Wagner, Charles J.,* Leipsic. Oct. 8, 1918.
Watterson, Dillon,† Kalida. July 18, 1918.
White, Abner D.,‡ Dupont. Sept. 2, 1918.
Wilburn, Jess, Ottoway. Oct. 29, 1918.
Wilkerson, Clarence R., Columbus Grove. Oct. 14, 1918.
Williams, Charlie W.,* Leipsic. Sept. 30, 1918.
Winnow, Urban N.,* Continental. Sept. 26, 1918.
Yenner, Jacob H.,* Ft. Jennings. Sept. 26, 1918.
Yount, LaFayette,* Continental. Oct. 9, 1918.

RICHLAND COUNTY

Atherton, George L., Perryville. Oct. 11, 1918.
Auding, Leonardo,* Mansfield. Oct. 15, 1918.
Beeler, Albert J.,† Pavonia. Oct. 10, 1918.
Broadhead, Clarence, Shelby. Sept. 17, 1918.
Broderick, George S., Shelby. Nov. 19, 1918.
Cherouvis, Mike,† Mansfield. Aug. 28, 1918.
DeWitt, Morris B.,* Mansfield. Oct. 6, 1918.
Driscoll, Harry L., Lexington. Sept. 29, 1918..
Felber, Frank,* Mansfield. Aug. 30, 1918.
Fry, Walter, Mansfield. Oct. 7, 1918.
Gates, Charles B., Shelby. Feb. 28, 1920.
Gerke, Albert C.,† Mansfield. Aug. 28, 1918.
Gutchall, Ray C.,† Shelby. Oct. 15, 1918.
Hartford, Earl, Mansfield. Oct. 1, 1918.
Hershey, Edia C., Lexington. Oct. 24, 1918.
Hill, Edward L., Mansfield. Oct. 2, 1918.
Hiskey, Harry I.,* Bellville. Oct. 3, 1918.
Johnson, Charles L.,‡ Shelby. Dec. 8, 1918.
Jones, Earl P., Mansfield. March 3, 1919.
Kellogg, Freeborn A., Shelby. Oct. 3, 1918.
Leasure, Maurice J.,† Mansfield. Oct. 18, 1918.
May, Ralph J., Shelby. Nov. 24, 1918.
Meconi, Frank,* Mansfield. Oct. 5, 1918.
Miller, Wilbert E., Mansfield. Nov. 17, 1918.
Myers, Theo, Mansfield. Feb. 2, 1919.
O'Brien, James,* Shelby. Oct. 5, 1918.
Peters, William,† Mansfield. Oct. 22, 1918.
Reist, Earl,† Shiloh. Sept. 12, 1918.
Richetts, Russell L., Mansfield. Oct. 12, 1918.
Schomer, Henry B., Mansfield. April 18, 1918.
Statler, Herbert S., Butler. Feb. 20, 1918.
Steward, Grimm, Mansfield. Oct. 7, 1918.
Styert, Frank A., Mansfield. March 21, 1919.
Swigart, Luther,† Mansfield. Oct. 13, 1918.
Teeter, George C., Mansfield. April 4, 1919.
Thompson, Guy E., Mansfield. Oct. 6, 1918.
Walters, Jesse H., Mansfield. Jan. 1, 1918.
Yeager, Cloyd O., Lexington. Oct. 10, 1918.
Young, Glenn, Mansfield. Feb. 12, 1919.

ROSS COUNTY

Bitzer, Russell,* Kingston. July 30, 1918.
Bollinger, Albert, Chillicothe. Aug. 24, 1918.
Bower, Donald, Chillicothe. March 10, 1918.
Brown, Eddie, Chillicothe. Oct. 8, 1918.
Brown, Elmer G.,* Chillicothe. Oct. 31, 1918.
Carter, Elijah, Bainbridge. Oct. 10, 1918.
Clayborn, Robert, Chillicothe. Aug. 27, 1918.
Crouse, Harry, Chillicothe. Sept. 18, 1918.
Cruse, Lawrence, Chillicothe. Oct. 10, 1918.
Dailey, James, Chillicothe. Oct. 5, 1918.
Daily, Parker,* Chillicothe. Sept. 19, 1918.
Davidson, George,* Kingston. Oct. 14, 1918.
Dawson, Harry, Clarksburg. Oct. 7, 1918.
Dennewitz, James, Chillicothe. Jan. 1, 1918.
Francis, William, Adelphi. Oct. 9, 1918.
Gaines, John, Chillicothe. Oct. 7, 1918.
Hammonds, Stirl, Higby. Oct. 26, 1918.
Hampton, Carl,† Chillicothe. Nov. 5, 1918.
Harris, Virgol (C), Chillicothe. Sept. 30, 1918.
Heible, Charles,* Chillicothe. July 15, 1918.
Holloway, Guy, Austin. Oct. 8, 1918.
Hurles, Clarence, Chillicothe. Oct. 9, 1918.
Kendall, John P.,* Chillicothe. Oct. 15, 1918.
Kern, Elting, Chillicothe. Oct. 12, 1918.
Koblentz, Clyde, Frankfort. Dec. 3, 1917.
List, Clarence, Chillicothe. Feb. 4, 1919.
Maxson, Harley,† Chillicothe. Nov. 14, 1918.
Mayer, Edmund, Chillicothe. Nov. 19, 1918.
Minch, John, Chillicothe. Oct. 7, 1918.
Park, John, Chillicothe. Oct. 3, 1918.
Pickens, Oscar, Chillicothe. Oct. 15, 1918.
Rapstock, Clarence, Chillicothe. Jan. 21, 1918.
Ritcher, Noah, Kingston. Oct. 16, 1918.
Rooker, John,* Chillicothe. Sept. 12, 1918.
Sanford, Jasper,* Chillicothe. July 15, 1918.
Shoemaker, Frank,† Chillicothe. Oct. 14, 1918.
Simon, Eugene, Chillicothe. Oct. 24, 1918.
Simpson, Dwight,† Chillicothe. July 15, 1918.
Speakman, Albert, Hallsville. Oct. 9, 1918.
Spuler, Shelby, Lyndon. Oct. 7, 1918.
Thatcher, Carl,* Chillicothe. July 27, 1918.
Waggaman, Ralph, Clarksburg. Oct. 6, 1918.
Wagner, David,* Chillicothe. July 15, 1918.
White, Joseph,* Frankfort. March 13, 1918.
Wingel, Frank,* Chillicothe. Oct. 31, 1918.
Wilson, Wilbur, So. Salem. Aug. 29, 1917
Winget, Austin, Gillespieville. Oct. 22, 1918.
Winks, Joshua, Chillicothe. Nov. 25, 1918.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

Allen, William E.,† Clyde. Nov. 8, 1918.
Balszer, Harold R.,* Fremont. Sept. 28, 1918.
Bauman, Wayne F., Fremont. Feb. 7, 1919.
Bennett, Irvan A.,* Fremont. Sept. 26, 1918.
Berry, Arthur N., Fremont. Sept. 18, 1918.
Bolton, Harry,* Fremont. Sept. 27, 1918.
Brown, James A., Woodville. Oct. 17, 1918.
Cherry, David, Fremont. Oct. 9, 1918.
Chaudzinski, Roman L., April. 21, 1918.
Damschroder, Scott,* Gibsonburg. Sept. 28, 1918.
Deitemeyer, Emery E., Woodville. Dec. 26, 1918.
Drenning, Carl, Fremont. April 5, 1919.
Duran, Juan,* Fremont. Oct. 12, 1918.
Fought, Cas A., Fremont. April 16, 1918.
Franks, Orren C., Clyde. March 27, 1918.
Gabel, Berhart R., Fremont. Oct. 6, 1918.
Sabel, Clemont J., Millersville. Oct. 7, 1918.
Hartman, Edward H., Woodville. Jan 6, 1918.
Hawk, Clyde W., Clyde. Aug. 27, 1917.
Henery, John P., Fremont. Oct. 21, 1918.
Jones, Raymond R., Clyde. Nov. 21, 1918.
Knepper, Melvin J., Fremont. Oct. 3, 1918.
Kudson, John,† Fremont. Nov. 29, 1918.
Koons, Charles E., Helena. Oct. 24, 1918.
Krauss, John E.,† Fremont. Nov. 15, 1918.
Lowe, John, Fremont. Nov. 12, 1918.
Mair, Anthony F.,† Fremont. Nov. 5, 1918.
Martin, John, Vickery. Nov. 20, 1917.
Mischke, August B., Fremont. Oct. 4, 1918.
Mitchell, Fred C., Fremont. Oct. 8, 1918.
Myers, Alfred,* Gibsonburg. Oct. 2, 1918.
Nieman, Clarence,* Woodville. Oct. 16, 1918.
O'Brein, Cliford L.,† Clyde. Oct. 7, 1918.
Pressler, Louis, Vickery. Oct. 17, 1918.
Pump, William H.,* Fremont. Oct. 4, 1918.
Saam, Wesley,† Gibsonburg. Oct. 18, 1918.
Schall, Harry, Fremont. Nov. 8, 1918.
Schneider, Perry R., Lindsey. Dec. 12, 1918.
Seiler, Albert C.,* Clyde. July 19, 1918.
Snyder, Edward J., Fremont. Oct. 27, 1918.
Stevenson, Frank S., Fremont. Oct. 1, 1918.
Stine, John, Clyde. Oct. 10, 1918.
Stricker, Emil M.,† Clyde. Nov. 11, 1918.
Swint, Raymond J., Fremont. Dec. 9, 1918.
Thurston, Edgar J.,† Fremont. Oct. 10, 1918.
Thiphon, Louis,* Fremont. Nov. 9, 1918.
Welker, William, Gibsonburg. May 17, 1919.
William, Tom, Fremont. April 10, 1918.
Wott, William J.,† Clyde. Sept. 14, 1918.

SCIOTO COUNTY

Altman, William E.,† Lucasville. Sept. 4, 1918.
Argerbright, Charles, Portsmouth. Oct. 4, 1918.
Arnett, Wylie,* Portsmouth. July 20, 1918.
Arthurs, Raymond P., Portsmouth. Dec. 25, 1918.
Billian, Anthony G.,* Portsmouth. Nov. 2, 1918.
Bouts, Walter E.,* Bloom Switch. Oct. 8, 1918.
Brown, Loraine, New Boston. March 5, 1919.
Bussey, Horace C.,* Wheelersburg. Nov. 3, 1918.
Cade, Walter, Portsmouth. Oct. 12, 1918.
Clifford, Joseph,* Portsmouth. Oct. 16, 1918.
Cook, Gail, Portsmouth. Oct. 5, 1918.
Counts, Clifford,* New Boston. Oct. 31, 1918.
Crabtree, Paul,† Portsmouth. Nov. 21, 1917.
Cramer, Chester E.,* Portsmouth. Nov. 7, 1918.
Doughty, John H., Portsmouth. March 15, 1918.

Ferguson, Bert, Portsmouth. Oct. 14, 1918.
Freeman, Leslie A.,‡ Rarden. March 14, 1919.
Hazelbaker, Elvin L.,* Otway. Aug. 3, 1918.
Hiltibrand, Carl L.,* Buena Vista. July 28, 1918.
Jeffords, Charles J.,* Portsmouth. Nov. 1, 1918.
Joines, Mac, Portsmouth. July 21, 1918.
Kallner, David A., Scioto. Sept. 27, 1918.
Kennedy, Oscar L.,* Portsmouth. Oct. 6, 1918.
Kuhner, Daniel, South Webster. Oct. 3, 1918.
Leedom, Frank H., Portsmouth. Sept. 17, 1918.
Lindsey, Louis A., Portsmouth. Oct. 17, 1918.
Lovey, Frank J.,* Portsmouth. Nov. 1, 1918.
Mankin, Claude V.,‡ Portsmouth. July 28, 1918.
McCall, William P.,† Sciotoville. Sept. 17, 1918.
McElwee, Thomas,† Canton. Oct. 10, 1918.
McGowan, Joseph, Portsmouth. Nov. 1, 1918.
McGraw, Andrew T., Friendship. Jan. 8, 1918.
Miller, Theodore Jr.,† Portsmouth. Nov. 26, 1918.
Mullens, Charles S., Scioto Furnace. Oct. 7, 1918.
Nichols, Howard, Wheelersburg. Jan. 6, 1919.
Nichols, Sylvester,† Portsmouth. Sept. 13, 1918.
Pollock, Walter L., Portsmouth. Oct. 4, 1918.
Powell, Roy A., Scioto. Oct. 11, 1917.
Rase, Adolph H., Portsmouth. Oct. 8, 1918.
Reed, Joseph C., Portsmouth. Feb. 21, 1918.
Revare, Frank Y., Portsmouth. Oct. 9, 1918.
Robe, Orin W., Portsmouth. Oct. 24, 1918.
Saufferer, John A., Portsmouth. July 16, 1919.
Scaggs, Herbert,* Portsmouth. July 28, 1918.
Schaffer, Walden P., Friendship. Oct. 9, 1918.
Schuh, John J.,* Portsmouth. May 23, 1918.
Selsor, Jack,* Portsmouth. Nov. 7, 1918.
Snedecor, Clarence,* Portsmouth. Oct. 26, 1918.
Sprouse, David E.,† Portsmouth. Nov. 6, 1918.
Steagall, Harmon G.,* Portsmouth. Sept. 15, 1918.
Steger, Ollie, Portsmouth. Dec. 3, 1918.
Stout, Jesse E., Portsmouth. Oct. 8, 1918.
Tatman, Gordon, Friendship. May 11, 1920.
Thompson, Asa, Duke. Oct. 20, 1918.
Vankirk, George,* Portsmouth. July 30, 1918.
Wells, Francis E., Portsmouth. Aug. 30, 1917.
Wilhelm, Carl J., Portsmouth. Nov. 21, 1918.
Willburn, Al,* Mt. Joy. Nov. 2, 1918.
Williams, Albert A.,* Sciotoville. Oct. 1, 1918.
Williams, Russell D.,* Portsmouth. Oct. 2, 1918.

SENECA COUNTY

Adair, Francis,‡ Tiffin. Nov. 4, 1918.
Baker, Delton, Tiffin. June 24, 1918.
Ballreich, Harry,* Tiffin. Oct. 20, 1918.
Bordner, Sylvester, Siam. Oct. 10, 1918.
Bozarth, Malcom, Tiffin. Oct. 27, 1918.
Butzier, Clarence,* Fostoria. Oct. 4, 1918.
Caufield, John, Bloomville. Oct. 12, 1918.
Courtney, Isaac, Tiffin. Oct. 10, 1918.
Culver, Neal, Berwick. Feb. 9, 1918.
Dall, James, Fostoria. Nov. 10, 1918.
Daum, Orvil, Fostoria. Oct. 10, 1918.
Ehrenfield, Leo, Tiffin. Sept. 18, 1918.
Ewing, Kent, Fostoria. Oct. 9, 1918.
Flack, Clark, Bloomville. Sept. 17, 1918.
Fortney, Glenn, Bloomville. Oct. 5, 1918.
Foust, Earl,† Fostoria. Oct. 6, 1918.
Graham, Warren, Tiffin. July 11, 1918.
Gray, James, Fostoria. April 18, 1918.
Grime, Stephen, Adrian. Dec. 8, 1918.
Hayes, Cicil,* Bloomville. Sept. 14, 1918.
Henry, Charles, Fostoria. Oct. 8, 1918.
Herbert, F.,* Tiffin. Oct. 4, 1918.
Houck, Frank,† Attica. Nov. 4, 1918.
Jinks, Garner, Fostoria. Aug. 10, 1918.
Ingram, Joseph, Fostoria. Oct. 2, 1918.
Kistner, Ray,* Fostoria. Nov. 11, 1918.
Kleinhenz, Harry,‡ Tiffin. Sept. 7, 1918.
Kuebler, Louis, Tiffin. April 8, 1918.
Lonsway, Wilfred, Fostoria. Oct. 2, 1918.
Martin, Lyan, Old Fort. Jan. 9, 1919.
McCarthy, Charles,‡ Tiffin. June 6, 1918.
Peck, Glenn, Green Spring. Oct. 20, 1918.
Phillips, George,* Old Fort. Oct. 29, 1918.
Pierce, Arthur, Republic. Oct. 13, 1918.
Porter, Charles, Tiffin. Oct. 1, 1918.
Rangler, Orville,* Fostoria. Sept. 29, 1918.
Ranker, Leo, Tiffin. Oct. 4, 1918.
Rinaldo, Scarinci,† Tiffin. Sept. 4, 1918.
Sheffer, Charles, Tiffin. Oct. 12, 1918.
Snyder, William, Tiffin. Oct. 19, 1918.
Warner, John,* Tiffin. July 15, 1918.
Whiteman, Herman,† Fostoria. Nov. 8, 1918.
Wickwire, Alfred,† Attica. Oct. 3, 1918.
Wilson, LeRoy, Fostoria. June 21, 1918.

SHELBY COUNTY

Annandale, Frederick N.,† Sidney. Oct. 31, 1918.
Briggs, Floyd D.,* Sidney. Sept. 30, 1918.
Campbell, Robert J., Jackson Center. Oct. 4, 1918.
Cox, Grover, Ft. Loramie. Oct. 10, 1918.
Englerth, Bennie L., Anna. Dec. 16, 1918.
Francis, Leo J., Russia. Nov. 4, 1918.
Francis, Stephen L.,† Houston. Sept. 20, 1918.
Gates, Herman, Pemberton. Oct. 12, 1918.
Haner, Noah,* Sidney. Oct. 17, 1918.
Heiland, Edward,† Anna. July 17, 1918.
Helmlinger, John H.,† Jackson Center. Oct. 19, 1918.
Hineman, Ralph E., Botkins. Nov. 30, 1918.
Kah, Alonzo L.,† Anna. Oct. 5, 1918.
Maxson, Clarence,* Sidney. Nov. 1, 1918.
Mottoe, Lloyd L., Shelby. Oct. 5, 1918.
Nettlship, Raymond,* Port Jefferson. Oct. 3, 1918.
Regula, Henry, Jackson Center. Oct. 6, 1918.
Roberts, Clifford E., Pemberton. Feb. 6, 1918.
Scherer, Orley S., Jackson Center. Oct. 24, 1918.
Stendridge, John E.,† Sidney. Sept. 27, 1918.
Troester, Carl F.,* Sidney. Oct. 9, 1918.
Wilkinson, Oden, Sidney. Oct. 6, 1918.
Wright, Gordon,* Sidney, Nov. 2, 1918.

STARK COUNTY

Alexakis, George,* Canton. Sept. 13, 1918.
Anderson, Robert L.,* Canton. Oct. 7, 1918.
Anderson, William E.,* Canton. Sept. 12, 1918.
Andreas, Russell,* Canton. Sept. 12, 1918.
Anean, Joe,* Canton. Nov. 10, 1918.
Antenmucci, Anthony J., Canton. Oct. 18, 1918.
Baker, Burt, Canton. Sept. 30, 1918.
Baker, Clarence E.,* Massillon. Oct. 5, 1918.
Basile, Joseph, Alliance. Nov. 30, 1918.
Batsch, Frank S., Canton. Oct. 14, 1918.
Biedenbach, Ignatius C., Canton. Feb. 4, 1919.
Birtus, Frank,† Canton. Oct. 27, 1918.
Blanc, LeRoy, Canton. May 2, 1918.
Blanc, Nicholas E.,† Canton. Sept. 30, 1918.
Bodkins, Melvim O.,* Canton. Sept. 30, 1918.
Boerngen, Arthur G., Canton. Oct. 11, 1918.
Boing, Karl F., Massillon. Oct. 26, 1918.
Books, Reinhart,* Massillon. Sept. 8, 1918.
Bour, Carroll B., Canton. Oct. 8, 1918.
Bowman, Stanley S.,† Canton. Oct. 15, 1918.
Bradshaw, Fremont W.,* Alliance. July 30, 1918.
Brady, Thomas M., Canton. Jan. 5, 1918.
Brechuhler, Clyde, No. Industry. Jan. 13, 1919.
Bredigar, John C., Canton. Jan. 3, 1919.
Breigel, Albert H.,† Canton. Aug. 5, 1918.
Breitenstein, Edgar W.,* Canton. Nov. 7, 1918.
Brothers, Everett,* East Sparta. Sept. 12, 1918.
Byfus, George, Canton. Oct. 13, 1918.
Byrd, Ernest, Canton. Sept. 30, 1918.
Cassler, William,* Massillon. Sept. 8, 1918.
Cecil, Harry O.,† Canton. Sept. 27, 1918.
Chanos, Andrew M.,* Canton. Oct. 6, 1918.
Chapman, Claude M.,* Massillon. Sept. 28, 1918.
Cimino, Gaetano,* Canton. July 19, 1918.
Claus, Clemence G., Louisville. Jan. 12, 1919.
Clementz, Walter L.,* Massillon. Oct. 14, 1918.
Cohn, Samuel,* Canton. Oct. 4, 1918.
Cox, Elmer M., Canton. Feb. 28, 1919.
Cropper, Marshall C.,* Canton. Sept. 29, 1918.
Danes, Sam, Canton. Oct. 10, 1918.
Dennis, Edwin H.,† Canton. Oct. 21, 1918.
Derr, Lee, Canton. Oct. 2, 1918.
Dick, Alvin, Louisville. Oct. 21, 1918.
Dobbyn, Earl D., Canton. Dec. 22, 1918.
Dougherty, Thomas H., Canton. Oct. 15, 1918.
Doughty, William R., Canton. Aug. 14, 1918.
Dragusin, Nick,† Canton. Sept. 27, 1918.
Duplain, Arthur L., Louisville. Oct. 6, 1918.
Eberhart, Urvan L.,† Canton. Oct. 4, 1918.
Eck, Raymond H.,* Canton. Nov. 9, 1918.
Evans, John F.,* Canton. Sept. 28, 1918.
Falwell, Samuel S.,* Alliance. Sept. 28, 1918.
Fisher, Clarence A., Canal Fulton. Nov. 19, 1918.
Floyd, Arthur L., Alliance. Oct. 10, 1918.
Frentzel, Joe F.,* Canton. June 3, 1918.
Gavazi, Luigi,† Canton. Oct. 6, 1918.
Gcicas, Nick,* Canton. Oct. 12, 1918.
Godesky, Emiet,* Canton. July 16, 1918.
Graham, Kenneth,* Alliance. Oct. 6, 1918.
Greene, James,‡ Canton. July 22, 1918.
Greenwood, Stanley, Minerva. Oct. 4, 1917.
Griffith, Walker,† Canton. July 29, 1918.

Gugelman, George, Paeis. Oct. 16, 1918.
Guilian, Raymond,* Canton. Oct. 16, 1918.
Hammers, James,* Canton. Oct. 16, 1918.
Harr, Harry,* Brewster. Oct. 2, 1918.
Haybert, John,* Canton. Sept. 12, 1918.
Haupthuer, Ray, Canton. Oct. 10, 1918.
Hays, Lorin,* Massillon. Sept. 28, 1918.
Henderson, Dexter,* Canton. July 10, 1910.
Hose, Melville,* Massillon. Oct. 5, 1918.
Hosler, William, Canton. Oct. 7, 1918.
Hughes, Floyd,* Canton. Sept. 20, 1918.
Huwig, Charles, Massillon. Sept. 29, 1918.
Immel, Wilbert, Middlebranch. June 22, 1918.
Irwin, Abram,* Alliance. Oct. 13, 1918.
John, Tom,* Alliance. Oct. 2, 1918.
Johns, Bert, Canton. Sept. 16, 1918.
Jones, Ewing,* Canton. Sept. 27, 1918.
Jordan, Harry, Canton. June 6, 1919.
Karper, Reuben,* Canton. Nov. 7, 1918.
Kavwell, Ralph, Canton. Sept. 2, 1918.
Kell, Charles,* Canton. Nov. 4, 1918.
Keller, Clifford, Massillon. Oct. 17, 1918.
King, George,† Canton. Oct. 6, 1918.
King, Henry, Canton. Oct. 7, 1918.
Klatter, Joseph,* Canton. Oct. 19, 1918.
Kline, William,† Canton. Oct. 12, 1918.
Kosturoa, Nicholas,† Canton. Oct. 9, 1918.
Lair, John,† Canton. Oct. 8, 1918.
Lanning, Frank,* Canton. Oct. 4, 1918.
Larson, David,* Canton. Oct. 8, 1918.
Leggett, Raymond, Canton. Oct. 12, 1918.
Lehnins, Karl, Canton. Oct. 4, 1918.
Leonard, Lyle,† Alliance. Nov. 16, 1918.
Leutzinger, Joseph, Alliance. Oct. 7, 1918.
Lilly, Vernon,* Alliance. July 15, 1918.
Loel, Floyd, Alliance. Oct. 16, 1918.
Longyear, Carl, Canton. Oct. 14, 1918.
Lothrop, Thompson, Canton. Oct. 12, 1918.
Lotz, Robert,* Canton. July 26, 1918.
MacLean, Robert, Canton. Oct. 23, 1918.
Mandalakis, John,* Canton. Oct. 19, 1918.
Martin, Jackson,‡ Canton. July 1, 1918.
McDonald, Roy, Canton. Oct. 9, 1918.
McLean, Ray, Alliance. March 15, 1918.
McPeak, John,† Meyers Lake Park. Oct. 28, 1918.
Metz, Dayton,‡ Canton. April 9, 1919.
Michial, Leonidas, Canton. Sept. 13, 1918.
Miclea, Charles, Brewster. Nov. 2, 1918.
Miller, Howard,† Greentown. Sept. 27, 1918.
Monnier, Joseph, Louisville. Oct. 1, 1918.
Moore, Jesse,* Massillon. Sept. 28, 1918.
Morris, Benjamin,* Canton. Oct. 14, 1918.
Most, Carl, Massillon. Feb. 24, 1919.
Musar, Charles, Alliance. Aug. 19, 1918.
Nowak, Paul,† Canton. Oct. 16, 1918.
Oberlin, Ira,* Canton. Nov. 11, 1918.
Pabst, Christian, Alliance. Nov. 3, 1918.
Papaleo, Frank,‡ Canton. Dec. 19, 1917.
Patterson, Dewey,* Alliance. Sept. 30, 1918.
Phillips, Charles,* Alliance. July 15, 1918.
Place, Robert,† Gloversville. Oct. 19, 1918.
Pollard, Albert, Canton. Oct. 6, 1918.
Rader, Raymond R., Canton. Jan. 31, 1919.
Reed, Karl W.,* Canton. Oct. 4, 1918.
Reed, Russell S., Canton. May 28, 1919.
Reese, Corwin,* Justus. June 24, 1918.
Richards, Herbert G.,† E. Greenville. Nov. 3, 1918.
Roberts, Frank K., Massillon. June 12, 1918.
Rockwell, Raymond M.,† Alliance. Nov. 4, 1918.
Rohrer, Jacob E.,* Canton. Oct. 4, 1918.
Romcsvic, Sam,* Canton. June 6, 1918.
Rubin, Raymond H., Canton. Oct. 15, 1917.
Saunier, Harry L.,† Alliance. Oct. 14, 1918.
Schaedler, August S.,* Canton. Aug. 31, 1918.
Schliffka, Emanuel R., Canton. Nov. 4, 1918.
Schott, Herbert F., Massillon. March 18, 1919.
Schuler, Austin,* West Brookfield. Oct. 20, 1918.
Schwertfeger, August, Massillon. May 7, 1919.
Scott, John W.,† Canton. July 18, 1918.
Shafer, Joseph,* Alliance. Nov. 1, 1918.
Shearer, Howard R., Osnaburg. Nov. 2, 1918.
Sheline, Bennie C.,* East Sparta. July 19, 1918.
Shesho, Theodore, Canton. Feb. 24, 1919.
Simon, Frank J.,‡ Massillon. Sept. 13, 1918.
Smith, William R., Howenstein. Oct. 13, 1918.
Spring, Frank E.,* Canton. Oct. 9, 1918.
Springer, Otis R.,* Alliance. Oct. 21, 1918.
Stahler, Ferdinand J., Canton. Oct. 4, 1918.
Stone, George,† Canton. Oct. 16, 1918.
Storl, Walter H.,* Massillon. Oct. 16, 1918.
Street, Peter D.,* Newman. Oct. 14, 1918.
Strong, Ernest J.,* Canton. Oct. 23, 1918.
Swanson, Herman,* Canton. Sept. 27, 1918.
Taylor, James E., Massillon. Oct. 18, 1918.
Tucker, Grant R.,‡ Alliance. Oct. 18, 1918.
Tucker, Samuel,† Massillon. Oct. 20, 1918.
Vincent, Thomas, Canton. July 24, 1918.
Vogelgesang, Karl W.,* Canton. Oct. 3, 1918.
Ward, Theron W., Canton. Aug. 14, 1918.
Wasson, Boyd A.,‡ Canton. Jan. 3, 1918.
Weaver, Charles, Massillon. Oct. 8, 1918.
Weikert, Roy H., Alliance. Feb. 17, 1919.
Weller, Emmet,* Canton. Sept. 30, 1918.
Welsch, Robert J.,‡ Canton. Dec. 5, 1918.
Weybrecht, Edgar C., Alliance. Nov. 2, 1918.
Widder, Clarence, Beach City. July 23, 1918.
Williams, John,‡ Alliance. April 12, 1919.
Wilson, Loren L.,* Alliance. Oct. 7, 1918.
Winters, William F.,* Canton. Sept. 30, 1918.
Wolf, Franklin C.,* Massillon. Sept. 30, 1918.
Young, Howard L., East Sparta. March 12, 1918.
Young, James H.,* Hartville. Sept. 30, 1918.

SUMMIT COUNTY

Abels, Cecil C.,* Akron. June 12, 1918.
Abels, Grover, Akron. Aug. 11, 1919.
Adler, Bernard, Akron. Dec. 8, 1918.
Akers, James,* Akron. Oct. 14, 1918.
Allen, James L.,* Akron. Sept. 27, 1918.
Amundson, Harry I.,* Akron. Oct. 12, 1918.
Anderson, Han T.,* Akron. Sept. 26, 1918.
Arnett, Thomas R., Akron. Jan. 17, 1918.
Ashmore, Robert M., Akron. Oct. 1, 1918.
Auflick, Andrew,* Barberton. Oct. 14, 1918.
Baker, Edgar, Akron. Oct. 16, 1918.
Barber, Mike,† Akron. July 23, 1918.
Barker, William L.,* Akron. Oct. 15, 1918.
Barnes, Raymond D.,* Akron. Aug. 20, 1918.
Barnes, William,† Akron. Oct. 5, 1918.
Baskey, Oliver E.,* Akron. Oct. 16, 1918.
Bauer, Charles, Akron. Nov. 21, 1918.
Beals, Allen C., Barberton. April 16, 1918.
Beasley, Jerry,* Akron. Oct. 4, 1918.
Belak, Henry,* Akron. Nov. 5, 1918.
Bender, Benjamin, Copley. Oct. 10, 1918.
Benejos, Demetreos,* Akron. Nov. 4, 1918.
Benham, Frank V., East Akron. Oct. 11, 1918.
Bently, Anthony J., Kenmore. Sept. 15, 1918.
Bernotas, Joe,* Akron. Sept. 12, 1918.
Biggs, Hugh D., Akron. Dec. 14, 1918.
Bishop, Orland R., Twinsburg. Oct. 7, 1918.
Bohl, Roy J., Akron. Dec. 4, 1918.
Bohn, Charles E.,* Akron. June 9, 1918.
Bost, Earl,† Akron. Sept. 14, 1918.
Bower, William J.,* Akron. Nov. 1, 1918.
Braden, Wayne S.,* Akron. Aug. 8, 1918.
Bradshaw, Howard W.,† Akron. Oct. 16, 1918.
Brandon, Willis L., Akron. Nov. 25, 1918.
Brewer, James N., Akron. June 30, 1918.
Brinker, Robert H., Macedonia. Jan. 21, 1919.
Brokaw, Harry, Barberton. Feb. 10, 1920.
Brown, Archie B., Akron. Oct. 14, 1918.
Brown, Charles S.,* Akron. Oct. 27, 1918.
Brown, Guy R.,† Akron. Sept. 12, 1918.
Brubaker, Gilbert E., Akron. Sept. 20, 1918.
Bruce, William,† Akron. Oct. 14, 1918.
Buckner, Leslie,* Akron. Sept. 12, 1918.
Burkhart, Nicholas W.,* Akron. Oct. 10, 1918.
Callaway, Earl,* Akron. Oct. 29, 1918.
Carelli, Ralph,* Akron. Oct. 26, 1918.
Carlson, John,* Akron. Oct. 23, 1918.
Carlton, William W., Tallmadge. June 11, 1918.
Carmichael, Carl H.,* Akron. Sept. 26, 1918.
Carnes, James H.,† Akron. Oct. 11, 1918.
Carpenter, Ralph J.,† Akron. May 28, 1918.
Chambers, Dana B.,* Akron. Oct. 11, 1918.
Cheesman, Walter E., Akron. Feb. 4, 1919.
Chiarulto, D., Akron. Oct. 13, 1918.
Christ, Albert J., Akron. Oct. 18, 1918.
Clay, Pinkney M., Akron. Oct. 20, 1918.
Cleland, Charles H.,* Akron. July 18, 1918.
Coins, James, Akron. March 18, 1919.
Conway, Charles A.,† Akron. Oct. 14, 1918.
Corice, Joseph E.,* Akron. Oct. 23, 1918.
Coutry, Leo J., Akron. Sept. 20, 1918.
Covington, John, Akron. Oct. 10, 1918.
Cox, Wallace J.,† Akron. July 28, 1918.
Crayne, Thomas E.,* Akron. Oct. 12, 1918.
Crocker, Fred T., Akron. Aug. 24, 1919.
Cross, Albert B., Cuyahoga Falls. Dec. 1, 1918.
Crunkilton, James T.,† Akron. Dec. 2, 1918.
Custer, Earl J.,* Akron. Oct. 10, 1918.
David, Arthur N., Akron. Nov. 3, 1918.
Davis, Roy L., Barberton. Feb. 24, 1919.
Davitoff, Kagan, Akron. Oct. 5, 1919.
Deal, James H.,* Akron. Oct. 12, 1918.
Deise, Henry W.,† Akron. Sept. 15, 1918.
Diberardino, Amandio,* Akron. Nov. 5, 1918.
Diefenbach, Elmer H., Akron. Aug. 30, 1918.
Dierdorf, Michael,* Akron. Sept. 30, 1918.
Digiacoma, Pasquale,* Akron. Nov. 4, 1918.
Dillion, Harvey, Akron. Oct. 15, 1918.
Dipiazzo, Pietro,* Akron. Sept. 12, 1918.
Droke, Lanier H., Akron. Oct. 3, 1918.
Dukes, Simon,* Akron. Sept. 30, 1918.
Dye, James E.,† Akron. Oct. 13, 1918.

Economou, Gemes A., Akron. May 13, 1919.
Edwards, Melvin D., Akron. Nov. 6, 1918.
Eichenlaub, George V.,* Akron. Oct. 11, 1918.
Evans, David, Akron. Oct. 15, 1918.
Evans, John H.,† Akron. Sept. 27, 1918.
Earver, Walter W., Akron. July 9, 1918.
Faust, Charles M.,* Cuyahoga Falls. July 18, 1918.
Fette, John J., Akron. Oct. 2, 1918.
Fidler, Paul,* Akron. Oct. 23, 1918.
Fisher, Frank J.,† Akron. Aug. 8, 1918.
Fisher, Marlow E.,† Akron. Oct. 18, 1918.
Fitt, Norman W.,* Akron. Oct. 8, 1918.
Flynn, James T., Akron. June 14, 1919.
Franco, Domenico,* Akron. Oct. 13, 1918.
Friess, Albert, Akron. Jan. 17, 1918.
Fultz, Brouce C.,† Akron. Sept. 19, 1918.
Funkhouser, John F.,* Akron. Oct. 2, 1918.
Gardner, Clarence L.,* Akron. Sept. 30, 1918.
Gary, Ernest, Akron. Sept. 27, 1918.
Gasell, Daniel C., Akron. March 28, 1919.
Gaylor, Joseph M.,† Akron. Oct. 14, 1918.
Gemuent, Louis A.,* Akron. July 22, 1918.
Georgess, Peter,* Akron. Nov. 10, 1918.
Gerondo, Vito,* Akron. July 18, 1918.
Gochnauer, Clayton S., Barberton. Sept. 14, 1918.
Godfrey, Harold B., Akron. Oct. 16, 1918.
Goff, Monroe,* Akron. Sept. 29, 1918.
Goldcamp, Frank J.,* Akron. March 28, 1918.
Gonaff, George,* Akron. Sept. 26, 1918.
Gooding, Charles H., Kenmore. Nov. 19, 1918.
Goodline, John O.,* Akron. Sept. 27, 1918.
Gorton, Frank,* Barberton. Oct. 25, 1918.
Gould, David,* Akron. Nov. 5, 1918.
Green, Sherman R.,* Akron. Oct. 16, 1918.
Greenough, Gordon B., Akron. May 2, 1918.
Greenwood, James D.,* Cuyahoga Falls. Oct. 9, 1918.
Gregory, Ben P., Akron. April 4, 1918.
Griffiths, Garfield,* Akron. Oct. 30, 1918.
Groetz, Edward A.,† Lawndale. Oct. 5, 1918.
Grubbs, Thomas A.,† Akron. Oct. 13, 1918.
Guarino, Tony,* Akron. Oct. 2, 1918.
Guth, Carl,* Akron. Oct. 9, 1918.
Haag, Fred A.,* Akron. Oct. 10, 1918.
Hackett, Bryon C., Akron. Nov. 16, 1918.
Halpert, Samuel,* Akron. Oct. 4, 1918.
Hammon, Harry H., Akron. Dec. 4, 1917.
Hanford, Bernard B.,* Akron. Oct. 27, 1918.
Hanline, Arthur T.,† Akron. Oct. 17, 1918.
Haselton, Ernest M.,* Akron. Sept. 9, 1918.
Hause, Raymond,* Akron. Sept. 30, 1918.
Hazlett, Thomas E.,* Akron. Nov. 1, 1918.
Hedges, Joseph,* Akron. Nov. 6, 1918.
Hefferman, Paul,* Akron. Oct. 4, 1918.
Heinbaugh, Roy L., Akron. Sept. 10, 1918.
Heller, Lewis,* Akron. Oct. 7, 1918.
Hellman, Hans,* Akron. Sept. 28, 1918.
Heslep, DeWitt R., Kenmore. March 19, 1919.
Hillery, John, Akron. Feb. 18, 1919.
Hinkle, Lawrence E.,* Barberton. Nov. 6, 1918.
Hobson, William D., Akron. Aug. 22, 1918.
Hofelt, John W.,† Akron. Dec. 3, 1918.
Hofer, Charles,* Akron. Sept. 14, 1918.
Huber, Victor E., Akron. March 28, 1918.
Huff, Ralph C., Cuyahoga Falls. Nov. 9, 1918.
Hughes, Fred O.,* Springfield Lake, Nov. 8, 1918.
Hyde, Leroy, Akron. June 26, 1919.
Hyde, Arthur B., Hudson. Oct. 6, 1918.
Ives, James M., Akron. April 13, 1918.
Jackson, Hugh M., Akron. Oct. 11, 1918.
Jackson, Hugh M., Akron. Oct. 1, 1918.
Jackson, Noble C.,* Akron. Oct. 6, 1918.
Jenson, Harry, Akron. Feb. 5, 1919.
Jones, Albert L.,* Akron. Oct. 1, 1918.
Jones, Moses, Akron. Nov. 20, 1918.
Karpinski, Adam, Akron. May 19, 1918.
Kasporevg, Joseph,* Akron. Nov. 5, 1918.
Kaval, Andrew,* Barberton. Oct. 19, 1919.
Keeter, Thomas A.,* Barberton. Oct. 9, 1918.
Kellogg, Clemeth W., Akron. Feb. 3, 1919.
Klenowsky, Felix, Akron. March 10, 1919.
Kline, Glen L., Tallmadge. Oct. 11, 1917.
Kline, Henry W.,* Akron. Sept. 28, 1918.
Klooen, Lee H., Copley. Nov. 29, 1918.
Kondratik, George,* Akron. Sept. 12, 1918.
Kopp, Edward J.,† Barberton. Sept. 4, 1918.
Kunert, Otto M.,† Akron. Aug. 11, 1918.
Kuskin, Edward F.,* Akron. Oct. 14, 1918.
Kuszmaul, Harold J.,† Akron. Aug. 12, 1918.
Lance, Theodore E., Cuyahoga Falls. Oct. 4, 1918.
Landis, Mike H.,† Akron. Oct. 10, 1918.
Lang, Carl O.,* Akron. Oct. 7, 1918.
Lanning, Homer R.,* Akron. Sept. 29, 1918.
La Rose, Francisco,* Akron. Oct. 2, 1918.
Laube, Herman C., Boston. Dec. 7, 1918.
Lay, Elster H.,* Akron. Oct. 10, 1918.
Leaster, August, Akron. Feb. 7, 1919.
Lee, David H., Hudson. June 6, 1919.
Leffler, Arthur A., Akron. Jan. 28, 1919.
Leib, Milton H., Barberton. Oct. 19, 1918.
Lieberman, Sam, Akron. Sept. 22, 1918.
Lippencott, N. A.,* Akron. Sept. 30, 1918.
Liston, Ray,* Akron. Oct. 15, 1918.
Lodge, Steve, Copely. Oct. 22, 1918.
Lombardo, Andrew,* Akron. Sept. 30, 1918.
Losee, Howard E.,* Akron. Sept. 30, 1918.
Luke, Walter E., Barberton. Oct. 5, 1918.
Mabie, Roy, Akron. Oct. 5, 1918.
Macer, Wilbert, Barberton. Aug. 11, 1918.
Mains, Clarence E.,† Akron. Oct. 8, 1918.
Manwaring, Clyde F.,* Akron. Nov. 11, 1918.
Martino, Joe,* Akron. Oct. 15, 1918.
Mathews, Tom,* Akron. Sept. 17, 1918.
Mattox, Joseph B.,* Akron. Nov. 8, 1918.
Maxwell, Paul, Akron. Oct. 6, 1918.
May, Ray L.,† Akron. Oct. 12, 1918.
Maynard, John B.,* Akron. Oct. 29, 1918.
McConkey, Andrew H.,† Akron. Oct. 5, 1918.
McDaniel, William H.,* Akron. Sept. 28, 1918.
McKown, Ralph H.,* Akron. Sept. 12, 1918.
McLaughlin, Joe E.,* Akron. Oct. 10, 1918.
Meech, Forrest G., Akron. Oct. 28, 1918.
Mincy, William, Akron. Dec. 16, 1918.
Miner, Edward,* Barberton. Nov. 3, 1918.
Miterko, Michael,† Akron. Oct. 6, 1918.
Molyneaux, John J.,* Akron. Sept. 29, 1918.
Moon, Oliver H., Akron. Feb. 2, 1919.
Moore, Frank J., Akron. Oct. 30, 1918.
Moore, Roger W.,* Munroe Falls. Oct. 8, 1918.
Mozaks, John,* Akron. Oct. 6, 1918.
Murphy, Joseph F.,† Akron. July 4, 1918.
Murray, Joseph L.,* Akron. Sept. 27, 1918.
Musser, Roy A.,† Akron. Sept. 28, 1918.
Myers, Le Roy W., Akron. Oct. 12, 1918.
Mylius, William M.,* Akron. Sept. 13, 1918.
Najder, Mike, Akron. Dec. 18, 1918.
Newbold, Clinton V.,* Akron. July 19, 1918.
Newlon, Benjamin F.,* Akron. Oct. 14, 1918.
Nielsen, Hans B., Akron. Nov. 24, 1918.
Norris, Joseph,* Akron. Nov. 1, 1918.
Oates, John, Akron. April 15, 1919.
Oborsky, Stenly, Barberton. Oct. 7, 1918.
O'Connell, Walter H.,* Akron. Sept. 30, 1918.
Odom, Marvin,* Akron. Sept. 12, 1918.
Orcutt, Joseph O.,† Akron. Oct. 12, 1918.
Orwick, Amos, Akron. Feb. 25, 1919.
Palico, Nick,* Akron. Oct. 7, 1918.
Pancoast, Newell,* Akron. Sept. 29, 1918.
Passuth, Joe J.,* Akron. Oct. 4, 1918.
Perhun, Vlidium,* Akron. Nov. 4, 1918.
Pethick, Leslie E.,† Akron. Oct. 13, 1918.
Pfeil, Charles,† Akron. Oct. 16, 1918.
Phillips, Lacey, Akron. Nov. 3, 1917.
Pinnecke, Adolph A.,* Akron. Sept. 29, 1918.
Popthedoron, Fotios, Akron. Nov. 29, 1918.
Porter, Alva A.,* Akron. Oct. 6, 1918.
Pridgen, Walter L., Akron. Oct. 8, 1918.
Proeger, Edgar W.,* Sept. 30, 1918.
Pyle, Gerald C., Akron. Oct. 7, 1918.
Rahner, Jack, Akron. Sept. 30, 1918.
Rathbun, Lee W.,* Akron. Oct. 5, 1918.
Rausenberger, Thomas W.,* Akron. Nov. 5, 1918.
Rebel, Frank C.,* Barberton. Nov. 5, 1918.
Reid, Harry F.,* Barberton. Oct. 21, 1918.
Reid, John W., Jr.,* Akron. Sept. 26, 1918.
Reinhold, Harry,† Akron. Sept. 3, 1918.
Reininger, John,* Bath Summit. Nov. 6, 1918.
Reinstorff, Henry F.,* Cuyahoga Falls. Sept. 30, 1918.
Rhodes, Herbert D.,* Akron. Oct. 15, 1918.
Richardson, Alex, Barberton. Feb. 20, 1919.
Riddle, Paul B.,* Akron. Sept. 30, 1918.
Rideout, Brutus L., Akron. Nov. 2, 1918.
Rinehart, Willis P.,* Akron. Oct. 4, 1918.
Rininger, John,* Akron. Nov. 6, 1918.
Robertson, Joseph A., Akron. Nov. 13, 1918.
Romire, John E.,* Cuyahoga Falls. Oct. 14, 1918.
Roonry, Mathew, Akron. March 1, 1919.
Rose, Lancelot A., Akron. Oct. 19, 1918.
Rowe, John A.,* Akron. Oct. 6, 1918.
Rowley, John,* Barberton. Oct. 16, 1918.
Ruinions, Heward E.,* Akron. Oct. 16, 1918.
Ruse, Harry D.,† Akron. Oct. 3, 1918.
Russell, Leo A., Akron. March 11, 1919.
Ryan, John A., Akron. Oct. 27, 1918.
Sampson, Roy,* Barberton. Oct. 4, 1918.
Sandman, Frank, Akron. Jan. 20, 1919.
Sanford, John N.,* Akron. Oct. 12, 1918.
Sanger, Calvin,* Akron. July 15, 1918.
Sayre, Albert D., Akron. Sept. 30, 1918.
Scarborough, Milton,* Akron. May 15, 1918.
Scott, Robert C.,* Akron. Sept. 29, 1918.
Scully, Thomas P.,* Akron. Oct. 4, 1918.
Sharkey, Frank, Akron. Sept. 25, 1918.
Shea, Edward V.,* Akron. Oct. 21, 1918.

Shellenberger, Samuel M., Barberton. July 8, 1919.
Shira, Lowel W.,† Akron. Nov. 4, 1918.
Sidaris, Nicholas,* Akron. Oct. 14, 1918.
Sigler, John H.,† Akron. Oct. 4, 1918.
Sillars, William,* Akron. Oct. 14, 1918.
Skidmore, Anthony, Akron. Nov. 7, 1918.
Smiarotaki, Roman, Akron. June 5, 1918.
Smith, Carl C., Akron. Feb. 17, 1919.
Smith, Emery N.,† Akron. Oct. 13, 1918.
Sobul, Herman H.,* Akron. Oct. 5, 1918.
Sommers, Everett A., Cuyahoga Falls. Dec. 17, 1919.
Sorels, Heleon Y.,* Akron. Oct. 9, 1918.
Souers, Alfred,† Akron. Dec. 11, 1918.
Spathis, Christ S.,† Akron. Oct. 14, 1918.
Spidle, Murray K.,* Massillon. Aug. 3, 1918.
Sprague, Riedel G., Akron. Oct. 25, 1918.
Stoker, Lloyd H.,† Akron. Oct. 6, 1918.
Strebler, Edward M.,* Akron. July 31, 1918.
Strine, Crawford,† Akron. Dec. 25, 1918.
Stringer, Albert M., Akron. July 10, 1919.
Struckman, George H.,† Akron. Oct. 11, 1918.
Stufflebean, Eugene,* Akron. Sept. 13, 1918.
Stukenberg, Fred E.,* Akron. Sept. 27, 1918.
Summers, Claude A., Akron. March 26, 1918.
Summers, Walter,* Akron. Oct. 4, 1918.
Swepson, William S., Akron. Oct. 20, 1918.
Swope, Ira R., Akron. Sept. 21, 1918.
Szoka, Isador,* Akron. Oct. 31, 1918.
Tavenner, Lenly B.,* Akron. Sept. 27, 1918.
Tenney, Marcellus C.,* Akron. Aug. 21, 1918.
Titus, William M.,* Akron. Oct. 1, 1918.
Tomko, George,* Akron. Oct. 14, 1918.
Totzke, David W.,† Akron. Nov. 9, 1918.
Tucker, Harry C.,* Akron. Sept. 16, 1918.
Tunno, Samuel,* Akron. May 28, 1918.
Van Kirk,† Akron. Nov. 11, 1918.
Van Pelt, James L., Akron. July 21, 1917.
Verlin, Bernard E.,† Akron. Sept. 23, 1918.
Voris, Christ, Akron. May 12, 1918.
Ware, Lloyd,* Barberton. Sept. 30, 1918.
Warner, Russel C.,* Akron. Oct. 14, 1918.
Wasarab, Mike,† Barberton. July 22, 1918.
Weiss, Adolph,* Akron. Nov. 4, 1918.
Welker, Thomas B.,* Akron. Sept. 28, 1918.
West, Ernest S.,* Akron. Oct. 21, 1918.
Westland, David I.,* Akron. Sept. 2, 1918.
Weyrick, Clare E., Akron. Oct. 3, 1918.
White, John,† Akron. Oct. 7, 1918.
Withan, Milton M.,* Akron. Oct. 5, 1918.
Whittington, Hal,† Akron. Sept. 29, 1918.
Willgoh, Forest N.,* Akron. Oct. 5, 1918.
Williams, George H., Barberton. Sept. 28, 1918.
Williams, James E.,* Akron. Oct. 8, 1918.
Willis, Augustine,* Akron. July 28, 1918.
Winthrow, Earl L., Akron. Feb. 8, 1919.
Wiseman, John D., Akron. Dec. 17, 1918.
Wishart, Harry, Akron. Oct. 9, 1918.
Wolfe, Herachel J., Lawndale. April 14, 1918.
Yose, Merrill E.,* Akron. Nov. 7, 1918.
Zaffuto, Salvatore,* Akron. Nov. 7, 1918.
Zartman, Milton G., Akron. Oct. 6, 1918.
Zengler, Benedict V., Akron. Jan. 31, 1920.
Zinkand, Oswald,* Akron. Oct. 17, 1918.
Zoke, Joseph,* Akron. May 27, 1918.
Zouras, Tom,* Akron. Sept. 12, 1918.
Zuelsdorff, Oscar W.,† Akron. July 7, 1918.

TRUMBULL COUNTY

Allen, Carl T., Kinsman. Dec. 16, 1917.
Armstrong, James E.,* Leavittsburg. Sept. 12. 1918.
Atwood, George L.,* Middlefield. Sept. 26, 1918.
Backon, Charles D.,* Burghill. Oct. 9, 1918.
Ballard, John H.,* Warren. Sept. 29, 1918.
Barclay, Samuel,† Niles. Nov. 3, 1918.
Barton, Floyd H., Hubbard. Sept. 28, 1918.
Black, Joseph C., Spokane. Oct. 15, 1918.
Bowers, Harry,* Gerard. Nov. 10, 1918.
Brooks, Enoch E., Niles. April 3, 1918.
Burr, Dewey,† Bristolville. May 30, 1918.
Christiancy, Herbert E.,* Warren. Sept. 12, 1918.
Clark, Charles C.,* Niles. Aug. 3, 1918.
Dalberg, Gust,† Warren. Oct. 11, 1918.
Davis, Ivor E., Niles. March 7, 1919.
Davis, Kenneth L.,† Niles. Oct. 14, 1918.
Drevet, Stephane,* Girard. Sept. 28, 1918.
Durst, George R., Cortland. Oct. 27, 1918.
Fay, Edward H., Warren. Oct. 9, 1918.
Flick, Ward M., Newton Falls. Oct. 5, 1918.
Fultman, William A.,* Warren. Sept. 29, 1918.
Gardner, Jesse S., Warren. Oct. 7, 1918.
Gentholtz, William J.,* Warren. Oct. 7, 1918.
Georgoulis, Nick J.,* Warren. Oct. 4, 1918.
Gershon, John,* Warren. Sept. 30, 1918.
Gilbert, Carl L.,* Niles. July 1, 1918.
Harris, Leroy, Hubbard. Feb. 20, 1919.
Hickok, Sheldon R.,* Warren. Sept. 29, 1918.
Higgins, Ancel T., Farmdale. Sept. 25, 1918.
Hillman, Howard H.,* Warren. Oct. 14, 1918.
Hoffman, Oscar L.,* Port Washington. Oct. 8, 1918.
Hogarth, Thomas E.,* Niles. Sept. 12, 1918.
Hyde, Clarence,* Warren. Nov. 1, 1918.
Johnson, Raymond, Warren. Nov. 23, 1918.
Jones, Daniel,* Niles. Oct. 4, 1918.
Jones, John F., Hubbard. March 4, 1920.
Jones, John H., Girard. Sept. 13, 1918.
Jones, Robert H.,* Warren. Sept. 12, 1918.
Jones, Robert H.,* Warren. Sept. 12, 1918.
Kaley, Martin J.,* Girard. Sept. 28, 1918.
Kearney, Frank J.,* Niles. Sept. 12, 1918.
Kinney, William F., Girard. March 17, 1919.
Lauth, Frederick A.,* Southington. Oct. 25, 1918.
Lees, Harry G.,† Farmdale. Nov. 7, 1918.
Leo, Rocco, Girard. April 8, 1918.
Lewis, Thomas A.,* Warren. May 29, 1918.
Lombardi, Vingenzo, Girard. Oct. 7, 1918.
Markikis, Mike, Warren. April 9, 1918.
Martino, Nelson R.,* Warren. Oct. 14, 1918.
McCartney, Cyrus F.,* Bristolville. Sept. 30, 1918.
McGuane, Joseph V.,* Warren. Nov. 2, 1918.
McMillian, Miles, Warren. Nov. 29, 1918.
Mike, Sam,* Warren. Sept. 29, 1918.
Mohney, Charles R.,* Niles. Oct. 12, 1918.
Morris, Walter A.,* Warren. Sept. 29, 1918.
Near, J. E.,* Niles. July 19, 1918.
Nesbitt, Harold E., Warren. Dec. 7, 1918.
Oliva, John,* Girard. Sept. 28, 1918.
Olson, Wolford, Girard. April 28, 1918.
Parillo, Anthony J.,* Girard. Sept. 26, 1918.
Phillips, Glenn, Girard. Oct. 7, 1918.
Plant, Ernest,* Niles. Sept. 26, 1918.
Raper, Horace R.,* Girard. Oct. 4, 1918.
Redmond, Thomas F., Hartford. March 31, 1919.
Reedy, George F.,* Girard. Sept. 26, 1918.
Ridgley, Oliver L.,* Warren. Sept. 27, 1918.
Roberts, Harley B.,* Warren. Sept. 29, 1918.
Romano, Jim,* Leavittsburg. Oct. 14, 1918.
Rossiter, John J.,* Girard. Oct. 12, 1918.
Ryan, John, Warren. April 6, 1917.
Schultz, Arthur,* Warren. Oct. 14, 1918.
Scopeletes, Demetrys,* Warren. Sept. 29, 1918.
Sherock, James, Girard. Feb. 3, 1919.
Shoup, Merl W.,* Mineral Ridge. Oct. 5, 1918.
Simpson, William, Warren. Oct. 13, 1918.
Stromei, Peter, Warren. Nov. 18, 1918.
Sullivan, James E., Niles. Oct. 9, 1918.
Sullivan, John T., Niles. Jan. 6, 1919.
Swartz, Ray L.,* Warren. Sept. 29, 1918.
Taylor, Donald T.,* Mineral Ridge. Sept. 12, 1918.
Thompson, Glenn P.,† Warren. Oct. 14, 1918.
Wagers, Walter E., Warren. June 21, 1919.
Wilkins, Jalma C.,* Newton Falls. July 15, 1918.
Yannucci, Peter, Warren. Oct. 5, 1918.
Youll, Nick,* Niles. Oct. 14, 1918.

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY

Aspinall, Joe,* Barnhill. Oct. 9, 1918.
Ayers, Thomas J.,* Dover. Sept. 26, 1918.
Beiter, Darrell O.,* New Comerstown. Oct. 4, 1918.
Benson, Clarence R.,† Uhrichsville. Oct. 30, 1918.
Boals, Paul E.,* Uhrichsville. July 20, 1918.
Bond, John M., New Comerstown. Oct. 12, 1918.
Brisgal, William K.,* Dover. Oct. 15, 1918.
Broschardt, Ralph M.,† Uhrichsville. Nov. 3, 1918.
Burkley, Jacob C., Uhrichsville. Oct. 30, 1918.
Burkey, Ralph,* Dover. Oct. 18, 1918.
Buss, Herbert D.,* Stone Creek. Oct. 14, 1918.
Carr, Floyd E.,* Mineral City. Oct. 31, 1918.
Carr, John W.,* Uhrichsville. Oct. 16, 1918.
Ciraci, Frank, Dover. Oct. 4, 1918.
Coleman, Ralph R.,* Dennison. Oct. 5, 1918.
Daugherty, John W.,† New Comerstown. Oct. 14, 1918.
Davis, Maurice,* Dover. Sept. 26, 1918.
Demack, Frank,* Uhrichsville. Nov. 3, 1918.
Dumire, George F., New Philadelphia. March 6, 1919.
Elek, John D., New Philadelphia. Jan. 8, 1919.
Fifecoat, Jefferson, Uhrichsville. Oct. 1, 1918.
Fivecoat, Ralph J.,† Tuscarawas. Feb. 4, 1919.
Fowler, Albert R., New Philadelphia. Sept. 30, 1918.
Furbay, James O.,* Gnadenhutten. Oct. 8, 1918.
Gray, Leslie A., New Comerstown. Oct. 10, 1918.
Hamilton, Carl,* Uhrichsville. Oct. 4, 1918.
Hannahs, Fred R., New Comersville. April 10, 1918.

Haver, Thomas W., Uhrichsville. Sept. 25, 1918.
Hoag, William J., Strasburg. Oct. 12, 1918.
Householder, Evron J.,* Dover. Oct. 5, 1918.
Huston, Herman,* Port Washington. Oct. 2, 1918.
Keeler, Edward S., Dennison. Aug. 24, 1918.
Jones, Edward,* Dover. Aug. 8, 1918.
Jumps, Walter S.,* Uhrichsville. Sept. 12, 1918.
Lawver, Joseph, Sugar Creek. Oct. 13, 1918.
Ledger, James J., Roswell. Oct. 4, 1918.
Ley, Raymond D.,† New Comerstown. Oct. 26, 1918.
Lineham, William J.,* Dennison. Oct. 6, 1918.
Lord, Edward A., Mineral City. Sept. 24, 1917.
Lovell, Samuel, Dover. Oct. 22, 1918.
Mattevi, Victor J.,* New Philadelphia. Sept. 5, 1918.
McAtee, Willis, Dennison. April 1, 1919.
McDermott, Don R., New Philadelphia. Nov. 2, 1918.
Meisner, Fred, New Philadelphia. Oct. 14, 1918.
Miller, Frank H.,† Port Washington. Oct. 25, 1918.
Minosso, Attilio,† Wainright. Oct. 16, 1918.
Montgomery, Thomas C., New Comerstown. Sept. 18, 1918.
Morgan, Burns, Dover. Oct. 22, 1918.
Needham, Stephens, Dover. Jan. 14, 1918.
Norris, Roy, New Comerstown. Dec. 7, 1918.
Nussdorfer, Ralph J., Dover. Nov. 23, 1918.
Oler, James B., Dennison. Sept. 17, 1918.
Patrick, Charles,† New Philadelphia. Sept. 14, 1918.
Popa, Tom,* New Philadelphia. Sept. 28, 1918.
Poulos, George,* New Comerstown. Sept. 30, 1918.
Reif, Karl R.,† Barrs Mills. Oct. 4, 1918.
Richards, John,* Dover. Nov. 10, 1918.
Saunders, Chauncy L., New Philadelphia. Oct. 4, 1918.
Schroop, Harvey B., Sugar Creek. Sept. 30, 1918.
Scoot, Ivan L.,* New Cumberland. Sept. 15, 1918.
Shipbaugh, Robert,* Dundee. Oct. 6, 1918.
Shivley, Russell L., Midvale. Oct. 18, 1918.
Smith, Elven L., New Comerstown. Nov. 19, 1918.
Smith, Leo C.,* Dover. Oct. 14, 1918.
Smith, Walter A.,* New Philadelphia. Oct. 1, 1918
Stanart, Charles M.,† Uhrichsville. Nov. 3, 1918.
Stoller, Carl C.* New Philadelphia. Oct. 8, 1918.
Stonebrook, Ray W., New Philadelphia. Nov. 19, 1918.
Swartz, Joseph A.,* Dover. Oct. 8, 1918.
Thomas, Howard W.,* Dover. Oct. 9, 1918.
Weber, Edward M.,* Zoar. Oct. 5, 1918.
Weiss, Homer,* Sugar Creek. Sept. 27, 1918.
Whitesides, Thomas E.,* Uhrichsville. Sept. 26, 1918.
Wiegand, Walter J.,* Dover. Sept. 30, 1918.
Wright, Espy M., Uhrichsville. Oct. 29, 1918.
Yoder, Clarence J., Sugar Creek. Oct. 1, 1918.
Young, Frank P., New Philadelphia. Oct. 17, 1918.

UNION COUNTY

Beecher, Charles W., Marysville. Oct. 10, 1918.
Berger, Ralph,† Marysville. June 2, 1918.
Boyd, Harry E., Marysville. Oct. 3, 1918.
Carroll, John L., Jerome. Jan. 27, 1919.
Cryder, Charlie C.,* Irwin. Sept. 12, 1918.
Debolt, Carl C., Richwood. Oct. 5, 1918.
Detwiler, James H.,* Marysville. Aug. 2, 1918.
Ewing, Ralph C.,* Marysville. Oct. 27, 1918.
Faunsnaugh, Carl, Richwood. Dec. 26, 1917.
Green, Alex N., Richwood. Nov. 10, 1918.
Jennings, James,* Richwood. Sept. 30, 1918.
Leffler, George,† Marysville. July 30, 1918.
McAfee, Eldon M., Coldwater. Oct. 6, 1918.
McCartney, Frederick A., Marysville. Oct. 10, 1918.
Merchant, Leister H., Richwood. Oct. 6, 1918.
Mohler, Herbert, Marysville. Nov. 23, 1918.
Moran, Roy A.,* Milford Center. Nov. 1, 1918.
Morrison, Lewis E., Peoria. Oct. 4, 1918.*
Palmer, Russell U., Matsville. Oct. 6, 1918.
Peyton, Lawrence, Richwood. Oct. 10, 1918.
Pocler, Clayton L.,† Marysville. Aug. 4, 1918.
Rose, Roy,* Marysville. Oct. 9, 1918.
Saygrover, Robert H., Marysville. Oct. 18, 1918.
Seaman, Pearl.* Marysville. Aug. 2, 1918.
Shelton, Paul C., Broadway. Oct. 18, 1918.
Shepherd, Carl,† Marysville. Aug. 2, 1918.
Thorn, Robert,† Marysville. July 29, 1918.
Turner, John R.,† Marysville. Aug. 4, 1918.
Tyrell, Duane, Marysville. Feb. 1, 1918.
Walke, Asa B.,† Irwin. Nov. 14, 1918.
Winget, Mac,* Marysville. June 30, 1918.

VAN WERT COUNTY

Bargdall, Charles W.,* Convoy. Nov. 10, 1918.
Beach, Lawerence E., Ohio City. Dec. 13, 1918.
Brown, Russel S., Ohio City. Nov. 11, 1918.
Brubaker, Doyl M., Ohio City. Nov. 14, 1918.
Crogham, Chancy C., Van Wert. Oct. 6, 1918.
Feldner, Martin, Van Wert. Oct. 13, 1918.
Gibson, Hillard,† Pineville. Sept. 28, 1918.
Goodwin, Ira C.,* Elgin. July 29, 1918.
Grunden, Robert, Ohio City. Oct. 8, 1918.
Hart, Joe H.,† Wren. Oct. 7, 1918.
Hartzog, Delbert J.,* Willshire. Oct. 26, 1918.
Lewis, Frank, Convoy. Jan. 17, 1919.
Lewis, Harvey,* Ohio City. Oct. 31, 1918.
Lewis, Ira L.,* Convoy. Oct. 7, 1918.
Manship, Harold W.,* Van Wert. Sept. 26, 1918.
Maxson, Roy,† Van Wert. Sept. 26, 1918.
Maywhere, Robert E., Middle Point. June 28, 1919.
Mohler, Allen L.,* Middle Point. Oct. 31, 1918.
Mohr, Clyde C.,† Scott. Oct. 7, 1918.
Mohr, Frank, Scott, Oct. 17, 1918.
Myers, Walter,* Middle Point. Sept. 20, 1918.
Nicholas, Glenn H.,* Venedocia. Sept. 21, 1918.
Nolte, George J.,* Delphos. Aug. 8, 1918.
Pierson, Homer L.,* Willshire. Oct. 14, 1918.
Price, Charles F., Venedocia. Nov. 18, 1918.
Ramsey, Russell R.,† Convoy. Oct. 9, 1918.
Reed, Richard B., Van Wert. June 5, 1918.
Reid, Lon M., Van Wert. Jan. 5, 1919.
Roll, Harry E., Willshire. Oct. 21, 1918.
Scarr, Arthur C., Convoy. Oct. 10, 1918.
Staley, Arthur B.,* Van Wert. Nov. 1, 1918.
Stetler, Floyd L.,* Venedocia. Nov. 7, 1918.
Swink, Ferrell R., Delphos. Oct. 5, 1918.
Walters, Orlie E., Glenmore. Nov. 12, 1918.
Weber, Leroy, Van Wert. Oct. 7, 1918.
Yocum, John,* Ohio City. Nov. 4, 1918.

VINTON COUNTY

Cassill, Grover C., McArthur. Oct. 18, 1918.
Cherry, Pearl H., New Plymouth. Oct. 30, 1918.
Dicken, Roy E., New Plymouth. Oct. 10, 1918.
Earnheart, Fletcher M., McArthur. Oct. 5, 1918.
Freeman, Joseph,* Hawks. July 15, 1918.
Gabriel, James,* New Plymouth. Oct. 14, 1918.
Hutchinson, Pearl W., Clarion. Oct. 4, 1918.
Long, William E., Wilkesville. Oct. 11, 1918.
McMannis, Jesse, Hamden. Nov. 5, 1918.
Reeves, William L., Zaleski. Oct. 22, 1918.
Sitz, Claude L., Allensville. Oct. 9, 1918.
Simmons, Charles H.,* Hamden. Aug. 6, 1918.
Thompson, Forest E., New Plymouth. Oct. 13, 1918.
Tripp, Fred J., Zaleski. Jan. 30, 1918.
Waldron, Other C., McArthur. Dec. 15, 1917.
Walker, Taylor, Hamden. Oct. 25, 1918.
Ward, James S., Zaleski. Oct. 19, 1918.
Wycoff, Robert W., McArthur. Oct. 20, 1918.
Wykoff, I. C., McArthur. Oct. 19, 28.

WARREN COUNTY

Binkley, Howard, Springsboro. Oct. 6, 1918.
Bryant, Arthur,† Kingsmills. July 30, 1918.
Bunnell, Dwight, Springsboro. Oct. 5, 1918.
Clark, Vernie,* Morrow. Sept. 29, 1918.
Edwards, Warren F., Waynesville. Oct. 6, 1918.
Ferris, Joseph, Morrow. Oct. 14, 1918.
Goodin, Guy C., Kingsmills. Oct. 9, 1918.
Hall, Robert,† Kingsmills. May 27, 1918.
Head, James,‡ Franklin. Dec. 30, 1918.
Hines, Emmett W., Morrow. Oct. 28, 1918.
Kirby, Walter, Lebanon. April 29, 1919.
Marlatt, John,‡ Lebanon. Jan. 2, 1919.
McElfresh, Russell,* Franklin. Oct. 7, 1918.
Penquite, Ralph,† Mason. Nov. 4, 1918.
Philhower, Vergon, Morrow. Oct. 13, 1918.
Powell, Benjamin,* Mainville. July 23, 1918.
Rempler, Harry,† Foster. Oct. 21, 1918.
Shankel, Roy, South Lebanon. Oct. 8, 1918.
Snook, Ralph,† South Lebanon. Oct. 9, 1918.
Tinney, Ernest,* Lebanon. Sept. 30, 1918.
Trimble, Herbert, Kingsmills. Oct. 8, 1918.
Tullis, Charles, Franklin. Aug. 27, 1918.
Worthington, Arthur, Morrow. Feb. 6, 1918.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Adams, John, Rinard Mills. Oct. 7, 1918.
Albrecht, Herman, Marietta. Oct. 10, 1918.
Barnhart, Joseph, Lowell. Oct. 7, 1918.

Bartlett, Harry, Unionville. March 20, 1918.
Bauerbach, Louis,* Lowell. Nov. 1, 1918.
Bogard, William,* Lowell. Oct. 11, 1918.
Bohmer, Charles, New Matamoras. Oct. 19, 1918.
Britton, Raymond, Marietta. Oct. 16, 1918.
Butcher, Walter,* Belpre. Oct. 16, 1918.
Carpenter, Alonzo, Newport. Feb. 15, 1919.
Carpenter, Charlie, Marietta. Oct. 4, 1918.
Cornelius, Hayes,* Marietta. Sept. 12, 1918.
Cottrill, Harry,* Marietta. Oct. 31, 1918.
Coulter, Donald, Cutler. Oct. 25, 1918.
Dalton, Bernice (C), Lowell. Oct. 1, 1918.
Doyle, Patrick, Dalzell. Oct. 7, 1918.
Dunn, David, New Matamoras. Oct. 19, 1918.
Ellenwood, Harvey, Marietta. Oct. 6, 1918.
Epler, David,* Whipple. Nov. 2, 1918.
Epple, Karl, Marietta. Sept. 29, 1918.
Farnsworth, William, Leith. Oct. 8, 1918.
Foster, Ralph, Marietta. Oct. 6, 1918.
Harper, Francis, Cutler. Oct. 7, 1918.
Haught, Robert, New Matamoras. Oct. 26, 1918.
Hearn, George,* Bloomfield. Sept. 27, 1918.
Henklemen, Carl,* New Matamoras. July 28, 1918.
Jadwin, Frank, East Fultonham. Oct. 12, 1918.
Jenkins, Harvey,* Marietta. July 28, 1918.
Johnson, Fritz, Cutler. Oct. 11, 1918.
Jones, Raymond, New Matamoras. Nov. 11, 1918.
Kelly, Gerald,* Marietta. Aug. 5, 1918.
Enoch, Walter, Whipple. Oct. 12, 1918.
Lauer, Fred W.,† Marietta. Dec. 1, 1918.
Law, Floyd, Cutler. Aug. 28, 1919.
Lindimore, Frank, Beckett. Nov. 1, 1918.
Lindsley, Paul,‡ Marietta. Oct. 5, 1918.
Lothes, John, Lowell. Nov. 6, 1918.
Lozier, Harold,* Marietta. Nov. 1, 1918.
Lucas, Earl, Salem. Oct. 14, 1918.
Mayle, Leoland, Roxberry. Oct. 6, 1918.
McFarland, Rollie, Lowell. Oct. 5, 1918.
McCillian, Peter, Leith. Oct. 5, 1918.
Miller, Conrad, New Matamoras. Oct. 8, 1918.
Miller, Herman, Stanleyville. Oct. 4, 1918.
Mount, Howard, New Matamoras. Oct. 8, 1918.
Newman, Winton,† New Matamoras. Oct. 11, 1918.
Patterson, William,* Marietta. Oct. 31, 1918.
Preston, William, Marietta. Nov. 4, 1918.
Pryor, Thomas, Marietta. Oct. 13, 1918.
Pugh, Edward, New Matamoras. Oct. 3, 1918.
Radabaugh, Hampton,‡ Marietta. Oct. 6, 1918.
Robinson, Arthur, Belpre. Dec. 2, 1918.
Sauer, Ira, Marietta. Oct. 6, 1918.
Schau, Howard, Lowell. Oct. 22, 1918.
Schneider, Enos, Shay. Oct. 6, 1918.
Sellew, Timothy, Marietta. Oct. 20, 1918.
Simpson, Filmore, Marietta. March 28, 1919.
Skinner, Charles,* Newport. Oct. 5, 1918.
Steffey, Nestor, Coal Run. Oct. 6, 1918.
Stricler, Herman, Marietta. Oct. 1, 1918.
Warfield, Wiles, Belpre. Oct. 8, 1918.
Welsh, Harry, Charleroi. Dec. 5, 1918.
Wilhelm, Harry, Fleming. Oct. 12, 1918.
Williams, Max G., Bartlett. Oct. 19, 1918.
Wittekind, Basil,* Marietta. Oct. 9, 1918.
Wood, Fred,* New Matamoras. Oct. 16, 1918.

WAYNE COUNTY

Adams, John,† Sterling. May 16, 1918.
Bailor, Lawerence B., West Salem. Oct. 3, 1918.
Bair, Selden H., Wooster. Nov. 26, 1917.
Bell, Emmett L.,* Shreve. Sept. 29, 1918.
Brannick, Harry,* Wooster. Sept. 29, 1918.
Bruny, Charles, Rittman. Oct. 2, 1918.
Budd, Bert,* West Lebanon. Aug. 29, 1918.
Carbaugh, Harvey, Creston. Oct. 9, 1918.
Clippinger, David E., Rittman. Oct. 22, 1918.
Cook, Frank E., Orville. Oct. 10, 1918.
Crumley, Milo A., Orville. March 7, 1919.
Daniels, Clarence E., Marshallville. Feb. 10, 1918.
Drabenstott, Fred, Creston. April 26, 1919.
Elliott, Albert R., Wooster. Oct. 6, 1918.
Wisher, Clarence, Wooster. Jan. 28, 1919.
Flickinger, Joseph R.,† Wooster. Aug. 8, 1918.
Fluhart, Harvey A., Fredericksburg. Oct. 4, 1918.
Franks, Harry,* Wooster. Oct. 24, 1918.
Hartel, Roy M., Applecreek. Dec. 31, 1918.
Haskins, Luman,* Rittman. Sept. 29, 1918.
Hershberger, Park O.,* Wooster. July 22, 1918.
Kain, William M.,* Wooster. Oct. 15, 1918.
Ley, Clarence R., Shreve. Feb. 15, 1918.
Mehl, Fred,† Wooster. Oct. 17, 1918.
Meir, Harry E., Applecreek, Oct. 21, 1918.
Messner, Forest G., Applecreek. Oct. 24, 1918.
Murray, John M.,* Detroit. Sept. 27, 1918.
Nussbaum, Daniel D.,* Applecreek. Oct. 23, 1918.
Orr, Donald C., Applecreek. Oct. 2, 1918.
Park, Paul G., West Salem. Oct. 19, 1918.
Royer, Harry O.,* Orville. Oct. 11, 1918.
Schaaf, Forest G.,* Shreve. Sept. 27, 1918.
Snyder, Charles T., Orville. Oct. 22, 1918.
Snyder, Thomas R.,* Wooster. Sept. 30, 1918.
Stevenson, James, West Salem. Oct. 29, 1918.
Stoudenheimer, Benjamin,* Wooster. Sept. 29, 1918.
Wall, Frank J., West Lebanon. Oct. 6, 1918.
Weiser, Forest C.,* Wooster. Sept. 30, 1918.
Weiss, Harvey, Shreve. Dec. 12, 1918.
Whitman, Arthur F., Doyleston. Oct. 11, 1918.
Yoder, Daniel S., Applecreek. Jan. 26, 1919.

WILLIAMS COUNTY

Altaffer, John,* Montpelier. Oct. 24, 1918.
Arnold, Charles,* Bryan. Sept. 30, 1918.
Betts, Theron,† Bryan. July 28, 1918.
Blosser, Carl, Bryan. Oct. 20, 1918.
Briner, Fay, Montpelier. March 18, 1918.
Dilworth, Roswell, Montpelier. Oct. 16, 1918.
Gregg, Dom,† Bridgewater. Nov. 12, 1918.
Grim, Kenneth, Bryan. March 14, 1918.
Hoover, George,* West Unity. July 15, 1918.
Houseman, Owen, Montpelier. Oct. 26, 1918.
Kelly, Charles B.,* Montpelier. Oct. 10, 1918.
Kitchen, Harry,* Edon. Nov. 7, 1918.
Lett, William, Alvordton. Sept. 20, 1918.
Manweiller, Carl, Edgerton. Oct. 12, 1918.
Maxam, Edger L., Bryan. Jan. 12, 1919.
Miller, Denver, Montpelier. May 24, 1918.
Norris, William, Montpelier. Nov. 9, 1918.
Oxenrider, Ernest,* Bryan. Sept. 2, 1918.
Schaffter, Otis, Edon. Jan. 30, 1918.
Shetler, Thomas, Alvordton. Feb. 9, 1918.
Shinabarger, Glen D., Pioneer. Oct. 22, 1918.
Skees, Sheldon, Stryker. Oct. 6, 1918.
Smith, John,† Edgerton. Oct. 24, 1918.
Snyder, Otis, Bryan. Oct. 10, 1918.
Spake, George,‡ Edon. July 1, 1918.
Starr, Elza, Montpelier. Oct. 14, 1918.
Stoneburner, Boyd,* Edon. Nov. 7, 1918.
Stratton, Earl, Bryan. Oct. 22, 1918.
Throne, LeRoy,* Montpelier. Oct. 25, 1918.
Vollmer, Frank,* Bryan. Oct. 27, 1918.
Weber, George,† Bryan. Jan. 19, 1919.
Yakes, Earl, Struker. Aug. 20, 1918.

WOOD COUNTY

Avery, Harry A.,† Bowling Green. Nov. 26, 1918.
Beers, Lonnie, North Baltimore. Oct. 5, 1918.
Brown, Charles H., Pemberville. Oct. 9, 1918.
Brown, Harold E.,* Bowling Green. Oct. 20, 1918.
Cedzo, John,* Rossford. Sept. 29, 1918.
Chamberlain, Harley C., Rudolph. Oct. 5, 1918.
Cobb, Ray H.,* Bowling Green. Sept. 28, 1918.
Corbin, Rollo E., Grand Rapids. Oct. 8, 1918.
Crowfoot, Carl,* Risingsun. Oct. 4, 1918.
Davenport, Millard E., Perrysburg. Oct. 3, 1918.
Davis, Ollie S., Bowling Green. Oct. 5, 1918.
Duel, Jay,* Bowling Green. Sept. 27, 1918.
Dibiosi, Frank,† Walbridge. Sept. 29, 1918.
Drury, Arthur M.,† Bowling Green. July 9, 1918.
Gates, Eldon,* Webster. Nov. 7, 1918.
Grimm, George W., Tontogany. Oct. 4, 1918.
Gross, Herbert S., Walbridge. Aug. 20, 1918.
Hagemeyer, Carl H. F., Bowling Green. Oct. 22, 1918.
Hanson, Ralph, Bowling Green. Oct. 6, 1918.
Heyman, Clyde W., Weston. Oct. 7, 1918.
Hoyman, Carey B., Pemberville. Sept. 27, 1918.
Hufford, Merlin G., Perrysburg. Jan. 24, 1919.
Keiffer, Charles W., Milton Center. Oct. 5, 1918.
Kobylok, John,* Rossford. Sept. 29, 1918.
Ladd, Paul C.,† Bowling Green. Sept. 30, 1918.
Long, Lee M.,* Bloomdale. Sept. 30, 1918.
Lybarger, Charles G.,* Weston. Sept. 30, 1918.
McCartney, Clarence G.,† Bairdstown. Oct. 4, 1918.
Neimon, Morris H., North Baltimore. Oct. 15, 1918.
Norcross, Terry D.,* Custer. Oct. 5, 1917.
Petcoff, Steve,* Bloomdale. Oct. 31, 1918.
Rammel, Henry J.,† Rossford. Sept. 30, 1918.
Ratty, Edward, Millbury. Feb. 22, 1918.
Retan, Charles E., Bowling Green. April 15, 1918.
Shaner, Alfred P.,* Dunbridge. Sept. 18, 1918.
Slootterbeck, Dale A., Bloomdale. Dec. 5, 1918.

Smith, Walter P., Hoytville. Oct. 7, 1918.
Stephens, Elmer B., Prairie Depot. Oct. 15, 1918.
Swartz, Cloyce B., Weston. Oct. 4, 1918.
Throne, LeRoy,* Montpelier. Oct. 25, 1918.
Van Vorhis, Floyd H., Prairie Depot. Oct. 8, 1918.
Weaver, John W., North Baltimore. Oct. 9, 1918.
Wilford, John E.,† Bowling Green. Nov. 17, 1918.
Wymer, Vernon,* North Baltimore. July 2, 1918.
Yeager, Fred L., Perrysburg. Oct. 10, 1918.

WYANDOT COUNTY

Babcock, Carl,* Sycamore. Sept. 28, 1918.
Bare, James, Sycamore. Oct. 15, 1918.
Bolyard, George, Upper Sandusky. March 16, 1918.
Cludy, William,‡ Carey. Nov. 25, 1919.
Eley, Hugh, Upper Sandusky. Feb. 12, 1919.
Fowler, Ira,* Sycamore. July 21, 1918.
Golling, Ned,* Lyceum. Sept. 25, 1918.
Hart, Mendus,† Upper Sandusky. Nov. 15, 1918.
Ingman, Dorse,* Sycamore. Sept. 29, 1918.
Isaacs, Charles, Upper Sandusky. June 28, 1918.
Krichbaum, Elmer, Nevada. Oct. 14, 1918.
Lowmaster, Lloyd,* Upper Sandusky. Sept. 30, 1918.
Marsteller, Oliver, Sycamore. Oct. 14, 1918.
Naus, William,* Upper Sandusky. Sept. 26, 1918.
Ogan, Stanley,† Upper Sandusky. Oct. 12, 1918.
Pahl, Rubin, Upper Sandusky. Oct. 9, 1918.
Ranck, Forrest, Sycamore. Oct. 4, 1918.
Sammet, Homer, Upper Sandusky. March 11, 1918.
Shaffstall, Howard, Upper Sandusky. Oct. 13, 1918.
Starr, George, Carey. March 23, 1919.
Swartz, Edward,‡ Nevada. March 26, 1918.
Thompson, Edward, Upper Sandusky. Oct. 18, 1918.
Watts, Ray,* Nevada. Oct. 17, 1918.
Will, Harry, Sycamore. Oct. 5, 1918.

MARINE CORPS

ASHLAND COUNTY

Sheller, Arthur R.,† Polk. Nov. 3, 1918.

ASHTABULA COUNTY

Higgins, Ralph S.,† Niles. Nov. 1, 1918.
Noble, Walter R.,† Ashtabula. July 19, 1918.

BELMONT COUNTY

Cochran, Harry K.,* Martins Ferry. June 3, 1918.
Lucas, Walter E.,* Shadyside. June 6, 1918.
Marquardt, Clarence W.,† Martins Ferry. Nov. 1, 1918.
Romans, Ernest,† Belmont. June 30, 1918.
Schramm, Frederick L.,* Bellaire. June 6, 1918.

BROWN COUNTY

Dunn, Allen L.,* Georgetown. June 8, 1918.
Metzner, John V.,* Georgetown. Sept. 15, 1918.
Redman, Mack E., Mt. Orab. Sept. 21, 1918.
Small, Harry R.,† Aberdeen. July 19, 1918.

BUTLER COUNTY

Anderson, Frank E., Middletown. Oct. 5, 1918.
Clark, Willard F.,† Big Plane. April 28, 1918.
Coulter, Edwin C.,* Oxford. Oct. 4, 1918.
Justice, Charles J., Hamilton. Sept. 22, 1918.
Pinkerton, Raymond A.,† Middletown. July 19, 1918.
Steinmetz, Edward J., Hamilton. June 24, 1918.

CARROLL COUNTY

Casey, Theodore R.,* Mechanicstown. July 19, 1918.
Weldon, Roy L.,* Malvern. Oct. 3, 1918.
West, Chester T., Carrollton. Aug. 26, 1917.

CLARK COUNTY

Cummings, Frank A.,† Springfield. June 19, 1918.

CLERMONT COUNTY

Lindsey, Raymond E., Chilo. Feb. 3, 1919.
Morgan, Enos C.,† Marthon. July 19, 1918.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY

Campf, Russell J., Salem. Oct. 1, 1918.
Carey, Charles H.,† Salem. June 13, 1918.
Welsh, John,* Lisbon. June 6, 1918.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY

Anderson, Emanuel,* Cleveland. Sept. 15, 1918.
Baldwin, Raymond H.,* Cleveland. Nov. 2, 1918.
Bobick, Mitchael,† Cleveland. June 23, 1918.
Boyer, Robert C.,† Cleveland. June 13, 1918.
Bradley, Fred,* Cleveland. Nov. 1, 1918.
Brainerd, Robert L.,† Cleveland. June 13, 1918.
Brennan, Francis J.,† Cleveland. Nov. 2, 1918.
Carswell, Elory E., Cleveland. Dec. 10, 1918.
Collins, William P., Cleveland. Nov. 2, 1918.
Cooney, John T.,† Cleveland. July 19, 1918.
Danley, John R.,* Cleveland. June 13, 1918.
Di Noto, Salvatore,* Cleveland. June 6, 1918.
Dysart, Edwin, Cleveland. Feb. 11, 1919.
East, Cheetle B.,† Cleveland. July 23, 1918.
Elderson, William F.,* Cleveland. June 6, 1918.
Flanagan, James P.,† Cleveland. Sept. 16, 1918.
Fogt, Robert C., Cleveland. Aug. 27, 1918.
Fritz, Louis H.,† Cleveland. Nov. 4, 1918.
Grady, James W.,† Cleveland. Oct. 4, 1918.
Grucza, Michael, Cleveland. Aug. 29, 1919.
Harsch, Joseph J.,* Cleveland. Oct. 5, 1918.
Haybeck, Charles Jr.,* Cleveland. June 12, 1918.
Hosack, Clarence F., North Dover. May 10, 1919.
Humpal, Joseph J.,* Cleveland. Sept. 15, 1918.
Johnson, Carl A.,* Cleveland. June 12, 1918.
Kanserske, Otto,* Cleveland. June 24, 1918.
Klingereloffer, Banhardt, Cleveland. Sept. 25, 1918.
Krakau, Earl E., Cleveland. April 3, 1919.
Krankiuski, Anton F.,‡ Cleveland. Sept. 15, 1918.
Lawrence, John R.,* Cleveland. June 11, 1918.
Locke, Karl W.,* Cleveland. June 3, 1918.
Loftus, Michael,* Cleveland. June 14, 1918.
Lowery, William W.,* Cleveland. June 8, 1918.
McRoberts, Paul S., Cleveland. May 7, 1918.
Madsen, Carl J. G., Cleveland. Oct. 5, 1918.
Marter, Timothy E., Cleveland. June 15, 1919.
Miller, Blaire C.,† Cleveland. July 24, 1918.
Miller, Dennis O.,* Cleveland. Sept. 15, 1918.
Moore, Orlie E.,* Cleveland. July 19, 1918.
Morrison, Walter M.,* Cleveland. Nov. 11, 1918.
Nelson, Otto C., Cleveland. Feb. 3, 1919.
North, Homer W.,† Cleveland. Nov. 2, 1918.
Redmond, Lee,‡ Cleveland. Oct. 18, 1918.
Reynolds, James F.,* Cleveland. June 26, 1918.
Sammon, Williams P., Cleveland. Oct. 30, 1918.
Saunders, Franklin A.,* Cleveland. Nov. 4, 1918.
Schaufele, Raymond F.,* Cleveland. June 8, 1918.
Schweizer, Carl, Cleveland. June 12, 1920.
Simon, Frank J.,† Cleveland. Dec. 1, 1918.
Tarr, Clyde, Cleveland. Oct. 3, 1918.
Tonnies, Harry T.,* Cleveland. Nov. 1, 1918.
Voelzow, Elmer F.,* Cleveland. Nov. 1, 1918.
Wagner, Harry E., Cleveland. Sept. 23, 1918.
Washtock, Peter J.,* Cleveland. Oct. 6, 1918.
Webster, Charles A., Cleveland. Feb. 25, 1918.
Weinberg, Edward, Cleveland. Aug. 8, 1918.
Wilson, Arthur S.,† Cleveland. Dec. 3, 1918.
Wilson, Sidney E.,‡ Cleveland. Oct. 17, 1918.
Zele, Ferdinand N.,‡ Cleveland. Feb. 15, 1919.

DARKE COUNTY

Vogt, John O.,* New Madison. June 25, 1918.

DELAWARE COUNTY

Hines, John Jr. Delaware. Sept. 29. 1918.
Grooms, A. McGee,‡ Delaware. March 11, 1919.
Tomkins, Wilbert N.,* Delaware. Oct. 4, 1918.

ERIE COUNTY

Reese, Elmer A.,* Sandusky. June 8, 1918.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

Hoffman, Harry,† Lancaster. June 8, 1918.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Bailey, Ralph L.,† Westerville. Nov. 2, 1921.
Bunn, Frederick J.,† Columbus. July 21, 1918.
Casey, Walter B.,‡ Columbus. Sept. 23, 1921.
Creed, Carlos D.,* Columbus. Sept. 15, 1918.

Dulgar, James H.,† Columbus. Nov. 3, 1918.
Dutro, Robert L.,* Groveport. July 19, 1918.
Figgins, John A.,* Columbus. July 19, 1918.
Hurley, James P., Columbus. April 1, 1918.
Isaly, Earl W.,* Columbus. Oct. 7, 1918.
Kennel, Ralph S., Columbus. Sept. 2, 1918.
Madden, Robert J.,‡ Columbus. June 21, 1919.
Major, Dora E., Columbus. Oct. 10, 1918.
Metzler, George W., Columbus. Jan. 7, 1919.
Radcliffe, William H.,* Columbus. Oct. 3, 1918.
Woodburn, Robert L.,† Columbus. Sept. 17, 1918.

FULTON COUNTY

Siebert, Frederick A.,* Swanton. Nov. 10, 1918.

HAMILTON COUNTY

Anderson, Otmer O.,* Cincinnati. June 6, 1918.
Austin, Walter S.,† Cincinnati. July 15, 1918.
Bacon, Lonnie J.,* Cincinnati. Nov. 1, 1918.
Belk, Charles,* Cincinnati. June 10, 1918.
Berger, Walter H.,* Madeira. June 13, 1918.
Blackman, Russell P.,† Cincinnati. Oct. 4, 1918.
Boettcher, Charles H.,* Cincinnati. June 18, 1918.
Budde, George W.,* Cincinnati. Nov. 11, 1918.
Channell, Lovette L., Cincinnati. Nov. 30, 1918.
Chapman, Wyatt M.,* Cincinnati. June 6, 1918.
Cruger, Russell C.,‡ Cincinnati. May 31, 1920.
Danford, Erwin,† Cincinnati. July 23, 1918.
Decatur, Robert B.,* Plainville. June 3, 1918.
Denmann, Henry E.,* Cincinnati. June 6, 1918.
Duncan, James F., Cincinnati. Jan. 10, 1919.
Easter, James W., Cincinnati. July 15, 1918.
Ehrhardt, Raymond, Cincinnati. June 23, 1918.
Ehrstine, Ohmer C., Cincinnati. June 6, 1918.
Erdmann, Ford E.,† Cincinnati. July 19, 1919.
Erwin, James C., Cincinnati. Oct. 5, 1918.
Evans, William,‡ Cincinnati. April 17, 1917.
Falkenberg, Albert J., Cincinnati. May 19, 1918.
Gehlert, Edward C., Madisonville. April 20, 1918.
Gorth, Harry J.,* Cincinnati. July 17, 1918.
Hall, Edward M., Cincinnati. Sept. 24, 1918.
Hawk, Eladon G., Cincinnati. Oct. 21, 1918.
Heurich, Elmer O.,* Cincinnati. April 23, 1919.
Houchins, Lyle C.,† Cincinnati. Nov. 1, 1918.
Hughes, Elmer H.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 4, 1918.
Jefferies, Wilbert H.,‡ Cincinnati. Sept. 2, 1918.
Jones, Lyle B.,† Cincinnati. Nov. 21, 1918.
Koehn, Edward A.,† Cincinnati. Oct. 7, 1918.
Latscha, Julius J., Cincinnati. Oct. 18, 1918.
Lindsey, William F.,† Cincinnati. Oct. 4, 1918.
Linneman, Leo P.,† Cincinnati. June 16, 1918.
McDonald, John B.,* Cincinnati. June 11, 1918.
McElfresh, Edward L., Cincinnati. Nov. 10, 1918.
Mannis, Jesse R.,* Cheviot. July 19, 1918.
Marshall, Albert R.,† Cincinnati. June 14, 1918.
Merrill, George W.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 6, 1918.
Miller, Nichols W., Cincinnati. May 16, 1918.
Murphy, George D.,* Cincinnati. June 3, 1918.
Nageleon, Charles A.,* Cincinnati. June 11, 1918.
O'Brein, James A.,† Cincinnati. Sept. 15, 1918.
O'Leary, Neal,* Cincinnati. June 6, 1918.
Parrott, Earl L.,* Madisonville. Oct. 4, 1918.
Reynolds, Richard S. Jr.,* Cincinnati. June 13, 1918.
Richettes, Langdon L.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 4, 1918.
Robbins, Garland, Cincinnati. Oct. 12, 1918.
Roos, John,† Norwood. June 28, 1918.
Rougier, William J.,† Cincinnati. July 17, 1919.
Schmidt, Henry, Cincinnati. Sept. 22, 1918.
Seal, Max E.,* Cincinnati. June 6, 1918.
Silverstown, Albert,* Cincinnati. June 6, 1918.
Simonton, Harold F., Cincinnati. March 4, 1919.
Smith, John F.,† Cincinnati. Oct. 4, 1918.
Stephens, Russel A., Cincinnati. Feb. 19, 1919.
Upton, Ulyssus W.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 4, 1918.
Veid, Albert C.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 4, 1918.
Wagner, Willard J.,* Cincinnati. Oct. 4, 1918.
Walters, Robert A., Norwood. Oct. 8, 1918.
Wesche, Leo, Cincinnati. Oct. 25, 1918.
Wintering, Charles, Cincinnati. Jan. 23, 1919.
Wittetein, Eli,‡ Cincinnati. April 21, 1918.
Yeager, Jennings B.,* Harrison. July 19, 1918.

HANCOCK COUNTY

Gourley, Robert C.,† Van Buren. June 8, 1918.

HURON COUNTY

Heymann, Henry P.,* Bellevue. June 25, 1918.
Hill, Ralph O.,† Bellevue. June 6, 1918.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Tate, James C.,* Brilliant. June 11, 1918.
James, James T.,* Amsterdam. Oct. 18, 1918.
Teeman, Vernon L.,† Bergholz. Nov. 3, 1918.

KNOX COUNTY

Cocanour, Joseph E., Frederickton, Nov. 2, 1918

LAKE COUNTY

Palmer, Harold T.,* Willoughby. Oct. 3, 1918.

LAWRENCE COUNTY

Gillen, Arthur A., Ironton. Nov. 26, 1918.

LICKING COUNTY

Daughtery, Philip J.,* Newark. Oct. 9, 1918.

LOGAN COUNTY

Kerr, Harold R.,* Bellefontaine. June 15, 1918.
Smith, George D.,* Bellefontaine. Oct. 3, 1918.

LORAIN COUNTY

Broome, Lawrence E.,* New London. Oct. 9, 1918.
Welch, Clarence L.,† Elyria. Nov. 6, 1918.

LUCAS COUNTY

Clements, Ernest G.,† Toledo. Oct. 9, 1918.
Cushman, Clifford S.,* Toledo. June 6, 1918.
Dentel, Martin A.,† Toledo. Nov. 11, 1918.
Frost, George L.,† Toledo. Nov. 1, 1918.
Giles, William N.,* Toledo. Oct. 5, 1918.
Hires, Fred E., Toledo. Sept. 13, 1918.
Hunker, Jacob J., Toledo. Oct. 17, 1918.
Long, Fred, Toledo. April 14, 1918.
McKenney, Robert W.,† Toledo. July 26, 1918.
Neail, Willis A.,* Toledo. Nov. 3, 1918.
Pomery, Albert S.,* Toledo. July 19, 1918.
Reddick, Howard James,* Toledo. Oct. 4, 1918.
Smith, James H., Toledo. Sept. 27, 1918.
Stamer, Ernest,† Toledo. Oct. 23, 1918.

MARION COUNTY

Angle, Taylor J., Portsmouth. Jan. 2, 1919.
Robinson, Tony L.,* Marion. Oct. 3, 1918.
Workman, William, Portsmouth. Sept. 24, 1918.

MAHONING COUNTY

Brooks, John W.,* Sebring. June 6, 1918.
Fleet, Frederick W.,† Youngstown. Nov. 1, 1918.
Hetzner, George J.,† Youngstown. June 3, 1918.
Knorr, George,* Youngstown. June 6, 1918.
Pope, Ivan L., Youngstown. Jan. 20, 1918.
Young, Fred C.,† Youngstown. June 25, 1918.

MEDINA COUNTY

Rounds, William L.,* Wadsworth. June 14, 1918.

MEIGS COUNTY

Bissel, William S., Pomeroy. Dec. 18, 1919.
Colwell, Frank L.,* Meigs. July 19, 1918.
Thompson, Kinney,* Minersville. Sept. 15, 1918.
White, Otis L., Pomeroy. Nov. 6, 1918.

MIAMI COUNTY

Nicholas, Arlie C.,† Covington. July 5, 1918.
Scott, William E.,† Tippecanoe City. June 15, 1918.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Green, Lloyd C., Dayton. Nov. 7, 1917.
Hargan, Morman,† Dayton. June 13, 1918.
McGrath, John J.,† Dayton. June 17, 1918.
Perkins, Luther A.,† Dayton. July 19, 1918.
Story, Ralph R., Dayton. Oct. 8, 1918.
Vest, Herbert M.,* Dayton. June 6, 1918.
Washington, George T. Jr.,* Dayton. Oct. 3, 1918.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY

Crancer, Walter A.,* Zanesville. July 19, 1918.
Haessler, Carl Gustave,† Zanesville. Oct. 23, 1918.
Patterson, James A.,* Roseville. June 7, 1918.
Worstall, Thurman E.,* Zanesville. June 6, 1918.

NOBLE COUNTY

Betts, Gregg W.,‡ Ratesville. May 31, 1918.

OTTAWA COUNTY

Bloom, Harry M., Oak Harbor. Nov. 7, 1918.

PICKAWAY COUNTY

Hilbert, James R.,† Orient. July 19, 1918.
Schollar, Harold,* Williamsport. Oct. 4, 1918.

PIKE COUNTY

Adams, John R.,* Salineville. June 13, 1918.

PORTAGE COUNTY

Richard, Samuel,† Antwerp. Oct. 9, 1918.

PUTNAM COUNTY

Deepler, Abrahams,† Columbus Grove. July 19, 1918.
Slusser, Glen D.,* Columbus Grove. Nov. 3, 1918.

RICHLAND COUNTY

Ward, Horace A.,* Plymouth. June 6, 1918.

ROSS COUNTY

Walburn, Alfred C.,† Chillicothe. June 23, 1918.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

Starkey, Floyd C.,† Clyde. July 24, 1918.
Wyss, Alfons J.,* Fremont. Nov. 4, 1918.

SCIOTO COUNTY

Combs, Lencil,† Wheelersburg. Jan. 16, 1920

SHELBY COUNTY

Pence, Walter R., Sidney. Oct. 18, 1918.
Sherman, Anthony M.,† Sidney. June 21, 1918.

STARK COUNTY

Brown, Charles V.,† Massillon. Oct. 24, 1918.
England, John R., Alliance. Dec. 25, 1917.
Fry, Edwin E., Canton. Sept. 24, 1918.
Graham, Charles D.,* Alliance. Nov. 5, 1918.
Johnson, Floyd L., Alliance. Oct. 3, 1918.
Jones, Dewey J.,* Alliance. Oct. 4, 1918.
Murphy, Emmet J.,* Alliance. Sept. 13, 1918.

SUMMIT COUNTY

Asbury, William T.,† Akron. June 8, 1918.
Ashe, Arthur,* Akron. June 11, 1918.
Atkins, Lonzele,* Akron. June 6, 1918.
Baudis, Thomas J.,* Akron. July 19, 1918.
Becker, Vernon P.,† Akron. June 7, 1919.
Black, Louis, Akron. May 19, 1920.
Blake, John R.,* Akron. Nov. 6, 1918.
Christ, James F.,* Akron. June 6, 1918.
Cook, Herbert, Akron. Sept. 2, 1917.
Dodd, James I.,* Akron. June 6, 1918.
Doddy, Lawrence R,. Akron. Feb. 2, 1920.
Dye, William E.,* Kenmore. July 19, 1918.
Eaton, William V.,‡ Akron. June 24, 1920.
Fauble, Arthur N.,* Akron. June 6, 1918.
Goldsmith, Arthur R., Akron. Oct. 18, 1918.
Greene, Edgar C., Akron. July 16, 1918.
Hedrick, Burt N.,* Akron. Oct. 1, 1918.
Kochis, John,* Barberton. July 19, 1918.
Hockenberry, Cecil C.,* Akron. Oct. 4, 1918.
Kneil, Lawrence H.,† Akron. Oct. 12, 1918.
Kryszewski, Charles,† Akron. June 4, 1918.
Lawrentz, Herbert F.,† Tallmadge. July 24, 1918.
Layton, Rush,† Akron. June 23, 1918.
Lemmon, Berrel A.,† Akron. June 15, 1918.
Lockhart, Tona L.,† Akron. July 21, 1918.
Lucas, Deloss, Akron. Dec. 11, 1917.
McGinnis, Charles R.,* Akron. June 12, 1918.
McKinney, Lee R.,† Akron. Sept. 16, 1918.
Markusic, Fred,† Akron. June 12, 1918.
Nicol, George R.,† Cuyahoga Falls. July 19, 1918.
Olive, George F.,* Akron. June 6, 1918.
Parsons, Clyde E.,* Akron. Oct. 4, 1918.
Pence, Fred L.,* Akron. June 26, 1918.
Pigott, Raymond W.,* Akron. July 19, 1918.
Pursley, Ernest R.,* Barberton. Nov. 2, 1918.
Shoemaker, Willis R.,* Akron. June 12, 1918.
Shaver, John H.,† Akron. Oct. 13, 1918.
Taylor, Bert C.,† Akron. June 7, 1918.
Thompson, Daniel O.,* Akron. June 12, 1918.
Tritt, Walter J.,* Akron. July 18, 1918.
White, Clarence R.,* Akron. June 10, 1918.
Wise, Simpson C.,* Akron. Oct. 6, 1918.
Wnuk, Joseph F.,* Akron. Nov. 10, 1918.

TRUMBULL COUNTY

Casey, Dennis P.,† Hubbard. Oct. 12, 1918.
Zipperer, John B.,‡ Warren. Nov. 1, 1918.

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY

Buchanan, Albert W., Canal Dover. Oct. 20, 1918.
Moreland, William A., Mineral City. Sept. 22, 1918:

UNION COUNTY

Anderson, Frederick L., Irvin. Nov. 2, 1918.

WARREN COUNTY

Hill, Ralph H.,† South Lebanon. Nov. 1, 1918.
Linder, Emerson S.,* Waynesville. July 19, 1918.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Chadwick, James R.,† Swifts. June 7, 1918.
Christopher, John K.,* Belpre. Nov. 1, 1918.
Heslop, Guy D., Marietta. Sept. 27, 1918.

WAYNE COUNTY

Major, Harlan E.,* Creston. June 15, 1918.

WILLIAMS COUNTY

Dailey, Donald H., Bryan. Oct. 9, 1918.

LIST OF NAVY DEAD BY COUNTIES

ADAMS COUNTY

Lute, Clarence M., West Union Sept. 29, 1918.

ALLEN COUNTY

Goonan, James,‡ Lima. Dec. 17, 1917.

ASHLAND COUNTY

Burns, Ernest, Ashland. Sept. 21, 1918.

ASHTABULA COUNTY

Evans, Luther M., Conneaut. Sept. 22, 1918.
Risley, Frank J., Conneaut. Oct. 12, 1918.

ATHENS COUNTY

Russell, Everett D., Coolville. Oct. 9, 1918.
Steirs, Wilford R., Nelsonville. Oct. 31, 1918.

AUGLAIZE COUNTY

Lynn, Eddie L.,‡ St. Marys. June 30, 1917.

BELMONT COUNTY

Smith, Elijah P., Bellaire. Oct. 22, 1918.

BROWN COUNTY

Patton, Carl R., Mount Orab. Nov. 9. 1917.

BUTLER COUNTY

Hawkins, Orville P., Middletown. April 18, 1918.
Smith, Corwin, Hamilton. Oct. 7, 1918

CARROLL COUNTY

Caldwell, Charles H., Sherodsville. Oct. 12, 1918.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

Kennedy, Glade A., North Lewisburg. Oct. 6, 1918.

CLARK COUNTY

Arbogast, Wheldan S.,‡ Springfield. Oct. 4, 1918.
Cromer, Luther V., Springfield. Oct. 26, 1918.
Guisinger, Austin P., Springfield. Sept. 11, 1918.
Lorton, Russell E., Springfield. Feb. 7, 1918.
Mitchell, Earl W., Springfield. Sept. 22, 1918.
Powers, Frank H., Springfield. July 3, 1918.
Steinkamp, Edward F., Springfield. Oct. 7, 1918.

CLINTON COUNTY

Williams, Wilbur,‡ New Vienna. June 14, 1918.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY

Evans, Floyd, Salem. Nov. 19, 1917.
Douglas, Thomas J., Lisbon. Sept. 16, 1918.
Stebbins, Carl H., Lisbon. Oct. 18, 1918.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Geiger, Carl A., New Washington. Sept. 18, 1918.
O'Donnell, David A., Bucyrus. Sept. 25, 1918.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY

Mould, Roy C., Cleveland. Oct. 28, 1918.
Souther, Arthur F.,‡ Cleveland. July 19, 1918.
Breyer, Carl W., Cleveland. March 17, 1917.
Davies, George F., Cleveland. Aug. 8, 1918.
Dolezal, George,‡ Cleveland. Dec. 8, 1918.
Dreier, Jacob L., Cleveland. March 21, 1918.
Entrop, Frank J., Cleveland. Sept. 30, 1918.
Ferrell, Edward W.,‡ Cleveland. July 11, 1918.
Funk, Harold C., Lakewood. Oct. 3, 1918.
Haytas, John M., Cleveland. Sept. 22, 1918.
Hotchkiss, Oral F.,‡ Cleveland. June 14, 1918.

Husband, Harold A.,‡ Cleveland. Aug. 12, 1918.
Jalas, Almer M., Cleveland. Sept. 23, 1918.
Kraus, Richard P., Cleveland. Sept. 27, 1918.
Leser, Paul B., Brecksville. April 16, 1918.
Macfeeters, William J., Cleveland. Oct. 12, 1918.
Moses, Robert N., Cleveland. Aug. 15, 1918.
Noonan, John F.,‡ Cleveland. Aug. 19, 1917.
Seis, John,* Cleveland. Sept. 30, 1918.
Silver, Willard, Cleveland Heights. Sept. 20, 1918.
Smethurst, Howard J., Cleveland. July 31, 1917.
Sundquist, Gustaf A.,‡ Cleveland. Aug. 25, 1918.
Taddeo, James, Cleveland. Oct. 14, 1918.
Tatulinski, Charles J.* Cleveland. July 10, 1918.
Walters, James R., Cleveland, June 6, 1917.
Ward, Raymond K., Cleveland. Sept. 30, 1918.

DARKE COUNTY

Daniel, Louis H.,‡ Osgood. Dec. 17, 1917.
Mikesell, Earl W., New Madison. Oct. 13, 1918.

DEFIANCE COUNTY

Dannenberg, Fred H., Jewell. Oct. 13, 1918.

DELAWARE COUNTY

Cochrane, Lynn,* Delaware. Sept. 30, 1918.
Welch, William F., Delaware. Oct. 10, 1918.

ERIE COUNTY

Atwood, Austin,‡ Sandusky. Oct. 30, 1917.

FAYETTE COUNTY

Hillery, Fred B., Washington C. H. Sept. 26, 1918.
Irwin, Glendon W. (suicide), city unknown. Dec. 6, 1917.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Beynon, George A., Columbus. Sept. 4, 1918.
Burnett, Charles M., Columbus. Sept. 28, 1918.
Campbell, Don C., Columbus. Sept. 30, 1918.
Cornelius, Due L., Columbus. Oct. 11, 1918.
David, Alfred C., Columbus. Sept. 24, 1918.
Courtney, Harold J., Columbus. Sept. 21, 1918.
Dunn, Bernard C., Columbus. Sept. 24, 1918.
Ewing, William V., Columbus. Oct. 1, 1918.
Fraley, Hoppy K., Columbus. April 15, 1918.
Gillilan, William V., Columbus. Sept. 27, 1918.
Gleich, Richard N.,‡ Columbus. Dec. 11, 1917.
Hammond, Harry V., Columbus. March 10, 1918.
Hathaway, Herbert E., Columbus. March 5, 1918.
Jones, Gilbert T., Columbus. Sept. 26, 1918.
Mertens, Theodore E., Columbus. Oct. 5, 1918.
Murphy, Roy R., Columbus. May 25, 1918.
O'Callaghan, Martin,‡ Columbus. Jan. 19, 1918.
Philo, Archie, Columbus. April 14, 1917.
Slupe, William R. J.,‡ Columbus. Sept. 6, 1918.

FULTON COUNTY

Curtis, Clifton, Swanton. Aug. 29, 1918.
Wright, Frank A., Delta. Sept. 29, 1918.

GALLIA COUNTY

Deckard, McKinley, Bidwell. Oct. 1, 1918.

GREENE COUNTY

Anderson, Wallace C.,‡ Cedarville. Oct. 30, 1918.
Frame, John R., Xenia. Sept. 30, 1918.

GUERNSEY COUNTY

Gander, Harold, Cumberland. Sept. 30, 1918.

HAMILTON COUNTY

Archinal, Henry A., Cincinnati. Oct. 8, 1918.
Boex, Louis F. B.,* Cincinnati. Sept. 30, 1918.
Brockman, Anthony C., Cincinnati. Oct. 3, 1918.
Brown, James W.,‡ Cincinnati. Sept. 6, 1918.
Buddemeyer, Clifford W., Cincinnati. Oct. 2, 1918.
Cole, John W., Cincinnati. Sept. 25, 1918.
Cole, Patrick M.,‡ Cincinnati. Oct. 9, 1918.
Collins, William, Cincinnati. Sept. 28, 1918.
Conners, Robert W., Cincinnati. June 28, 1918.
Crawford, Clifford,‡ Cincinnati. June 14, 1918.
Dobb, William H., Cincinnati. Sept. 22, 1918.
Drout, James E., Jr.,* Cincinnati. Sept. 30, 1918.
Faith, George A., Cincinnati. Sept. 29, 1918.
Ferguson, James D., Cincinnati. Oct. 28, 1917.
Fox, Gilbert M., Cincinnati. Sept. 30, 1918.
Grady, Joseph A., Cincinnati. Oct. 7, 1918.
Graham, Harry,‡ Cincinnati. Jan. 3, 1918.
Griffin, Howard J., Cincinnati. Oct. 2, 1918.
Hallack, Frank T., Cincinnati. Sept. 21, 1918.
Harris, Paul J.,‡ Cincinnati. July 19, 1918.
Harrison, William J., Cincinnati. Sept. 28, 1918.
Hauck, Dewey H., Cincinnati. Oct. 3, 1918.
Heckel, Wilbur S., Cincinnati. Sept. 27, 1918.
Heimkreiter, George F., Cincinnati. Sept. 28, 1918.
Johnson, Charles C., Cincinnati. Oct. 9, 1918.
Kemper, William F., Cincinnati. Oct. 12, 1918.
Kinsler, James H., Cincinnati. March 14, 1918.
Koehler, George W.,‡ Reading. Sept. 29, 1918.
Kramer, Harold H., Cincinnati. Sept. 5, 1918.
Kruckemeyer, Justus L., Cincinnati. Sept. 27, 1918.
McGraw, Leo. Norwood. Sept. 30, 1918.
Maisenhalter, John J., Cincinnati. June 15, 1918.
Mayer, Frank J.,‡ Cincinnati. Aug 17, 1918.
Moore, Stanley M., Cincinnati. May 27, 1918.
Murphy, John, Cincinnati. April 12, 1918.
Powers, Raymond O., Plainville. Sept. 26, 1918.
Raterman, Lawrence B., Cincinnati. Oct. 6, 1918.
Romer, John B., Cincinnati. Sept. 25, 1918.
Scherer, Louis B., Cincinnati. Oct. 25, 1918.
Skelly, Charles A., Cincinnati. Sept. 26, 1918.
Sohn, William H.,* Cincinnati. Dec. 6, 1917.
Springmeier, Walter B., Cincinnati. Sept. 28, 1918.
Thomas, Louis T., Harrison. Oct. 28, 1918.
Tyrrell, Richard, Cincinnati. Oct. 1, 1918.
Webb, Norman E.,‡ Cincinnati. June 14, 1918.
Weber, Carl H., Mount Healthy. Sept. 24, 1918.
Wissel, Walter A., Cincinnati. Oct. 2, 1918.
Wuest, Robert H.,* Cincinnati. April 11, 1918.
Younger, Michael,* Cincinnati. April 17, 1918.

HANCOCK COUNTY

Schneider, Otto G.,‡ Findlay. June 14, 1918.
Stanfield, Forest V., Findlay. Nov. 1, 1918.

HARRISON COUNTY

Jackson, Alvin W., Piedmont. Oct. 1, 1917.

HENRY COUNTY

Ash, Eugene E., Napoleon. Sept. 27, 1918.

HIGHLAND COUNTY

Barrett, Forest H., Hillsboro. Sept. 21, 1918.
Beeson, Edwin D., Hillsboro. Nov. 26, 1917.
Brewer, Edward E.,‡ Lynchburg. March 19, 1918.
North, Scott H., Hillsboro. Feb. 19, 1918.

HURON COUNTY

Denman, Cyrus M.,‡ Norwalk. Nov. 10, 1918.
Myers, Ernest C.,‡ Bellevue. April 17, 1918.

JACKSON COUNTY

Campbell, Edward H., Oak Hill. Sept. 19, 1918.
Pierpont, Robert J., Wellston. Oct. 6, 1918.
Welsh, Harold S., Wellston. Oct. 11, 1918.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Abel, Homer E., Steubenville. Sept. 23, 1918.
Phillips, James A., Steubenville. Sept. 29, 1918.

LAKE COUNTY

Barrett, Thomas W.,‡ Mentor. June 28, 1917.

LAWRENCE COUNTY

Bartram, Wilbur, Ironton. Oct. 4, 1918.
Howard, John M., Ironton. Sept. 29, 1918.
Miller, Charles B., Ironton. Oct. 1, 1918.

LICKING COUNTY

Armold, Russell H., Pataskala. Oct. 24, 1918.
Catton, Herbert J., Newark. Sept. 25, 1918.
Daugherty, Albert L., Newark. April 18, 1918.
Hayes, Raymond T., Utica. Oct. 20, 1918.
Leedy, Archie,* Newark. Dec. 6, 1917.
McWilliams, Earl, Granville. April 21, 1918.
Plaine, Joseph W.,‡ Newark. Feb. 11, 1918.
Stricklin, Clarence E., Newark. Oct. 4, 1918.
Wall, Louis W., Newark. Oct. 1, 1918.

LOGAN COUNTY

Peck, Harry W., West Liberty. Sept. 24, 1918.

LORAIN COUNTY

Pillivant, William, Elyria. Sept. 20, 1918.

LUCAS COUNTY

Callahan, Thomas O.,‡ Toledo. June 14, 1918.
Church, Carl L., Toledo. March 22, 1918.
Cornell, Frederick W., Toledo. June 28, 1918.
Cunningham, Dale L., Toledo. Sept. 22, 1918.
Eastman, William L., Toledo. March 16, 1918.
Horton, Francis D., Toledo. March 11, 1918.
Knaggs, William T.,† Toledo. June 14, 1918.
Lawton, Sylvester H.,† Toledo. Oct. 26, 1917.
McCalla, Richard C.,‡ Toledo. May 10, 1918.

McKisson, Donald E., Toledo. Dec. 28, 1917.
Rozanski, Martin,‡ Toledo. March 19, 1918.

MADISON COUNTY

Byerly, Cleo F., London. July 28, 1918.
Redding, Virgil T., London. Sept. 26, 1918.

MAHONING COUNTY

Bird, Frank R., Youngstown. Sept. 30, 1918.
Gee, Charley B., Canfield. Oct. 31, 1917.

MARION COUNTY

Dwyer, John H., Marion. Oct. 12, 1918.
Freeman, Alfred R., Owens. Sept. 28, 1918.
Rymer, Charles W.,* Marion. Sept. 30, 1918.

MERCER COUNTY

Bretz, Hubert H., Celina. Nov. 6, 1918.
Desch, Clotaire S., Coldwater. Sept. 24, 1918.

MIAMI COUNTY

Bireley, Forrest M., Piqua. Sept. 27, 1918.
Zimmerman, Robert L.,‡ Bradford. Jan. 3, 1918.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Drummer, John J., Dayton. March 15, 1918.
George, Walter W., Dayton. Oct. 11, 1918.
Linkhart, Milo G. (Suicide), Dayton. Sept. 20, 1918.
Myers, Elmer M., Dayton. Sept. 28, 1918.
Sinks, George D.,‡ Dayton. March 10, 1918.
Trusner, Walter, Dayton. July 14, 1918.

MORROW COUNTY

Booher, Clarence B., Mount Gilead. Dec. 29, 1917.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY

Conaway, Otho B., Zanesville. April 1, 1918.

OTTAWA COUNTY

Guntsch, Caesar O.,‡ Oak Harbor. Feb. 1, 1918.

PAULDING COUNTY

Stahlhut, Ernest H., Antwerp. March 4, 1918.

PERRY COUNTY

Ryan, William H., Junction City. Oct. 11, 1918.

PICKAWAY COUNTY

McDonald, Karl, Ashville. Sept. 30, 1918.

PIKE COUNTY

Crabtree, James E.,* Beaver. Sept. 5, 1918.
Robinett, Abram, Morgantown. Jan. 6, 1918.
Sweeney, William L.,* Givens. Sept. 30, 1918.

PREBLE COUNTY

Ryan, James E.,‡ West Alexandria. June 14, 1918.

PORTAGE COUNTY

Brandt, William C.,‡ Ravenna. June 14, 1918.

PUTNAM COUNTY

Calvelage, Grover H., Fort Jennings. Sept. 25, 1918.
Burwell, Cloyd R., Leipsic. Sept. 29, 1918.
Nienberg, William R., Glandorf. Sept. 23, 1918.

RICHLAND COUNTY

Ehret, Samuel C., Shelby. May 17, 1918.

SANDUSKY COUNTY

Smith, James A., Clyde. June 24, 1918.

SENECA COUNTY

Unger, Harry D.,‡ Tiffin. June 14, 1918.

SCIOTO COUNTY

Eakins, William M., Sciotoville. Oct. 1, 1918.
Graham, Walter R., Lucasville. March 29, 1918.
Miller, William H.,‡ Portsmouth. March 19, 1918.
Rivers, Sewell M.,* Buena Vista. Sept. 5, 1918.

STARK COUNTY

Bowman, John C., Canton. Oct. 2, 1918.

SUMMIT COUNTY

Foust, William C., Akron. May 19, 1918.
Klahre, Charles H.,‡ Akron. March 19, 1918.
Mellinger, Oscar J., Akron. Oct. 16, 1917.
Miller, John R., Akron. Oct. 19, 1918.
Webb, Henry G., Akron. Oct. 16, 1918.

TRUMBULL COUNTY

Griffin, James L., Niles. Sept. 26, 1918.
Guarnieri, John S., Warren. Sept. 24, 1918.
Stoll, Charles R., Warren. July 24, 1917.

VAN WERT COUNTY

Kennedy, Arland W., Ohio City. Sept. 26, 1918.
Riker, Fred, Willshire. Sept. 20, 1918.

UNION COUNTY

Porter, Bernard L., Richwood. Sept. 25, 1918.

WARREN COUNTY

Miller, Warren J., Waynesville. Oct. 6, 1918.

VINTON COUNTY

Fitzpatrick, Elmer J., Radcliff. Oct. 11, 1918.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Remmele, George W., Marietta. Oct. 1, 1918.

WAYNE COUNTY

Dannemiller, Vincent D., Doylestown. Oct. 4, 1918.

WILLIAMS COUNTY

Sewell, Ward E. (Suicide), Edgerton. March 14, 1918.

WOOD COUNTY

Lawrence, Charles B., North Baltimore. Sept. 23, 1918.
Miles, Virgil L., Prairie Depot. Sept. 22, 1918.
Walker, Guy A., Pemberville. Oct. 19, 1918.
Wrede, Howard W., North Baltimore. Oct. 8, 1918.

WYANDOT COUNTY

Spitler, Ralph E., Sycamore. Sept. 25, 1918.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED MEN SERVED FROM OHIO, COUNTIES UNKNOWN:

Bostrom, Carl A., Ohio. Feb. 26, 1918.
LeFavor, Frederick H., Ohio. Oct. 14, 1918.

LIST OF ARMY NURSE CORPS DEAD BY COUNTIES

CLARK COUNTY

Courtney, Helena, Springfield. Oct. 7, 1918.
Linn, Lois, Springfield. Oct. 1, 1918.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY

Sobey, Helen, Cleveland. March 3, 1919.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Parry, Aurora, Columbus. Oct. 7, 1918.

HAMILTON COUNTY

Maescher, Ella, Cincinnati. Nov. 11, 1918.
Jennings, Eunice, Cincinnati. Sept. 30, 1918.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Taylor, Eva, Steubenville. Feb. 26, 1919.

LAKE COUNTY

McGrath, Laura O., Willoughby. Oct. 3, 1918.

LAWRENCE COUNTY

McMahon, Mary I., Ironton. Oct. 4, 1918.

LUCAS COUNTY

Kuhlman, Margaret, Toledo. Oct. 23, 1918.

MAHONING COUNTY

Millman, Dorothy B., Youngstown. Oct. 10. 1918.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Bellman, Jeannette, Dayton. Nov. 12, 1918.
Irwin, Katharine P., Dayton. June 24, 1918.

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*Killed in action.
†Died of wounds.
‡Died as result of accident.
Where no mark is used the soldier died of disease.

Ohio Generals in the World War

List of General Officers of the U. S. Army, Holding Commissions Between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, Who Were Born in the State of Ohio

Major Generals

Aleshire, James B. Major General retired. Called into active service temporarily.

Blocksom, Augustus P. Brigadier General Regular Army, May 15, 1917, to November 7, 1918.
Major General National Army, August 5, 1917, to April 18, 1918.

Crozier, William. Brigadier General Regular Army, November 22, 1901, to October 5, 1917.
Major General Regular Army October 6, 1917, to January 1, 1919.

Dickman, Joseph T. Brigadier General Regular Army, May 15, 1917, to August 4, 1917.
Major General National Army, August 5, 1917, to January 7, 1920.

Edwards, Clarence R. Brigadier General Regular Army, May 12, 1912.
Major General National Army, August 5, 1917, to June 20, 1920.

Ernst, Oswald H. Major General retired. Called into active service temporarily.

Hutcheson, Grote. Brigadier General National Army, August 5, 1917, to August 7, 1918.
Major General National Army, August 8, 1918, to June 30, 1920.

Johnston, William H. Brigadier General National Army, August 5, 1917, to August 7, 1918.
Major General National Army, August 8, 1918, to July 31, 1919.

Kennedy, Chase W. Brigadier General National Army, May 15, 1917, to August 4, 1917.
Major General National Army, August 5, 1917, to June 30, 1920.

Rhodes, Charles D. Brigadier General National Army, December 17, 1917, to September 30, 1918.
Major General National Army, October 1, 1918, to August 22, 1919.

Wittenmyer, Edmund. Brigadier General National Army, August 5, 1917, to Sept. 30, 1918.
Major General National Army, October 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.

Brigadier Generals

Albright, Frank H. Brigadier General National Army, August 5, 1917, to Nov. 27, 1918.

Baker, Chauncey B. Brigadier General National Army, August 5, 1917, to April 20, 1918.

Bethel, Walter A. Brigadier General National Army, August 5, 1917, to June 30, 1920.

Crawford, Charles. Brigadier General National Army, December 17, 1917, to August 17, 1918.

Dawes, Charles G. Brigadier General National Army, October 1, 1918, to August 31, 1919.

Dean, James T. Brigadier General National Army, August 5, 1917, to July 15, 1919.

Devore, Daniel B. Brigadier General National Army, August 5, 1917, to March 31, 1919.

Disque, Brice P. Brigadier General National Army, October 1, 1918, to February 10, 1919.

Durfee, Lucius L. Brigadier General National Army, June 26, 1918, to October 31, 1919.

Hunter, George K. Brigadier General National Army, August 5, 1917, to February 1, 1918.

Kerr, James T. Brigadier General National Army, August 5, 1917, to June 1, 1919.

Martin, William F. Brigadier General National Army, August 5, 1917, to May 15, 1919.

Shipton, James A. Brigadier General National Army, August 5, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918.

Short, Walter C. Brigadier General National Army, October 1, 1918, to February 5, 1919.

Speaks, John C. Brigadier General National Guard, March 15, 1917.
Brigadier General National Army, August 5, 1917, to February 28, 1918.

Stanberry, Sanford B. Brigadier General National Army, October 1, 1918, to April 10, 1919.

Vollrath, Edward. Brigadier General National Army, August 5, 1917, to March 1, 1919.

Walcutt, Charles C. Brigadier General National Army, June 26, 1918, to June 1, 1919.

Zimmerman, Charles X. Brigadier General National Guard, July 15, 1917.
Brigadier General National Army, August 5, 1917, to February 5, 1919.

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LORAIN COUNTY [redacted] LIBRARY
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